



United Nations
Development Programme

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/CP/HAI/3 1/
10 March 1982

ENGLISH

ORIGINAL: FRENCH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Special meeting
24-28 May 1982, Geneva
Agenda item 3 (d)

COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Consideration and approval of country programmes

THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR HAITI

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

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1/ The previous country programmes for Haiti were issued under the document symbols DP/GC/HAI/R.1-DP/GC/HAI/R.2.

INTRODUCTION

1. The third country programme for Haiti covers the period 1982-1986, which corresponds to the period of the third Five-Year Plan recently prepared by the public authorities. The illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) for this period has been provisionally set at \$38 million, 80 per cent of which has been authorized for programming. In addition to this provisional allocation, \$3,750,000 has already been used to make up a deficit in the IPF of the preceding programming cycle (1977-1981). The balance available for programming under the third country programme is \$26,650,000.
2. The third country programme takes into consideration certain allocations from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the food supplied by the World Food Programme (WFP). Although programmed with the IPF, these allocations may considerably increase the available resources and the impact of technical co-operation efforts.
3. This programme takes into account the priorities established by the Haitian Government, but in view of the funds available from the IPF, the allocations granted under the country programme would never be able to meet in a balanced manner the full range of national priorities even in one specific sector or subsector. It is therefore hoped that the United Nations system, through its other sources of funding, such as the regular programmes of various executing agencies (UNCDF, UNFPA, etc.) might supplement the financial resources made available to the Government of Haiti to meet its priorities. Furthermore, there are projects which were begun during the second programming cycle and constitute priority commitments. If an abrupt termination of activities in progress is to be avoided, the commitments certainly reduce the possibility of new activities, at least for the first two years of the programming period.
4. The allocation of assistance from UNDP is, in fact, determined not only on the basis of the priority accorded by the Government of Haiti to a specific activity but also according to how effective United Nations aid of that kind and quality would be, as measured by certain practical criteria:
 - (a) Serving as a catalyst for other external resources, such as the financing of equipment by UNCDF and the provision of food by WFP, in order to maximize the economic and social benefits for the recipients;
 - (b) Bringing about substantial investment either by a development bank or by private investors;
 - (c) Combining certain projects for a mutual strengthening of their field activities in order to improve the concentration of efforts either in the sector concerned or in a limited geographical area;
 - (d) Provision of aid in a field in which the United Nations system has special technical competence and also in fields, such as drinking water, which call for the joint efforts of various United Nations agencies; and

(e) Launching projects which have a direct impact on the improvement of disadvantaged people's living conditions without overlooking the importance of strengthening central governmental services.

5. In the context of the strategies and programmes prepared by the Government of Haiti in its Five-Year Plan for 1981-1986, and with due regard to the foregoing, the third country programme gives the broad outlines of current commitments and possible activities planned for the years 1982-1986 in the various sectors of the country's economic and social activity.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMES TO BE
SUPPORTED BY UNDP

A. Agriculture and fisheries

(a) Food production

6. One of the major concerns of the Government of Haiti is undoubtedly to satisfy the domestic demand for staple foods. The gap between the growth rates of the agricultural sector (1.4 per cent) and of the population (2 per cent) explains the imbalance between supply and demand for widely consumed food-stuffs, particularly cereals, legumes and fruits. A real advance in Haitian agricultural production aimed at achieving food self-sufficiency will not only meet the pressing domestic demand but also gradually reduce the volume of imports.

7. National efforts during the Five-Year Plan will be concentrated on the irrigated lands of the plain and on those in the mountains which have enough regular rainfall, as part of the regional development project aimed at getting the investments already made in irrigation, drainage and other infrastructures to produce a profit and at rapidly increasing the agricultural output. The improvement of small farmers' production will be encouraged by the development of co-operatives, agricultural extension services and animal production assistance.

8. Major efforts will be undertaken in the fisheries sector to make it contribute more effectively to increasing the food supply on the Haitian market.

(b) Development of irrigated areas

9. Since the 1960s, UNDP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have provided technical assistance under the project on Land and water surveys in the Gonaives Plain and the North-West Department (HAI/62/503), aimed at developing the irrigated Gonaives Plain (2,750 hectares (ha)). Beginning in 1979, the new project relating to advisory services for rural engineering and to management and organization under the Gonaives Plain Development Organization (ODPG) and the Artibonite Valley Development Organization (ODVA) (HAI/78/013) provided assistance to the Gonaives Plain Development Agency (ODPG) and helped co-ordinate other efforts, namely: bilateral aid from the Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) (Federal Republic of Germany), which finances the drilling of wells and the installation of pumps; the WFP contribution, which

provides food assistance to encourage the participation of rural manpower; and the contribution of UNCDF, which provides the funds required for the purchase of equipment and construction material for access roads.

10. In the Estere Plain (1,200 ha), basic engineering studies have been carried out under project HAI/78/013, to form the feasibility study for an irrigated area, and in the Artibonite Valley (30,000 ha), the project assisted the Artibonite Valley Development Agency (ODVA) in the rehabilitation of primary networks, including the preparation of documentation relating to the protection of the Artibonite dykes, the collapse of which would threaten a water-distribution channel that supplies 8,000 ha of rice fields. This feasibility study was approved by UNCDF as the basis for financing the project in 1982. These measures are closely linked to the concerns of the International Development Bank (IDB), which is financing the redevelopment of 3,600 ha of rice fields at a cost of \$5 million.

11. In view of the scope of the development plans for these areas, which are to be used mostly for food crops, the UNDP/FAO efforts will continue in 1982-1984 under the Phase III project HAI/81/005. The consultative services provided under the project to ODPG will be oriented more specifically towards the completion of the infrastructure and the organization and management of the Gonaives Plain irrigation system, and those provided to ODVA, towards the expansion of the irrigation and drainage system as well as the establishment of a permanent economic evaluation unit. The project is expected to co-ordinate the assistance efforts of UNCDF and WFP, to identify and formulate new projects, to carry out pre-investment studies in the manner required by the financing agencies (IDB), and, through the evaluation unit, to conduct and interpret surveys and inventories which should make it possible to analyse the production system and take future decisions.

12. In the same irrigated areas, an FAO/Swiss Government project (GCP/HAI/010) will establish five local cereal storage centres and train warehouse inspectors and other personnel in order to reduce post-harvest losses in basic cereals at the producer level and at the first stage of marketing.

13. In view of the need to improve existing irrigation systems, the Government of Haiti proposes a project designed to evaluate the current situation, the potential for expansion and the related costs. The UNDP/FAO project HAI/81/010 is therefore kept in the pipe-line in order to prepare specific improvement studies and new small-scale irrigation systems based on hill dams, one of which will be built for demonstration purposes.

(c) Animal production

14. For similar reasons, the development of stock-raising is among the major priorities of the third Five-Year Plan. Here attention will be focused on family-type and traditional production of large and small livestock to satisfy local demand on a priority basis, and on the systematic eradication of African swine fever and the rehabilitation of the pig-breeding sector in Haiti.

15. Until now the efforts of UNDP and of FAO under a project on Development and animal husbandry (HAI/78/003) have focused mainly on the rehabilitation of State

farms to serve as support centres for the development of animal production and as a demonstration centre for fodder production, artificial insemination and health care. With the help of a UNCDF grant (HAI/76/C36), the Papaye station in the Central Plateau is being reconditioned with the proper infrastructure and equipment. The UNDP technical assistance component, which had previously been geared to animal health and dairy production, particularly in the southern part of the country, has increasingly become a source of technical support needed for the rehabilitation of the farms of Papaye and Savane Zombi and for starting the Tamarinier farm. This component has so far had no impact on small peasants.

16. In the future, project HAI/78/003 will be geared mainly to the development of animal production on small farms, i.e., to the strengthening of community groups and to the improvement of conditions for the marketing of animals and animal products. In this way, it will help to formulate an assistance policy for small peasants. The purpose of this project, the only national one in this field, is to set up rural structures which may benefit from technical support provided through State farms. As the project moves forward, continued support is expected from UNCDF, which will also prepare documents for a larger investment in the future.

17. The programme to eradicate swine fever involves several phases (motivation, depopulation, compensation, surveillance and monitoring) financed by the United States of America, Mexico and Canada, and a final repopulation phase financed by IDB. In order to start this ambitious programme, the Haitian authorities are receiving substantial technical assistance from the Inter-American Institute for Agricultural Sciences (IICA) of OAS and from FAO under its technical co-operation programme (TCP/HAI/0105) aimed at establishing a diagnostic laboratory, an indispensable stage in the plan to eradicate this disease.

18. The Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) are providing financing under project HAI/5100 designed to furnish the additional laboratory equipment and material required for animal health. Besides training fellowships abroad for personnel in charge of veterinary health, technical assistance is provided at the national level for conducting studies on ways to ensure intersectoral co-operation in veterinary health programmes.

(d) Development of fisheries

19. Furthermore, in line with its established priorities, the Government's activities during the Five-Year Plan will be designed to encourage the development of fishery resources, with particular regard for the benefits of such development for the people's nutrition. Measures are therefore needed to promote fish-breeding and the rational organization of fishing activities. With UNDP/FAO technical assistance granted under a project concerning the work of a fisheries adviser under the Ministry of Agriculture (HAI/78/004), the Bureau of Fishing and Coastal Resources has set up a fisheries statistics programme and prepared a plan for the training of personnel and the strengthening of management and technical functions.

20. For the immediate future, the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development (IFSTD) is financing project HAI/80/T01, which is to prepare an inventory and an evaluation of fishery resources and to decide what

catching and preserving techniques are most appropriate. This project could lead to a Phase II project during which the installation of a fully equipped biological and hydro-biological laboratory could be considered.

21. Among the measures envisaged to increase the quantity of fish being marketed, the Haitian Government attaches particular importance to the organization of groups of small-scale fishermen, to a pilot fish-breeding programme and to the start of studies on the modernization of small-scale fishing. The purpose will be to establish an extension service and gradually to organize fishermen into groups, so that they may benefit from the assistance needed to improve their working conditions. UNDP/FAO technical assistance under a project on the strengthening of fishery services (HAI/82/010) is therefore planned as a follow-up to the project of the Interim Fund. For the immediate future, the objectives will be to make an extension-service unit operational, to determine what areas are most suitable to the development of fishing, to promote a programme that will provide leadership for groups of fishermen and to establish a credit system suitable to small-scale fishing.

22. All efforts in this area will be undertaken in close collaboration with the fishing project at Jacmel financed by the European Economic Community (EEC) and managed by the French Fund for Assistance and Co-operation (FAC).

(e) Food-stuffs for export

23. In view of the country's urgent need for foreign currency and the fact that the agricultural sector brings in more than 50 per cent of export receipts, special attention is given in the Five-Year Plan to food-stuffs for export, such as coffee, cane sugar and cacao, as well as to increased export of agro-industrial raw materials. The coffee crop is obviously the most important of these exports accounting for 40 per cent of all export revenues.

24. Technical support from UNDP/FAO under a project on the development of coffee plantations owned by co-operative associations (HAI/78/012) has helped to establish a system of collective coffee plantations through agricultural co-operatives in south-western Haiti. The purpose of the project was to improve living conditions by introducing coffee production to supplement food crops. The assistance was strengthened by UNCDF financing (HAI/77/C31) for the purchase of land to be used for coffee production, the establishment of a revolving fund, and the construction of warehouses and of ramps for drying coffee. This is supplemented by WFP aid (expanded 2105) in the form of food rations supplied to the workers who are to prepare the land for new crops.

25. During the execution of the project, new needs emerged, particularly for training agricultural extension workers and for crop diversification through the introduction of new food crops. In order to follow up these measures, UNDP/FAO is continuing its assistance, providing the necessary technical personnel for the programme for the restoration and reclamation of coffee plantations and also playing the role of co-ordinator for joint activities with other sources of assistance. In addition to fuller staffing with extension workers, a financial contribution is necessary for the purchase of inputs and of small farm implements,

for the establishment of nurseries, and whatever is required to develop new coffee plantations and to introduce new crop methods. It is therefore expected that this area of joint action by the United Nations system will continue in the future to receive support from WFP, and in the case of the construction of access roads, from UNCDF.

(f) Development of co-operatives

26. One of the decisive factors in restoring a solid growth pattern in agriculture is the motivation and mobilization of peasants organized into structured groups. The grouping of peasants in a system of co-operatives or pre-co-operatives is recognized in the Five-Year Plan as essential for setting the process of agricultural development in motion.

27. UNDP and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), under a project on the organization and development of co-operatives (HAI/78/022), provide technical support to co-operatives under the direction of the National Council on Co-operation (CNC) to train national and local staff and to establish a national system of management and accounting, credit and extension work. Partly as a result of this assistance, there has been a heightened awareness among co-operative members, as well as an improvement in the internal structure and functioning of co-operatives and in the training of CNC staff. In the south-western part of the country, the co-operatives have benefited particularly from a convergence between the activities carried out under this project and those carried out under the project on the development of coffee plantations (HAI/78/102) and UNCDF project HAI/77/C31.

28. In the future, in addition to the continued strengthening of the management of co-operatives, there is a great need for sound organization of the marketing of agricultural products (coffee and other products) so as to ensure not only the sale of the product but also opportunities to purchase the necessary inputs at favourable prices. This requires the mobilization of co-operative savings and the granting of credit for agricultural production and a marketing campaign; an investment programme for food warehousing, cold storage, etc., for which a UNCDF contribution is requested; and the establishment of a marketing promotion centre to take whatever action is necessary to supply consumer co-operatives wholesale and to organize the storage and sale of agricultural products.

(g) Agricultural extension service

29. In order to provide more direct and effective aid to Haiti's small farmers, the Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development (DARNDR) has taken important steps to decentralize these services throughout the agricultural districts. Since the beginning of 1981, the number of these districts has nearly doubled and their staff of skilled personnel numbers approximately 600. UNDP/FAO technical assistance to agricultural extension services under the project on the strengthening of the agricultural extension service (HAI/77/003) will therefore be suitable staffed for its future activities.

30. During the initial stage (1979-1980) of that project, attention had been concentrated more on the preparation of proposals for the establishment of

agricultural extension service machinery. It has been noted that decentralization makes it possible to reorient the project towards more specific action at the level of agricultural districts. In the coming years, the main objectives of the project will therefore be to consolidate this new policy of decentralization and provide assistance in the organization of extension services on the basis of needs identified in the field, so as to be more certain that the extension service will achieve its ultimate goal, i.e. the improvement of the peasants' living conditions.

31. Assistance consists of two closely linked components: the organization of extension services, and the training and retraining of technical staff, extension workers, peasant leaders and groups of peasants. The project also acts as mediator between agricultural districts and a number of multilateral and bilateral measures which have an impact on rural conditions. Specifically, it will co-operate closely with UNDP-financed activities in the areas of soil conservation, coffee plantations, stock-breeding, fishing and rural handicrafts.

32. In view of the importance of women in rural areas, this project has already started to expand its activities to provide leadership for rural women and promote their advancement and training. It is hoped that additional financial and technical assistance will be forthcoming from the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. Project HAI/80/WOL, prepared by FAO and submitted to the Fund, is aimed inter alia at evaluating the training factors and the needs of rural women in this field and helping DARNDR prepare a plan of action for the future. The bases for such expanded assistance in this field were created with the establishment of a section for the advancement of women within the extension service and a system of approximately 90 women extension workers attached to the agricultural districts throughout the country.

B. Natural resources

33. The country's chief natural resources, which have been poorly managed in the past, are now in serious danger of depletion. Thoughtless deforestation and the tilling of non-agricultural lands have gradually led to the deterioration of the country's soil and water resources and forest reserves. With a view to halting this physical degradation, at least in the long term, the Five-Year Plan emphasizes the importance of a programme of activities centred on the protection and conservation of natural resources.

34. There are a number of projects under way in this area, including reforestation activities in connexion with the Port-au-Prince drainage project and the Rivière Blanche irrigation and drainage project in the Cul-de-Sac region, which are financed by IDB; a project of the Agricultural Fund of the Federal Republic of Germany in the north-west; various localized activities undertaken by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in co-operation with local communities; the integrated agricultural development project (PDAI) financed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), which has a soil conservation and reforestation component; and a new large-scale project which will include research, demonstration and extension programmes in the north-west, the south-west and the Cul-de-Sac area to be executed by various NGOs (primarily Operation Double Harvest,

CARE and the Pan-American Development Foundation) as a flexible means of transferring resources and technology to rural communities.

35. In addition, the World Bank is currently initiating a project to strengthen the Bureau of Forests through the provision of technical assistance and training and the application of effective methods of pine-forest management and reforestation, which will subsequently lead to a long-term programme suited to the country's needs.

(a) Catchment-basin development

36. The projects of the United Nations system in this area include a project assisted by UNDP and FAO on the protection and development of the Limbé watershed (HAI/77/005) and a training centre for specialists in catchment-basin development in Haiti (FAO/GCP/HAI/008), financed by the Swiss Government.

37. The general objective is to devise pilot development systems based on the improvement of traditional production methods and to promote the adoption of these systems by both technicians and farmers. The project entails the construction of works for erosion control and the development of agricultural methods that will enable farmers to increase production. Under a Phase II of the project (HAI/82/004), planned to begin in mid-1982, activities concerned with the motivation of farmers will have a larger place. Thus, it is planned to continue activities in the Limbé Valley, where the FAO/Swiss Government training centre is situated, and to extend activities to other subregions of the catchment basin which have different microclimates, so as to make the experience of the project more general. In this new phase, activities will be integrated with those of the Organisme de développement du nord (Northern Development Agency), (ODN), which receives financing from the World Bank, and probably with activities in a target area in the north-west financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). As in the past, the project will combine resources from UNDP and WFP (expanded 2105), which, through the provision of rations to workers, supports the construction of conservation works and the carrying out of other activities of public interest, such as the building of access roads and the establishment of plant nurseries.

(b) Water resources

38. Water resources call for the active involvement of the United Nations system in view of the central role of UNDP, in co-operation with WHO, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations, in launching the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. With preparatory assistance from UNDP and the United Nations to strengthen the ground-water services (HAI/79/001), an inventory of water resources has been made in priority areas in order to gain a better knowledge of the available ground water. Assistance was provided for irrigation projects, and specialized training was given to staff of the Department of Agriculture.

39. The Government has expressed its interest in continuing this assistance in connexion with water problems. Such assistance has enabled the Bureau of Water Resources to develop its structures, staff, programme of activities and budget. (The

project envisages the continuation and undertaking of water-resources inventories and the establishment of a network for inspection and surveillance. It will also support the national project and external assistance in studying, prospecting for and extracting ground water. In addition, two pre-investment studies will be carried out under the project, one on drinking-water supply for the rural population in the south and another on the use of ground water in the Cul-de-Sac plain.

40. In the field of agriculture, planning and production require making full use of climatological and meteorological data and services. In addition, hydrological data are essential for the preparation of a project involving inter alia irrigation, hydroelectric power, and urban water-supply and drainage systems. Accordingly, the National Weather Service (SMN), in co-operation with WMO, has prepared a project document (HAI/82/008) with the aim of assisting in the reorganization, strengthening and improvement of field stations in the areas of synoptic meteorology, climatology, agricultural meteorology and, where needed, applied hydrology. This proposal, which has been included in the third country programme beginning in 1983, will be closely linked with the UNDP regional project for improving the hurricane warning system in Central America and the Caribbean.

(c) Drinking water

41. In the country as a whole, 12 per cent of the population is served by a public drinking-water supply system, but in rural areas, where 75 per cent of the population is located, the coverage is only 1 per cent. The Government attaches priority to the planning, installation and maintenance of water infrastructures, the training of the technical staff of the institutions responsible for them and the maximum participation in the programme of the communities served. The Government's programme will be to make a complete inventory of water resources and to increase the level of coverage substantially through exploitation of new sources, construction of networks and installation of public fountains and domestic water taps.

42. Through a National Water Committee, the Government seeks to ensure better co-ordination in future among the various bodies concerned: the Autonomous Drinking-Water Supply Station for the Metropolitan Area (CAMEP) in the metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince and the National Drinking-Water Service (SNEP), which concentrates on the installation of water networks in secondary towns with the technical assistance of WHO/PAHO. The Department of Public Health and Population (DSPP) is responsible for quality control of health services and health education; it also conducts certain activities at the rural community level, with UNICEF participation, and as part of a project on community hygiene and drinking-water stations (POCHEP), funded by IDB. Research, monitoring and protection of water resources are within the competence of the Water Resources Bureau of DARNDR.

43. With UNCDF financing (HAI/76/C37), SNEP digs wells, exploits water sources and constructs cisterns in the Central Plateau, while another grant (HAI/76/C34) finances water supply in the town of Cayes under a project carried out in collaboration with the World Bank.

44. In view of the wide scattered nature of activities in this field (including those of private and voluntary organizations which often act almost independently and within the framework of the recommendations of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, it is desirable that UNDP should play a more active co-ordinating role and that a technical committee should be established among the external agencies to ensure improved co-ordination in their relations with the National Water Committee. This was, in fact, one of the recommendations made by WHO/PAHO, which in 1980-1981 carried out a sectoral evaluation in this field in order to promote the required planning, institution of the appropriate services, accelerated development of drinking-water supply and sanitation systems, and an increased flow of external resources to the sector for the purpose of achieving the objectives of the Decade.

45. With regard to UNDP's activities in this field, the third country programme provides that technical assistance offered under the project for strengthening ground-water services (HAI/79/001) will include installations and equipment (wells, cisterns, exploitation of water sources), in co-operation with SNEP and UNICEF (vehicles, hand pumps, etc.), in the extreme south-western part of the country.

C. Mining and industry

(a) Mining

46. The Government views the mining sector as a possible means of attempting to stabilize the balance of payments and to reduce the external dependence of the country's economy. Particular attention will be given to the training of qualified technical staff in the fields of research, exploitation and mining technology. In this way, the Government hopes to achieve the following objectives during the Five-Year Plan: (a) increasing and diversifying mining output on the basis of the mining of non-metallic minerals (gravel, limestone, marble, etc.); and (b) laying the foundation for the future exploitation of metallic minerals (copper, gold, etc.) and of energy resources (lignite, hydrocarbons).

47. In connexion with these objectives, in so far as metallic minerals are concerned, the UNDP/United Nations project for the evaluation of auriferous areas (HAI/80/001) has been given special priority, especially during the first two years of the current programming cycle. The objectives of this project are the evaluation of auriferous deposits in the north-western part of the country, including extensive prospecting, with a view to determining the probable size of the deposits and estimating their average gold content, and the securing of the investment and operational funds required to prepare a future pre-feasibility study. At the same time, stress is placed on the importance of strengthening the country's capacity, including capacity for core-drilling and geochemical evaluation, through on-the-job training of staff.

48. In view of the high cost of the equipment and the nature of the work, this project absorbs the bulk of the IPF funds available in 1982, but the evaluation programme must follow a very specific schedule which does not permit spreading out the activities over time. This concentration of efforts could require a large

investment, since German and French companies have already made their investments on the basis of data obtained from projects previously carried out by the United Nations. Furthermore, the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration has expressed interest in working on two potentially auriferous zones, one of which is immediately adjacent to the area studied under the UNDP project (HAI/80/001).

49. There are also vigorous efforts under way to increase and diversify the output of non-metallic minerals in order to meet the needs of the local market and of construction, and even for export. Furthermore, it has been found that mining could contribute to economic decentralization and the creation of jobs through the promotion of medium-sized mining establishments and the improvement of handicraft operations.

50. The activities of the UNDP/UNIDO project for stone development (HAI/79/007) include an inventory of marble resources using maps of detailed sampling operations, industrial core-drilling and tests in the field and in the laboratory and the training of a local team in all fields of stone technology, from quarry planning to sampling analysis. The project is also considered a pre-investment project which could lead to significant private investment. Consequently, direct IDB co-operation in the execution of a market study and FAC co-operation in the development of new pilot quarries are envisaged.

(b) Industry

51. Over the five-year period 1981-1986, the Haitian Government will concentrate on setting up enterprises which make maximum use of local raw materials and are engaged in manufacturing consumer goods. In other words, the aim will be to give priority to promoting the food-stuffs, textile, farm-equipment and fertilizer industries and to the production of cement and other consumer goods for the local market in order to contribute to self-sufficiency in food-stuffs and to create a growing demand for nationally produced raw materials. Another conspicuous feature of the Government's strategy is the decentralization of industrial activities outside the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area and the setting up of labour-intensive industries. With these objectives in mind, plans have been made for establishing industrial parks, agro-industries and processing plants for local non-agricultural raw materials such as marble and lignite.

52. With regard to UNDP/UNIDO technical assistance in this sector, mention may be made of an industrial survey (SI/HAI/77/801) which has provided the basis for an inventory of existing industries and for the selection of priority industries, and the pre-feasibility or feasibility studies which have been carried out under an investment promotion project (HAI/77/004) and which relate, inter alia, to a new foundry, the manufacture of farm equipment, a glassworks and a textile complex on the Central Plateau. This project also helped in the establishment of the National Investment Promotion Office (ONAPI) and in opening a Haitian section within the Industrial Investment Promotion Service - North America set up by UNIDO at New York.

53. Mention may also be made of the meeting of solidarity held in November 1979, which led to a recent Haitian mission to Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela; as a result of the mission, Brazil has proposed joint activities in the fields of industrial vocational training, standardization, quality control, metrology (in which UNIDO has already provided assistance), cassava flour production and the processing of tropical fruit. Although the initial stages of such technical co-operation between developing countries will be jointly financed by Brazilian bodies and UNIDO, the provision of a modest sum in the IPF would be needed to expedite the exchanges.

54. Although the IPF allocation for 1982-1983 is almost totally committed, it is none the less important to bear in mind UNIDO's recommendations regarding such future programmes as the assistance to be given to the Institute for Agricultural and Industrial Development (IDAI) in the preparation of feasibility studies; the development of an engineering and farm-equipment industry; the necessary follow-up to the feasibility study on the setting up of a textile complex on the Central Plateau; activities at the industrial-enterprise level involving surveys, management and the requirements of project studies; assistance to ONAPI relating to the identification of investment projects and the preparation of technical and economic information sheets for foreign investors; continuation and development of existing activities aimed at establishing Haitian standards and a national system of industrial metrology; the setting up of a programme of support for small-scale and medium-scale industries which could help them improve their operations and obtain sub-contracts; and the follow-up to the pharmaceutical-industry study undertaken by UNIDO with the aim of establishing a production unit for oral rehydration salts and intravenous fluids. In the immediate future, budgetary constraints will permit only certain localized consultations, primarily in the fields in which the United Nations system has a substantial existing investment, and particularly for the purpose of supporting measures already undertaken with other developing countries (especially in respect of Brazilian assistance in quality control and metrology) and in the necessary follow-up relating to the critical phase of the negotiations for and launching of operations which will ultimately determine the success or failure of the textile complex.

D. Human resources and training

(a) Education

55. In the Five-Year Plan, emphasis has been placed on making the educational system an integral part of national socio-economic activities as a whole. This involves the reorganization of teaching programmes and methods, intensive use of refresher courses and the introduction of technical training in existing teacher-training colleges. Reform of the educational system, already under way for the earliest school years, includes the introduction of a pre-school programme, the adoption of Creole as a teaching language during the first four years, the introduction of a curriculum permitting greater participation by the student in his own training, and the use of educational radio broadcasts and other modern teaching methods.

56. This long-term programme will require a new phase (HAI/82/001) of the assistance provided by UNDP and UNESCO for the project on education for development (HAI/77/406) throughout the period of the third programming cycle. This will involve, inter alia, gathering statistical data and drawing up the forecasts needed for planning and programming the reform. In conjunction with a project financed by the World Bank, the new phase of the project will continue the setting up of units for the production of teaching materials and the installation of the educational radio service. It will also assist in drawing up a national policy of extra-curricular education as an integral part of the general reform. According to the recommendations made by a programming mission carried out in 1981, the reform of the extra-curricular system may require the preparation of a separate project.

57. The project will continue to be executed in close co-operation with other sources of external assistance such as the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) - which is providing assistance to the Planning Office of the Department of National Education - the World Bank and UNICEF. UNICEF will continue its assistance at the primary-school level and at the level of pre-school education in rural districts and will continue to supply teaching materials and equipment for the further training of under-qualified teachers and to make training scholarships in teacher-training colleges available to teachers. At the same time, UNICEF will continue to assist the National Office for Literacy and Community Action (ONAAC) in its experimental work on the rural pre-school education programme by providing financing and appropriate materials for the training of versatile instructors and community development leaders. Furthermore, within the context of a family education embracing all aspects of development (education, hygiene, handicrafts, nutrition, sanitation, home economics), UNICEF will continue, also in collaboration with ONAAC, to encourage the participation of rural women and to prepare, organize and provide staff for seminars to train regional inspectors and family-education officers.

(b) Employment and training

58. The extent of unemployment and underemployment (which affect 33 per cent of urban dwellers and 75 per cent of workers in agricultural districts) has clearly shown that employment is an urgent problem which must be resolved over the coming years. Brought about by stagnating agricultural production and rural unemployment, which have led to overexpansion of the traditional subsector, the rural exodus constitutes the reason why the structured modern subsector is unable to absorb the surplus labour force. As a result, the Government's employment policy requires, on the one hand, human-resources planning which will take into account the future labour needs of the economy and, on the other, the systematic preparation of a programme of labour-intensive projects, particularly for the months of agricultural unemployment, in order to absorb the existing surplus.

59. The technical assistance provided by UNDP/ILO for the project on planning of human resources and employment (HAI/74/014) will be continued during the early years of the third cycle. Hitherto the project has been helping the State Secretariat responsible for the plan in the improvement and evaluation of manpower, unemployment and underemployment, and human-resources needs in order to strengthen technical capability, to establish a permanent planning system and to evolve a

methodology applicable to the Haitian context. It is intended that in the future the project should complete a study of the informal urban sector at Port-au-Prince and initiate a survey of rural employment. As before, the aim will be to formulate a rational employment policy.

60. The project will be backed up by a second component involving implementation of the results of studies on programming and co-ordination activities for labour-intensive projects (PROFIMO).

61. The main feature of the labour market is a surplus of unskilled labour and a lack of skilled labour and managerial staff. The adoption of a national programme for vocational training, with co-ordination of activities in this field in both public and private sectors, is aimed at meeting the various needs of industrialists and entrepreneurs and is, of course, a noteworthy measure in the effort to implement an industrial strategy and thereby provide training for technicians, skilled workers and foremen.

62. Assistance provided by UNDP/ILO to the project (HAI/78/021) for the setting up and operation of the National Institute of Vocational Training (INFP) has made it possible to establish the basis for a permanent system for determining manpower-training needs and the planning, co-ordination and technical support for vocational training. It is thought that this assistance will have to be continued for at least the first two years of the third cycle in order to establish a Centre for Accelerated Advanced training to provide localized short-term training and for the purpose of planning two training schools to be financed with assistance from the World Bank. This is also the case with respect to the training of inspectors for ongoing refresher courses for teachers of vocational training; in this way, links can be established between Government and schools in the provinces in order to improve the standard of teaching.

63. The manpower deficit might also be alleviated by appealing to qualified Haitian technicians living abroad. Bearing in mind the national policy of encouraging people to return to Haiti, UNDP has made provision in certain projects for funds to recruit Haitian experts abroad in order to use their services in these projects.

(c) Rural handicraft

64. The Government is well aware of the importance of the rational organization of production workshops which could provide support for agriculture, absorb rural manpower and create a new market for handicraft products. It has also been found that the setting up of handicraft workshops would help in decentralizing the non-agricultural activities of the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area.

65. United Nations Volunteers have been using funds from outside the United Nations system to provide premises and plant at Camp Perrin in south-west Haiti for the production of metalware articles and the training of craftsmen skilled in the production of farm equipment, cabinet-making and construction. At the same time, with a view to creating jobs for women in handicrafts, they have established small-scale enterprises with provision for training in the textile sector. The

innovative nature of the training workshop at Camp Perrin is based essentially on the direct involvement of the local district, the integration of training into production and sales, and the example given by the United Nations Volunteers living and working in the countryside.

66. The value of this experience and the possibility of linking such activities to various agricultural projects undertaken through other sources of assistance have led the Government to attach high priority to the project on development of rural handicrafts (HAI/81/009), with a view to improving and expanding the pilot training and production projects carried out at Camp Perrin. The next step would therefore be to increase the number of volunteers in order to launch similar activities elsewhere and carry out feasibility studies in order to initiate other small-scale localized training operations for craftsmen. Thus, under the national programme of the National Office for Rural Handicrafts (ONART), which is concerned with the development of marketing and training structures, the project will also help in defining a methodology and policy for the establishment of handicraft workshops and small enterprises in rural areas.

E. Health and environment

(a) Population, statistics and family planning

67. Although the rate of growth of the Haitian population (1.7 per cent) is still very low compared to those in other countries with a comparable level of development and similar demographic characteristics, the Haitian authorities are aware of the existing imbalance between demographic growth, the national resources available and the country's financial capacity. Given the declining mortality rate and almost static fertility rate, the Haitian population may attain an average annual growth rate of some 2 per cent during the 1980s - that is to say, it will increase to 6 million by the end of the decade. The average population density will rise to over 200 inhabitants per square kilometre (km²) in 1990. The population density will be still higher if calculated on the basis of the country's cultivable area. It is also a fact that urbanization is accelerating. It is estimated that approximately 32.5 per cent of the total population will be urban dwellers in 1990.

68. In view of this demographic problem, the objectives of the Five-Year Plan are to: (a) reduce the birth rate; (b) reduce the mortality rate; (c) slow down the rate of migration to Port-au-Prince; and (d) achieve a more uniform distribution of the population throughout the country.

69. To attain these objectives, measures will be taken to extend the national family-planning and mother-and-child health programme by integrating the relevant services into existing centres and by establishing new centres where they do not now exist.

70. The Family Hygiene Division (DHF) receives aid from UNFPA administered by WHO/PAHO under project HAI/80/P 03. This assistance is provided in close co-operation with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

and the Pathfinder Fund. The objectives of the current project, which will last from 1981 to 1984, are, inter alia, to expand and improve the quality of mother-and-child health services; to reduce infant mortality caused by umbilical tetanus and dysentery; to increase the percentage of children vaccinated against the most common communicable diseases; to increase the number of men and women covered by the family planning programme; to improve the DHF staff-training programme; and to improve the system of gathering and using data and information. It would be desirable to integrate such activities gradually into the routine services of the Department of Health. To defray the cost of integrating these activities, there is a project to market contraceptives with the support of USAID. WHO/PAHO is offering training fellowships to DHF staff in the field of public health and health education under project HAI/1300.

71. Assistance from UNFPA (HAI/78/P01) will be used to expand the capacity of the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Data Processing (IHSI), with a large-scale project for a population and housing census to be carried out in 1982. The census will be exhaustive and will provide statistical information on the population for administration and economic and social planning. UNFPA will provide assistance in the following areas: preparation of demographic maps covering the entire country, acquisition of material and payment of salary supplements to local staff.

72. At the same time and also with a view to strengthening IHSI, UNFPA is participating in the projects relating to the Demographic Research and Analysis Unit (HAI/80/P 01). The principal role of this Unit is to analyse data from the 1971 census and the coming 1982 census and to study demographic phenomena linked to economic and social phenomena. The project also provides a considerable amount of training abroad for demographers and statisticians.

73. The unit also took part in the national fertility survey as part of the global fertility survey, and in the publication and dissemination of the results. These results will guide family-planning services and provide the basis for other studies on the organization of the family in urban and rural areas.

74. IHSI has also received FAO assistance provided under the Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) aimed at improving the system of agricultural statistics and beginning preparations for the agricultural survey in 1983.

(b) Health

75. The Government's strategy centred on health education and preventive medicine. At the same time the regionalization plan, with the establishment of health districts is facilitating the development of several projects with assistance from WHO/PAHO (HAI/5100) and USAID aimed at improving the system of health services and the development of rural medical services.

76. WHO/PAHO assistance under the project on epidemiology (HAI/4300) is aimed at controlling communicable diseases, including tuberculosis and yaws, and at reducing the incidence of intestinal diseases through measures such as vaccination, training of personnel, and the production and distribution of oral rehydration salts. Another project (HAI/0200) is aimed at the eradication of malaria through

the fumigation of houses and includes a component on operational texts of insecticides.

77. In addition, WHO/PAHO is providing assistance to a nutrition project (HAI/1300) which is aimed at improving the nutritional level of the population through education and training of staff and which provides supplementary food rations made available by assistance in kind from WFP.

78. In the field of training, under a project to develop human resources (HAI/6200) technical studies on the adaptation of the education system to medical science and on the updating and revision of curricula are being carried out. The acquisition of educational material is also being financed under this project. At the same time, fellowships are being offered for specialized medical studies and public-health engineering.

79. Under the programme for the regionalization of health services, UNICEF is providing assistance in the form of equipment and training in order to improve the efficiency of rural health clinics. UNICEF will also take part in the immunization campaign by providing vaccines against tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis, etc. The UNICEF programme for mid-1982 to mid-1986 envisages several activities, particularly with regard to immunization, control of diarrhoea by oral rehydration, and the provision of supplies to community pharmacies, in close collaboration with the USAID project for the improvement of health services in rural areas.

(c) Urban development and housing

80. Although Haiti is the least urbanized country in Latin America and the Caribbean, the increased flow of people towards the city of Port-au-Prince (850,000 inhabitants) means that 63 per cent of the country's urban population now lives there. The increase in the low-income population and the shortage of housing and urban services have led to a major increase in slums within and around towns. It is an environmental crisis rather than a housing crisis: inadequate sewerage in districts supplied with drinking water, and shortages of toilets, street lighting and sanitation services.

81. The Haitian Government will take action in the years ahead to counter urban decay. It will install a system of sewers, undertake sanitation, plumbing and development-control works and construct new urban zones (for example, construction sites and services).

82. With technical and financial assistance from UNDP (HAI/77/013) and UNCDF (HAI/76/C 31), the pilot project for the redevelopment of St. Martin has a central role in the formulation of strategies meeting the needs of the most disadvantaged sectors of the urban population. In this district of 20,000 inhabitants, joint action with the National Housing Office (ONL) has begun to renovate the old district and to resettle families in the new district through a build-it-yourself programme. Moreover, a similar undertaking in the northern part of the city has attracted interest from the German Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), with a view to financing other feasibility studies and the development of neighbouring urban districts.

83. It should be noted that such a programme for the rehabilitation of shanty-towns, aimed at the most destitute class, is a key project in improving a major portion of the urban environment. Although the technical assistance financed from the IPF is due to end in mid-1982, the third country programme provides for a follow-up, in particular with regard to the socio-economic needs of the residents of such districts. It has been recognized that physical improvement of the environment is not enough; there is also a need to deal with the full range of needs of destitute families. Such a programme could also be helped by the participation of UNICEF, which is prepared to expand its activities in the fields of health, nutrition, pre-school education, construction of toilets, day nurseries, and the like in urban areas.

84. The Government intends to institute a basic policy allowing optimum use of urban land. This requires the adoption of legislation on urban development, effective means of controlling urbanization, rational administration of public property, and the upkeep of infrastructure through a rational real-estate tax system, and the like. In order to establish the legislative and institutional bases for such policies, the Government is requesting technical assistance from the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to strengthen the Urban Planning Service of the Department of Public Works, Transport and Communications (DTPTC), which is formally responsible for drafting norms for urban infrastructure and land use. One project in this area should be included as being in the pipe-line.

F. Communications and transport

(a) Telecommunications

85. The strategy of the Five-Year Plan in the field of telecommunications consists in improving the efficiency and profitability of exchanges and in rationalizing the expansion of urban and international networks in response to demand. In addition, particular attention will be devoted to organizing modern technical and financial management at TELECO, the State enterprise responsible for telecommunications, together with the adoption of technological innovations in switching and transmission to improve the viability of the system, reduce costs and introduce various new services. These activities by the National Telecommunications Council (CONATEL) and TELECO will require an extension of the technical assistance provided by UNDP over the last three years under the project on the development of telecommunications (HAI/77/010). Through this aid, a training centre offering on-the-job training courses has been established within TELECO. Replacement staff have been trained and engineers working under the operational assistance programme are assisting TELECO in major fields such as transmission, switching and the installation of external networks.

86. The training of local staff will have to be continued, and the expansion of telephone networks will require management and administration commensurate with the new scale of the project. Moreover, completely different techniques such as digital switching and transmission are being introduced, which will necessitate training in those fields. Particular attention will be devoted to the preparation

of a master plan, which is essential for any investment programme. The introduction of new techniques should form part of such a programme and should thus be covered by a development bank credit in order to finance TELEFCO's conversion to this modern system. In view of the importance of national investment in this area, the project summary of the new phase (HAI/81/001) has been submitted to the World Bank to generate interest.

(b) Civil aviation

87. In the medium term - that is, up to 1986 - the Government has made plans to modernize the system of communications and services assisting air transport for users of air space, as well as the country's airport facilities and infrastructure.

88. The early years of the third programming cycle will reflect the importance of the technical aid provided thus far by UNDP and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The Phase II project on civil aviation (HAI/81/002), is strictly limited to priority needs to establish conditions which will attract financial support as quickly as possible. As before, this aid is aimed at strengthening the technical staff of the National Civil Aviation Office (OFNAC) and the National Airport Authority (AAN). The programme is designed to improve the system of air traffic control by training Haitian controllers and technicians, either on the job or through fellowships for study abroad, to operate and maintain air and radio communications equipment.

89. OFNAC, in collaboration with ICAO, has just prepared a first draft of the national plan which, for the period 1982-1986, will require substantial funds from abroad for the modernization of equipment and the provision of technical assistance. In view of its high cost, such an investment programme to be financed by a development bank should not only include the purchase of equipment but also cover certain outlays for expert services provided for in the plan. It is clearly necessary to continue United Nations assistance in so far as it is closely linked to the pre-conditions for investment.

(c) Postal services

90. During the second programming cycle, UNDP, through the Universal Postal Union (UPU), was able to assist the Haitian Government in its efforts to improve the country's postal system. As a result, the Postal Administration was able to take some practical measures, but others have yet to be carried out (general administrative organization, range of services offered, infrastructure of the service, postal service in rural areas, staff training, equipment). In order to enable postal services to develop rapidly, thus contributing to the development of the country and consolidating what has been achieved by measures taken in the preceding cycle, the Government is expecting some further, as yet unspecified, action by UNDP/UPU during the new cycle.

G. Economic and social planning

91. In order to overcome its economic and social problems, Haiti, as one of the least developed countries, needs to co-ordinate the different development

activities. The resources available to it are limited, and its development projects rely on a considerable amount of foreign aid, which requires a strong central institution. The State Secretariat for Planning (SEP) therefore has a crucial role to play.

92. UNDP and United Nations assistance in this sector since 1977 under the project for Strengthening the Ministry of Planning (HAI/79/015), has been concentrated in the following areas: improving methods and techniques used in the programming of development expenditure, introducing appropriate methods and techniques to monitor and control the implementation of the Plan, and further rationalizing SEP's internal procedures.

93. Owing to the complexity of development planning problems, it has not been possible to achieve the aims of the project satisfactorily; therefore, technical assistance is to be continued during the third cycle. The new phase of the project (HAI/81/006) will focus on macro-economic analysis and forecasting, on improving the exchange of information among the various economic and social sectors, and on training Haitian personnel on the job. To this end, work on the project will proceed in close association with the technical assistance provided by the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and financed by IDB, with a view to strengthening the Government's capacity to identify, prepare and evaluate development projects. It will also be supported by the results of the UNDP/ILO assistance provided in the field of employment.

H. Foreign trade

94. Government policy is aimed at reducing foreign purchases of non-essential products and of goods that could be purchased from local production, in order to protect local industry and to save foreign currency for the purchase of capital goods and consumer products. This involves encouraging the local production of non-food products and industrial products which can be exported and, through trade agreements, diversifying exports and foreign outlets, including, as part of the "Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least-developed countries", efforts to obtain better terms for admitting products to the economic markets of the developed countries.

95. In recent years, the UNDP and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) project on the strengthening of the foreign trade sector (HAI/77/004) has looked at the problems of the export market. Market studies for specific products (aromatic plants, essential oils, spices, honey, preserved fruits, handicrafts) were conducted at the same time as an institutional reform was carried out with the strengthening of the Foreign Trade Office, the entry into service of the Information Centre for Trade and Industry and the rearrangement of the private sector, helped by support offered to the Chamber of Commerce for its reorganization. Reports were drawn up on taxation and customs policy in Haiti and import control to help the Government in matters relating to export stimulation and the reduction of imports of food products and non-essential goods, particularly luxury articles.

96. Recent UNCTAD and Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) missions concluded that the Government needed to attract foreign aid in this field with the main purpose of promoting trade. The project on strengthening the foreign-trade sector (HAI/81/008), held over by the Government for financing in 1983, will help the planning and programming of activities related to trade and the improvement of imports, storage, distribution and the formulation of retail prices. It will contribute to the promotion of trade by integrating Haiti more effectively into the Caribbean and Central American market, by developing the sale abroad of traditional and modern Haitian products and by seeking new partners for the assembly and subcontracting industries, particularly on the European market. Lastly, it will help the Haitian Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to restructure and organize, so that it can be a more effective contact for the private sector in activities relating to planning and the economic development of the country and can increase the private sector's involvement in the promotion of trade.

I. Cultural heritage

97. Having outlined the priority activities which have been programmed for the third cycle, we should mention certain other prior commitments, under which modest allocations from IPF funds will continue in the early years of the cycle, so as to avoid a premature cut-off. These commitments include the UNDP/UNESCO aid project (HAI/79/011) to the Institute for the Protection of the National Heritage (ISPAN) for the preservation of the Citadelle Henri Christophe, the Palais Sans-Souci and the Site des Ramiers, and their development for the purposes of culture and tourism. This project involves very urgent work to prevent the deterioration of the aforementioned monuments, as well as archaeological studies and research to assemble all the information for a restoration project. It also involves the practical on-the-job training of staff for carpentry, cabinet-making and restoration work.

98. The project to preserve, develop and disseminate the cultural heritage (HAI/79/002) is aimed at establishing a laboratory centre to catalogue, preserve and restore historical documents and to train technicians in this field. Work is currently being carried out under this project on restoring historical documents and preserving them as educational instruments to disseminate the country's cultural heritage. UNDP assistance covers the cost of domestic consultants and expenditure on training and certain types of equipment.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

<u>A. Resources</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
(a) IPF and other resources	
(i) Illustrative IPF for the programming cycle	38 000 000
(ii) Carry-over from previous IPF cycles	(3 750 000)
(iii) Other resources (SMF/LDC)	586 000
(b) Provision for adequate programming	-
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Total	34 836 000
<u>B. Use of resources</u>	
(a) Programmed	
(i) Ongoing projects	4 309 000
(ii) New projects and phases included in the country programme	8 020 000
(iii) Resources specially allocated to specific activities and objectives, to allow for projects yet to be finalized (programming continues at a later stage)	3 457 000
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Subtotal	15 786 000
(b) Reserves	11 450 000
(c) Balance not programmed <u>a/</u>	7 600 000
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Total	34 836 000

C. Sectoral breakdown of programme resources

<u>Sector b/</u>	<u>Ongoing projects</u>	<u>New projects</u> (Dollars)	<u>Resources specially allocated to each sector</u>	<u>Total</u>
02 General development	50 000	577 000	-	627 000
03 Natural resources	2 297 000	-	970 000	3 267 000
04 Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1 174 000	1 618 000	996 000	3 788 000
05 Industry	11 000	-	571 000	582 000
06 Transport and communications	-	2 154 000	-	2 154 000
07 International trade and development financing	-	-	480 000	480 000
09 Human settlements	185 000	-	-	185 000
11 Education	444 000	3 221 000	-	3 665 000
12 Employment	-	450 000	-	450 000
15 Culture	148 000	-	-	148 000
16 Science and technology	-	-	440 000	440 000
TOTAL	4 309 000	8 020 000	3 457 000	15 786 000

a/ Twenty per cent of the illustrative IPF, which has not been taken into account for programming, in accordance with the Administrator's instructions in documents UNDP/PROG/FIELD/111 and UNDP/PROG/HQTRS/126.

b/ According to the ACC classification.
