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COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

SECOND COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR GRENADA\*

<u>Programme period</u>	<u>Actual resources programmed</u>	<u>\$</u>
January 1987-December 1991	IPF for 1987-1991	1 200 000
	IPF balance from 1982-1986	(50 000)
	Other resources programmed	<u>5 412 000</u>
	Total	6 562 000

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\* Detailed listings of projects and other related data prepared as part of the country programming exercise are available on request. These listings include (a) ongoing projects; (b) proposed projects; (c) distribution of resources by objective; (d) planned activities of operational funds and programmes under the authority of the Administrator; (e) distribution of new country programmes by sector.

## I. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

### A. Current economic trends

1. With a population of 92,000 and a land mass of 133 square miles, Grenada's economy has been characterized by an uneven growth path in recent years. In the 1980-1982 period gross domestic product (GDP) increased at an average annual rate of 6.1 per cent, largely because of the construction of the new Point Salinas International Airport. Political events in 1983 brought about a negative growth rate of -2 per cent, resulting in a GDP of about \$US 81.5 million (\$US 881 per capita), followed by a modest growth of 1 per cent in 1984. The measures adopted in 1985 by the newly elected Government stimulated economic activities and led to an estimated 3.5 per cent rate of growth.
2. Grenada has a very high level of consumption in relation to GDP (103 per cent in 1984), with concomitant high imports and external deficits. This entails a heavy dependence on external grants to finance the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP). Between 1980 and 1984, gross domestic investment totalled \$US 161 million, of which \$US 135 million (83 per cent), was financed largely through concessionary loans and grants from abroad. Although the airport project is now completed, substantial reductions in public spending are unlikely to be realized, since large infrastructure investment programmes (roads and utilities) are necessary to support the development of agriculture, tourism and industry.
3. The unemployment rate, which now stands at 25-30 per cent of the labour force, is quite high and is likely to be aggravated by new entrants into the labour force which number between 1,300-1,500 each year.
4. The external sector has shown a mixed performance. Exports declined from \$US 21 million to \$US 17 million during the 1979-1984 period. Although demand for cocoa and nutmeg recovered in 1985 and bananas continue to have an assured market in the United Kingdom, the trade gap increased, reaching \$US 47 million or two times exports in 1985. Steps are therefore being taken to phase out export duties over the next few years in order to make exports more competitive.
5. The agricultural sector is performing well below its potential. Production trends for traditional crops are decreasing and export earnings have shown only marginal improvements. Cocoa production declined from 5.9 to 4.4 million pounds between 1981 and 1984, while nutmeg and bananas fell by 34 per cent and 6.0 per cent respectively. Demand-generated production increases in cocoa, rehabilitation efforts in the banana industry and the promotion of tropical fruits and vegetables should increase exports. The forestry industry remains underdeveloped and its resources largely undetermined and inaccessible. In the fisheries sector, the potential for growth exists in demersal and ocean pelagic species.
6. Tourism, after a prolonged decline, grew by 34 per cent in 1985, reflecting the increased confidence in Grenada as a tourist destination. Major private investment in the sector involving the International Finance Corporation (IFC) has recently been realized and other projects are being prepared.

7. The manufacturing sector is still quite small, accounting for only about 3 per cent of GDP. However, in 1985, the sector experienced a 2 per cent growth rate. Its importance should increase with the planned investments in industrial estates.

#### B. National development strategies

8. The Government's medium to long-term development plans have the following goals: achievement of a real growth rate of about 4 per cent per annum over the period 1986-1990; reduction in the level of unemployment; improvement in the distribution of income and in living standards; and control of inflation.

9. The strategy adopted to attain these objectives emphasizes the importance of tourism, agriculture, manufacturing, export promotion and diversification. The rehabilitation and development of Grenada's infrastructure is an immediate necessity for growth in all sectors. Investment in infrastructure during 1986-1990 is targeted at over \$US 59 million in the PSIP.

10. In agriculture, better marketing and credit facilities for farmers and linkages between agriculture and manufacturing and tourism will be promoted. Measures to stabilize prices and increase farmers' income will be adopted. In addition to the rehabilitation and expansion of cocoa and banana production, diversification into non-traditional export crops and the development of the livestock sector will be pursued. Better land use practices, extension services and co-ordinating mechanisms for the various agricultural programmes are also required. A Model Farms Programme begun recently is expected to help stem the exodus of young people out of agriculture.

11. In the tourism sector, catering to higher-income tourists will be emphasized. A hotel expansion programme to accommodate some 75,000 long-stay visitors per year has already begun. The existing plant of 600 rooms is to be expanded to 1,500 by 1990, generating an estimated 3,600 jobs. More aggressive marketing, better planning and institutional mechanisms, an island-wide tourist attraction development programme and the encouragement of crafts are important elements of the tourism policy.

12. The strategy in the manufacturing sector emphasizes the creation of agro-industries and the stimulation of entrepreneurial capabilities. Incentives include fiscal measures to attract private sector involvement and the construction of some 90,000 square feet of factory shells (with financing from the United States Agency for International Development and the Caribbean Development Bank (USAID) and planning assistance from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)). New financing institutions to improve the flow of credit into the private sector are to be created.

13. Effective vocational and technical training is emphasized. Adult education programmes and the provision of training for education administrators will also be covered. The PSIP for the next five years includes a total of \$US 12.6 million for education.

14. In health, the upgrading of the primary health services is considered an important priority, as evidenced by the inclusion of a total of \$US 20.7 million in the PSIP.

### C. Technical co-operation priorities

15. The overall technical co-operation requirements of the country were identified on the basis of meetings held with individual ministries. The main elements of the resulting Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP) are summarized below.

16. In the area of agriculture, the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Crop Diversification Project (World Bank) is designed to increase agricultural production, particularly in non-traditional crops. The project includes strengthening of agricultural institutions, marketing, extension services, farmers' education, and vegetable and fruit crop development. Other external assistance is needed to reduce post-harvest losses and to combat infectious diseases in both crops and livestock. Heavy emphasis will be placed on the rehabilitation of cocoa plants, over 40 per cent of which are estimated to be disease-infested.

17. The technical co-operation programme in the forestry sector will seek to strengthen the capabilities of the Forestry Division to permit exploitation of forests for the crafts and building industries combined with sound wildlife management and conservation practices. The programme will safeguard waterfalls, lakes, flora and fauna which serve as important tourist attractions.

18. Projects in fisheries aim at improving artisanal fisheries, strengthening administration and training, and developing the marketing system.

19. Proposed technical co-operation projects in the tourism sector aim at strengthening the Ministry of Tourism, improving tourism marketing and implementing tourism awareness programmes aimed at sensitizing the local population to the importance of this sector.

20. In industry, the TCP identifies technical co-operation needs complementary to capital investment projects included in the PSIP, e.g., industrial parks, small enterprises and agro-industries. Assistance is also required to carry out a survey of manufacturing enterprises.

21. In infrastructure, further work is required on the design and costing of the Concord water system, as well as on the development of water and sewerage systems in both the capital and in rural areas. Assistance is also required for the integration of the water and sewerage authorities and for the supervision of a comprehensive development programme for the island of Carriacou.

22. In education, priority is assigned to technical and vocational education, educational planning and administration and entrepreneurial training.

23. In health, training and the provision of medical personnel are major areas of concentration.

24. In order to implement these proposed projects, the Government would need to mobilize substantial resources, including trained manpower. Technical co-operation is sorely needed in virtually all economic sectors to train personnel as well as to fill vacant line positions until such time as nationals can be identified and attracted to these posts. The implementation of the recommendations of the report entitled "Organization of Public Services" which was financed by the British Development Division (BDD), will require external support.

25. The total resources needed to implement the TCP are estimated at around \$US 6.7 million. It should be noted, however, that the country programme is being used as a frame of reference for a selected number of priority technical co-operation activities derived from the TCP which are estimated at \$US 6,562,000. These activities are listed under the new programme proposals. UNDP will nevertheless assist the Government in mobilizing the remaining resources required to meet the overall needs identified in the TCP.

#### D. Aid co-ordination arrangements

26. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for the co-ordination of all external assistance to Grenada. UNDP co-operates closely with the ministry in the formulation and implementation of technical co-operation projects in support of the government's development effort. Approaches to bilateral and multilateral donors outside the United Nations system for the financing of those projects identified in the TCP will be made by the Government with assistance from UNDP and other organizations of the United Nations system as appropriate.

27. While no joint programming missions were carried out, the United Nations agencies represented in the Caribbean, especially those of the Joint Consultation Group on Policy (the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)), have been fully involved in the formulation of the country programme. All of these agencies received copies of the Resident Representative's Note and also participated in discussions regarding the approach being adopted in the country programme in terms of its utilization as a frame of reference for priority technical co-operation inputs.

28. The Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (CGCED) which is a collective Consultative Group arrangement jointly sponsored by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Caribbean Development Bank, the Organization of American States (OAS) and UNDP, provides an effective framework for the co-ordination of activities financed by the various donors in Grenada.

## II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

### A. Assessment of current country programme

29. For the 1982-1986 cycle, priorities for UNDP assistance included increased agricultural production particularly export crops; the development of alternative sources of energy; the establishment of agro-industries; the broadening of the educational system; and the strengthening of the rural health infrastructure.

30. The 1982-1986 IPF for Grenada was originally established at \$US 2,100,000. However, in 1983, the IPF was adjusted to \$US 1,200,000, thus making it impossible to implement the programme as originally conceived.

31. Under the reduced programme, \$US 374,000 (or 28 per cent) of resources was devoted to agricultural production. The Agricultural Development project (GRN/76/001), established a model farm where demonstration plots for traditional and non-traditional crops were established. Terrace farming was also tested on a pilot basis and the technology learned was successfully applied to other farms. The project, however, was unduly prolonged largely because of the lack of trained counterparts and marketing difficulties. A follow-up project will focus on fruit crop development for internal consumption and for export.

32. In Grenada the Caribbean Agricultural Rural Development and Advisory and Training Services (CARDATS) project (CAR/81/002) provided advisory and extension services to 95 small farmers and three co-operatives. It helped to sell some 330,000 pounds of produce (about \$US 100,000) in 1985. Advice to the Ministry of Agriculture in marketing and livestock development was also provided. This project will be continued.

33. Technical assistance in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors from the Technical Co-operation Programme funds of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and from the FAO regular programme amounted to some \$US 620,000 during the period 1982-1986. Assistance was provided to farmers in plant quarantine, soil testing and land resources evaluation services. Other important activities were the rehabilitation of forestry access roads and the carrying out of policy/feasibility studies in fisheries and mariculture. It is anticipated that these activities will lead to important investments in the forestry and fisheries sectors. A proposed project which envisaged support to the Agricultural Planning Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture did not materialize. The planning function in this ministry therefore still needs to be strengthened.

34. In the energy sector, an allocation of \$US 218,000 (16 per cent) was made mainly for a national energy policy study. The study is now being reviewed for implementation by the Government. The allocation also included a small contribution for an Energy Adviser to the member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The Adviser collected and analysed data on the subregional energy situation and prepared energy balances, a Manual on Energy Statistics and the 1985 OECS Energy Bulletin.

35. Three small projects in industrial development, totalling \$US 42,500 (3 per cent), dealt with agro-industry, an industrial estate feasibility study, and a contribution to the subregional Caribbean Investment Promotion Services (CIPS) project (CAR/83/002). The latter project provided for one Grenadian export promotion officer stationed in New York. The agro-industry project was cancelled and the feasibility study for an industrial estate in the north-east region is still ongoing. Although no actual investment has been realized to date, exploratory visits were made to Grenada by representatives of American garment and agro-industry firms.

36. A contribution of \$US 115,000 (9 per cent) was allocated to the Multi-Island Education project (CAR/83/001). The integration of pre-vocational training into the curriculum of junior secondary schools is the primary objective of this project. The project is still ongoing and the results are yet to be evaluated. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and UNICEF have provided complementary assistance in educational administration, training and early-childhood education under their regular programmes.

37. In the area of health, assistance from the Pan-American Health Organization of the World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) and UNFPA has improved the quality of training of medical and paramedical officers in environmental protection, control of chronic diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, public health, family planning and family life education.

38. The Programme Support project (GRN/79/001) was aimed at strengthening the planning and administrative functions of the Government through the recruitment of expatriate nationals and regional experts. Assistance has been provided in the areas of legal affairs, tourism, public finance, agriculture, industry, accounting, computerization of statistics for macro-economic planning, chemistry and educational planning. The Statistics Division is also assisted by an operational assistance (OPAS) statistician (GRN/85/003) who co-operates with the staff of the project on Statistical Development (CAR/80/002). Efforts are now required by the Government to integrate the incumbents permanently into the public service structure. The planned public service reorganization is expected to help solve this problem. The total allocation to this project was increased from \$US 321,000 to \$US 437,000 (33 per cent), in response to the severe shortage of qualified national staff.

39. Hotel training is an important element in expansion plans for the tourism industry. In April 1984 an ILO mission recommended the creation of a hotel training centre. However, because of the lack of funds, a series of short-term courses were held instead at a temporary venue. These courses include accounting, bar technology, food and pastry preparation, front desk operation, housekeeping, and hotel repair and maintenance. Some 15-20 employees are trained in each course and by the end of 1986 about 250 employees had received training. The project is assisted by expertise from a UNDP/ILO supported Hotel Training Project in Antigua (ANT/84/001), as well as the Brazilian Hotel School under technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) arrangements.

40. Improvement of existing water systems, surveys of surface and ground water resources and the updating of the existing 1965-1990 Water Plan have been successfully undertaken under the Water Resources Assessment and Development project (GRN/85/001) with support from the regional water resources project (RLA/82/023). Services of a United Nations interregional adviser were utilized in the area of test drilling.

41. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) approved two projects for funding. The Women's Apprentice Motor Mechanic Scheme project (\$US 77,911) is designed to train women to operate, service and maintain both light and heavy equipment. The other project, Women's Resource Centre, (\$US 27,500) will establish a documentation centre within the Ministry of Health, Housing and Women's Affairs, as well as conduct research on the situation of women. Project activities are due to commence in 1987.

42. The implementation of the country programme was adversely affected by the political events in October 1983. Projects were interrupted and some of the progress made was lost. However, in early 1985 UNDP and the Government conducted a review of the Programme and priorities were redefined in light of the changed circumstances and new development strategies.

#### B. New programme proposal

43. To implement the country programme for 1987-1991, maximum use will continue to be made of available national and regional expertise. Another cost-effective modality will be the employment of United Nations Volunteers (UNV), particularly for temporarily filling line positions where skilled manpower shortages are critical. The Government will provide cost-sharing contributions in support of specific activities to be carried out under the programme.

44. Allocations of IPF resources have been made by programme objectives, as follows: Manpower Development and Employment (\$US 556,000), Development Infrastructure and Natural Resources (\$US 174,000), Intensification and Diversification of Agricultural Production (\$US 221,000), Tourism Development (\$US 135,000), and unprogrammed reserve (\$US 64,000).

#### First objective: Manpower development and employment

45. The lack of skilled manpower and agricultural labour, as well as the high unemployment rate of unskilled labour, have been described earlier. Projects aimed at addressing the manpower problem are described below.

##### (a) Ongoing projects

46. The Programme Support project (GRN/79/001) will be extended throughout the 1987-1991 programme cycle in order to continue to provide highly-skilled professional staff through recruitment of expatriate nationals and regional experts. An economist, a Project Manager for the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Crop Diversification project (World Bank/Caribbean Development Bank), a quantity



surveyor for the strengthening of the Building Department of the Ministry of Construction and an analytical chemist for local food processing and quality control will continue their work during the new cycle. In addition, a veterinarian to assist in the implementation of a Livestock Development Programme, an engineer to implement the Carriacou Development Plan (OAS), a Manager of the Forestry Interpretation Centre, which links agriculture to tourism by preserving wildlife for tourist attractions, and other experts in industry, tourism, education, and health will be recruited. Of the \$US 434,000 allocated for this project, the Government is expected to make cost-sharing contributions equivalent to the prevailing local salaries for these positions.

47. \$US 70,000 has been earmarked for the continuation of the services of the OPAS expert in statistics through 1987 under project GRN/85/003.

(b) New project

48. UNDP resources of \$US 120,000 are earmarked for 1987-1990 in the field of technical and vocational education. A project proposal will be developed to take into account the experience gained through the Multi-Island Education project (CAR/83/001) and to ensure co-ordination with the proposed activities to be carried out by the World Bank and the Caribbean Development Bank in this area. WFP will assist the Government to finance local contributions for technical and vocational educational projects through food aid, estimated at \$US 1.5 million.

49. An Entrepreneurship Development programme at a total cost of \$US 200,000 will be financed jointly by UNDP and ILO in 1987/88.

Linkages

50. Grenada will also receive assistance from the subregional Statistics Development programme (CAR/80/002) and in development administration from the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD) (RLA/84/004). CARICAD will provide workshops for public sector managers and will make recommendations for improvements in the administration of the public sector. The British Development Division (BDD) will provide assistance for the implementation of civil service reform.

51. In the field of vocational training, the OAS and USAID have recently approved a two-year regional project entitled Skills Training for Development. The OAS is also financing a Continuing Education programme for 1986/87 as a second phase of an adult education project which provides practical training.

52. USAID is financing a regional Small Enterprise Assistance project (SEAP) for the OECS countries and Barbados. The project, costed at \$US 10 million, will provide expertise, training, credits and investment funds to the National Development Foundation and Women in Development programmes through the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC). Other projects in the industry sector include a survey of industrial activities, production of coconut oil and preparation of project profiles and feasibility studies for other agro-industries to which UNIDO, UNICEF and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) are expected to contribute.

Second objective: Development of infrastructure and natural resources

53. The major projects in this sector are of a pre-investment nature: water resources development and building materials.

(a) Ongoing project

54. An ongoing Water Resources Assessment and Development project (GRN/85/001) will continue to prepare a 10-year water management plan and will recommend measures to improve the current water supply networks. The sum of \$US 10,000 has been allocated for this purpose in 1987.

(b) New projects

55. The recruitment of a United Nations Volunteer to help in the implementation of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)/CARIBANK supported ongoing rural water project is under consideration. As to other projects related to natural resources, UNDP and UNIDO have been requested to provide the necessary financing to carry out a stone quarry feasibility study. In the field of housing the Government has confirmed its interest in a proposed regional Inter-Caribbean Shelter project. The project is to be co-financed by UNDP, CDB, France, OAS and the United Nations Centre on Human Settlements (UNCHS). In this connection, it should be mentioned that CFTC assisted in mid-1986 in conducting a low-cost housing survey.

Linkages

56. CFTC and PAHO/WHO are providing assistance, through the recruitment of engineers, to oversee and support the implementation of infrastructure projects and plans.

57. Projects for test-drilling and the maintenance of drilling equipment for the Concord Water Supply feasibility study and the Grand Anse/St. George's Sewerage System study are also included in the TCP. CIDA, which has allocated the sum of Canadian \$10 million for the water sector, will be involved in these projects.

58. Another project concerns the establishment of a quarry management unit. The Caribbean Development Bank, which has carried out a study in this area, will be approached to provide technical assistance for its implementation.

59. The United Nations has been approached for the provision of an interregional adviser in energy economics to advise on strategies for negotiations with oil companies for exploration rights and for a review of petroleum pricing policies.

Third objective: Intensification and diversification of agricultural production

60. Agriculture, the mainstay of the economy, contributes roughly 43 per cent of the real GDP and 93 per cent of export earnings. It also absorbs 24 per cent of the labour force, according to 1984 figures. One of the main objectives in the Government's development plan is to increase income from agriculture and absorb unemployed workers.

(a) Ongoing projects

61. An ongoing Fruit Crop Development project (GRN/85/004) will continue to provide assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture as well as individual farmers. The project will essentially be funded by the provision of \$US 90,000 in cost-sharing from the Government through the World Bank-supported agricultural project.

62. The subregional CARDATS project will continue to assist small farmers and co-operatives. Consequently, the sum of \$US 40,000 is earmarked for the period 1987-1988 as a contribution to the project.

(b) New projects

63. A proposed Rodent Control project is designed to reduce post-harvest losses. It is proposed that UNDP, PAHO and FAO should contribute jointly to the project which is estimated to cost \$US 200,000.

64. Another proposed project for UNDP/FAO assistance is Farm Mechanization, costed at \$US 200,000.

65. FAO will also be requested to assist the Government in preparing and implementing fishing policies, developing artisanal fisheries and conducting a feasibility study on aquaculture development. In the livestock sector FAO is requested to help in the establishment of an artificial insemination laboratory.

Linkages

66. WFP is being approached for food aid to assist the Government in meeting its counterpart contributions to a number of agricultural projects. This programme will be linked to the projects supported by the United Nations system outlined earlier.

67. Other proposed projects such as Nutrition and Pasture Improvement, Forestry Development, Introduction of Fisheries Education in Secondary Schools, Training of Fishermen and Evaluation of Sheep Production also relate to this objective. The Government will request other bilateral donors to provide the financing necessary to implement these projects.

Fourth objective: Tourism development

68. The objectives are to increase the number of tourists visiting the island, to increase the contribution of the tourism industry to GDP, to enhance cultural and environmental assets and to create employment.

(a) Ongoing project

69. The ongoing Hotel Training project (GRN/85/002) provides training to hotel employees and new entrants in selected subjects. The UNDP contribution is estimated at \$US 100,000 for 1987-1988.

(b) New project

70. A proposed tourism promotion project will assist in the production of marketing packages and brochures. The cost is estimated at \$US 35,000. The possibility of using TCDC exchanges as well as existing tourism institutions will be explored for the development of a Tourism Awareness Programme. The estimated cost of \$US 23,000 is expected to be provided from TCDC funds.

Linkages

71. OAS has been contributing to the development of the sector through the funding of tourism-related studies and the formulation of short-term strategies.

72. Assistance for the recruitment of a Director of Tourism, the preparation of a Tourism Development Plan, the development of a marketing and sales programme and the development of a public relations package as well as the strengthening of the Grenada National Trust is also being sought. CFTC, the European Economic Community (EEC), Bermuda and USAID will be approached.

Fifth objective: Improved social services

73. Guided by the WHO Declaration on Health for All by the Year 2000, the Government is determined to satisfy general and special health needs and promote the well-being of all citizens.

(a) Ongoing project

74. Family planning services have been provided by UNFPA. The three-year Family Planning and Family Life Education project which commenced in 1985 is intended to assist in reducing the incidence of teenage pregnancies (GRN/84/002).

(b) New projects

75. PAHO's assistance is requested for the funding of United Nations Volunteers needed to fill vacant line positions. The posts identified are: a public health engineer, health information and statistics specialists, an occupational therapist and two general surgeons. Funding for an obstetrician/gynaecologist is also sought from PAHO under a modified transfer of knowledge through expatriate nationals (TOKTEN) arrangement. The Government agrees to make cost-sharing contributions equivalent to the local salaries budgeted for posts filled by UNVs.

76. In education, the Government has requested UNESCO to provide assistance amounting to \$US 285,000 under its Participation Programme to cover various projects such as the training of trainers, the establishment of a resource centre and broadcasting development.

Linkages

77. The ongoing programmes of USAID and PAHO provide health and environmental experts and consultants and training in health and equipment. PAHO's co-operation

programme covers the areas of maternal and child health, veterinary public health, disease prevention and control and health infrastructure development. CFTC is providing the services of a physician/specialist in public health care. In addition, USAID is expected to continue beyond 1986 its Population and Development project, executed by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).

78. In the field of education, proposed projects include curriculum development, science education, the establishment of a centre for youth development, the establishment of an education resource network and continuing education, as well as specialized services for the handicapped.

C. Unprogrammed reserve

79. An amount of \$US 64,000 is set aside for unforeseen contingencies.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

A. UNDP-administered sources

	\$	\$
Third cycle IPF balance	(50 000)	
Fourth cycle IPF	<u>1 200 000</u>	
Subtotal IPF		1 150 000
Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries	-	
Special programme resources	-	
Government cost-sharing	258 000	
Third-party cost-sharing	-	
Operational funds under the authority of the Administrator (TCDC, UNIFEM)	42 000	
UNDP special trust funds	-	
Subtotal, UNDP non-IPF funds		<u>300 000</u>

B. Other sources

Funds from other United Nations agencies or organizations taken into account in the country programme exercise		
(1) Firmly committed (FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, PAHO/WHO)	547 000	
(2) Additional funds required (ILO, UNIDO, UNCHS, FAO, PAHO/WHO/WFP)	2 573 000	
Parallel financing from non-United Nations sources		
(1) Firmly committed (OAS, USAID, CFTC)	1 479 000	
(2) Additional funds required (World Bank, CDB, OAS, France)	<u>513 000</u>	
Subtotal, other sources		5 112 000
TOTAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING		<u><u>6 562 000</u></u>

II. USE OF RESOURCES

Ongoing projects	2 790 000	
New project proposals	3 708 000	
Programmed reserve	-	
Subtotal, programmed resources		6 498 000
Unprogrammed reserve		<u>64 000</u>
TOTAL USE OF RESOURCES		<u><u>6 562 000</u></u>

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