This annual report is the second to respond to Governing Council decision 79/22, which requested an increased scope of coverage. In addition to details on the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), included is an overview of the work of the other organizational entities of the United Nations which have responsibility for technical co-operation.

In 1980 the United Nations delivered a technical co-operation programme totalling, in round figures, SUS 275 million, of which $185 million came from UNDP, $30 million from UNFPA, $48 million from trust funds and $12 million from the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation. DTCD programme delivery was $134 million, of which $84 million came from UNDP, $24 million from UNFPA, $21 million from trust funds and $6 million from the Regular Programme. Gaining strength as a more effective vehicle in the service of developing countries, in keeping with the General Assembly mandate which created it, the three-year-old Department's delivery level increased by $34 million beyond that of 1979; at the same time, its rate of budget implementation rose from 70 per cent to 84.5 per cent. Statistics on expenditures, experts, fellowships and other details appear in document DP/RP/24.

The report provides a descriptive and analytic account of the main trends of programmes and the activities undertaken during the year, including response to the guidelines endorsed by the Governing Council in decision 80/42. The report moreover draws attention to several topics of special concern to DTCD. These bear upon its role and general responsibilities, activities for promotion of investments, questions related to natural resources and energy, and others. The Council is invited to give guidance on the various issues raised.
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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is the second to respond to the Governing Council's decision 79/22, requesting an overview of the work of all relevant organizational entities of the United Nations as well as details on the use of resources of the United Nations Regular Programme of Technical co-operation and on the activities of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD). In addition to the text given in the present document, statistical information for 1980 appears in document DP/RP/24.

II. REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

A. Overview

2. The United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Co-operation includes sectoral advisory services, implemented by DTCD, the Division of Human Rights, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); regional and sub-regional advisory services provided by the regional commissions (except the Economic Commission for Europe), and industrial development activities undertaken by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In 1980, total expenditures of the Regular Programme came to $12 million. Detailed statistical data appear in document DP/RP/24.

B. Activities in 1980

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

3. As concerns DTCD, the revised guidelines for the Regular Programme, endorsed by Governing Council decision 80/42, more clearly defined the uses to be made of these modest funds, and have greatly helped the Department to respond flexibly and effectively to the technical co-operation needs of developing countries for sectoral advisory services, while still maintaining a distinct Programme identity. The Governing Council decision emphasized the use of the Regular Programme for the least developed countries (LDCs) and promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC). The Department has responded to this throughout its fields of specialization. Moreover, the interregional advisory programme, training workshops and study tours and field projects undertaken with Regular Programme resources have been provided in ways which enhance DTCD's activities from other funding sources, through mutual support. References to work carried out in 1980 with Regular Programme resources appear throughout the descriptions of activities in DTCD's various substantive fields of competence. Treatment under the present heading is therefore limited to a general perspective.

4. DTCD has emphasized activities for the benefit of LDCs, particularly in preparation for the 1981 United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries.
In co-operation with UNCTAD, the Department provided advisory and other staff services to assist 8 countries in preparing presentations to the Conference, with additional work in process for 1981. Missions were also organized to assist with aspects of the development planning process relevant to the preparation of country programmes for UNDP financing, and to presentation of technical co-operation requirements to other sources of funding. Missions for the assessment of mineral and energy exploration needs were undertaken in 7 LDCs in 1980, with more planned for 1981. Other missions to LDCs pertained to water resources, tax reform and government information systems, geologic mapping, integrated rural development and use of non-conventional energy sources. In co-operation with other financing sources a project to help evaluate potential small-scale hydropower sites was established and missions to 3 LDCs were planned for 1981. Regular Programme funds also enabled LDCs and other developing countries to be represented at DTCD-organized seminars, workshops, and study tours.

5. DTCD promoted TCDC through sharing of information and experiences and by the development of networks. Study tours were organized to developing countries so that officials could share their knowledge and experiences on many basic concerns. To mention but a few, DTCD assisted in organizing study tours on small-scale coal mining, the potash industry, ethanol production and rural development. A petroleum geology workshop and a seminar on water resources in small oceanic islands also illustrate the variety of activities. TCDC has also been furthered through various field projects. Notable are a project on the use of computers for water-resources development, whose work has application in project development elsewhere, and statistical projects featuring on-the-job training in projects in other countries. DTCD furthered grass-roots, community-level exchanges in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean in association with the Dakar-based non-governmental organization (NGO) Environmental Development Action (ENDA), whose interregional workshops result in new TCDC contacts and networks, and whose publications summarize such information for wide distribution at moderate cost. Interregional advisers on missions also promoted TCDC by making known the pertinent human, physical and technological resources available in other developing countries. This was especially true of assistance to planning for the country programming process, in which the Department incorporated TCDC elements at the earliest possible stages.

6. Regular Programme funds have also been used to attract interest and resources to development needs recognized as priorities by United Nations intergovernmental bodies but not covered by other programmes. Acting on General Assembly resolution 34/201, DTCD sent 20 missions to 15 countries in 1980, and planned 55 missions to 36 countries in 1981, to assess financial needs for energy and mineral exploration. Advisory services were also provided to help ECWA survey the technical co-operation needs of the region in financial management; to Pakistan for the proposed establishment of silicon technology; to Algeria for assistance in public works reconstruction and the rehabilitation of the disabled after the earthquake at 11 Asnam; and to 2 countries to help formulate rural development strategies and design projects in areas of the United Nations competence. Advisers from DTCD joined the economic review missions organized by the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Questions in 7 countries. To promote women's participation in
development, Regular Programme resources supported activities within ongoing projects financed from other sources. Funds were also used to interest other sources of finance, for example, in a joint United Nations-Japanese project for evaluation of small hydropower resources and, through missions, to help several countries identify and formulate projects for submission to potential donors.

7. Finally, various training programmes were financed from the non-convertible currency component of the Regular Programme, covering such subjects as economic statistics, demographic statistics, coal mining and the geology of mineral deposits.

8. In the spirit of the useful guidance given in Governing Council decision 80/42, the Department intends to continue the Regular Programme's emphasis on helping LDCs and promoting TCDC. The specific work programmes will reflect priorities already defined in the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the International Development Strategy, as well as those which may be identified in the Conference on Least Developed Countries, the Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and in other forums.

Other organizational entities

9. Part IV of the present report discusses, in the context of the overview of their technical co-operation activities, the uses of Regular Programme resources for: (a) sectoral advisory services carried out by the Division of Human Rights, HABITAT and UNCTAD; (b) regional and subregional advisory services provided through four regional commissions; and (c) industrial development activities implemented by UNIDO.

III. DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

A. Overview

10. By the end of 1980, DTCD had been in existence for nearly three years, having been created by the Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/162 of March 1978, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system. That resolution, by calling for the establishment of a separate organizational entity to engage in substantive support for technical co-operation activities, management of such activities, and pertinent research and analysis functions, sought to ensure that operational activities conducted by the United Nations would become more effective in serving the needs and requests of developing countries and supporting the work of the relevant intergovernmental bodies. In order to bring together in one entity all relevant functions which hitherto were divided among a number of departments and offices, DTCD was established as the main operational arm in the Secretariat for technical co-operation activities of the United Nations.

11. Steady progress has continued to be achieved in the organization and the integration of the Department. DTCD has established clear-cut objectives,
realigned its organization, revised its procedures and developed working methods emphasizing team work.

12. The substantive, managerial and logistical efforts undertaken are already showing encouraging results in quantitative terms. The dollar value of the programmes delivered in 1979 reflected the transfer of a large number of projects to HABITAT and the regional commissions; in real terms, however, this was offset by a rise of 20 per cent in other activities. That upward trend continued, with a total delivery in 1980 at a level 34 per cent greater than that for 1979. Moreover, the Department increased the rate of delivery against approved project budgets from 70 per cent in 1979 to 84.5 per cent in 1980, further denoting a significant improvement in operational performance.

13. This enlarged programme, combined with management economy, helped eliminate the serious overhead imbalance which existed in 1978. The prospects for 1981 are for a programme even greater than 1980. For readily understandable reasons the outlook for subsequent years is more difficult to gauge, but there is no doubt that the Department is well prepared to increase services to the developing countries.

14. Concomitant efforts have been made and will continue to be made to improve qualitative effectiveness of the programme, by strengthening of facilities for technical support, particularly in areas where the greatest demands are made by developing countries, and in related fields where new requests are likely and technical expertise and experience have to be built up. The Department, in accordance with the intent of General Assembly resolution 32/197, is building the capacity to meet development needs on an expanded and more effective basis, both in terms of substantive support and efficient management. This naturally depends on the assumption that adequate future financing will be available for multilateral technical co-operation, bearing in mind that the only funds directly at the Department's disposal are the limited resources of the Regular Programme while two-thirds of its activities are financed by UNDP and a fifth by UNFPA.

15. Some problems remain which continue to affect the operational efficiency of the Department. Examples of these include: (a) application of administrative, financial and management criteria, essentially designed for the Secretariat as a whole, to technical co-operation activities which by their nature require greater flexibility and integration with other processes; (b) difficulties in achieving economies of scale, particularly in light of the tendency toward multiplication of programmes on important subjects such as development planning, energy and water, to mention only a few; and (c) the tendency on the part of some funding and programming institutions to create technical services for project formulation and implementation which result in duplication of capabilities already available in executing agencies.

16. Notwithstanding these constraints, the over-all outlook for DTCD at the beginning of the decade of the 1980s is encouraging. There is reason to hope that, with the support of Governments, the improvements begun can be further built upon, so that the Department can more effectively deliver technical co-operation to developing countries. Suggestions from the Governing Council on how best to expedite and improve this process will be most welcome.
B. Programme delivery

17. In 1980 DTCD was executing more than 1,500 projects and delivered a programme amounting to more than $134 million, compared to $100 million in 1979. The rate of implementation against budgets rose to 84.5 per cent, as against 70 per cent in 1979, a marked improvement in both absolute and relative terms. A detailed breakdown of the data appears in document DP/RP/24, as do lists of project reports submitted to Governments and research publications issued by the Department during the year.

18. In round figures, the expenditures were distributed as follows: UNDP-financed projects totaled $84 million and represented 63 per cent of total delivery; $22 million were delivered with UNFPA resources, representing 18 per cent; $21 million or 16 per cent from trust funds and other resources; and $6 million or 4 per cent under the Regular Programme.

19. The Africa programme was again the largest, amounting to $52 million; in Asia $30 million were spent; in the Americas $28 million; and in the Middle East, North Africa and Europe, the total, combined with interregional and global activities, was $24 million.

20. By field of activity, natural resources and energy projects amounted to $47 million, or 35 per cent of the total; statistics nearly $26 million, or 19 per cent; development planning, more than $25 million, also 19 per cent; development administration, $12 million, or 9 per cent; population, $7 million or 6 per cent; and social development, $3 million, less than 3 per cent. Also included were $4 million, or 3 per cent, in the field of human settlements, for which DTCD continued to have certain residual responsibilities; the implementation of fellowships under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) accounted for a further $4 million, or 3 per cent of the total. Expenditures in other fields amounted to less than $1 million, less than 1 per cent.

21. By project component, experts and consultants accounted for $69 million, or 51 per cent; equipment and subcontracted services $37 million, or 28 per cent; training $23 million, or 17 per cent; and miscellaneous $5 million, or 4 per cent.

22. Comparison with 1979 sectoral figures further reveals the successful performance in 1980. Delivery of projects in natural resources and energy increased by $8 million; statistics by $7 million; development planning by $5 million; UNETPSA by $5 million; development administration by $3 million; population by $2 million; and social development and human settlements by about $1 million each.

C. Substantive areas

Development administration

23. In 1980 DTCD supported 87 development administration projects in 67 countries, including 36 new projects; this represented a 31 per cent increase over 1979. Over
a third of the total were devoted to administrative reform and improvement; projects for training and personnel development also continued to be central themes. Other projects aimed to improve personnel systems, modernize administration, improve financial management, strengthen public enterprises, and otherwise augment and use local expertise.

24. DTCD also supported regional and interregional activities. While a number of projects had earlier been decentralized to the regional commissions, collaboration continued in the design and implementation activities, including support to the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD), the Central American Institute for Public Administration (ICAP), the Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD), and the CLAD subcentre for the Caribbean, CARICAD. The successful collaboration with international Centre for Public Enterprises also continued, with DTCD providing advisory services and programme support. These efforts, including the establishment of networks of consultants to be used by participating countries, strengthened TCDC mechanisms, as did a study undertaken on administrative arrangements and focal points for technical co-operation.

25. Response also was made to General Assembly resolution 34/137, which invited UNDP and other organizations to consider, within national priorities, projects for strengthening the role of the public sector and improving the performance of public enterprises. A progress report will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council in 1981, followed by a full report to the 36th session of the General Assembly.

26. Recommendations from the Fifth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, January 1980, as adopted by Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/12, led to exploratory work for the establishment of an International Centre for Public Auditing and Accounting Development, as well as other actions designed to strengthen New Dimensions, assistance to least developed countries, TCDC and the role of women. The Meeting of Experts also recommended that in future more emphasis be given to tax administration, management of public enterprises and manpower productivity in the public service generally, as well as to greater co-ordination of government activities with the programming of internationally provided technical and financial co-operation.

Development planning

27. DTCD project delivery in the field of development strategies, policies and planning doubled in the two-year period 1978-1980, rising from $12.5 million to more than $25 million. This provides strong evidence of the importance accorded by developing countries to this key area, in which the World Bank has also become involved in an increasing amount of UNDP-financed technical co-operation activities.

28. In the implementation of more than 100 development planning projects in 1980, DTCD helped developing countries improve their technical and institutional capabilities for planning, and strengthen their infrastructure for development.
through better investment programmes and projects. TCDC and ECDC were promoted through exchanges of experience gained in implementing projects; project-related fellowships and other training services; elements incorporated into country programming; and recruitment from developing countries of most of DTCD's development planning experts and consultants. In relation to the Special Economic Assistance programmes mandated by the General Assembly, DTCD staff joined in review missions organized by the Office for Special Political Questions, to Cape Verde, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, the Seychelles and Sudan. The Regular Programme helped finance such DTCD participation.

29. Significant efforts were made to assist in support to the country programming process, and in preparation for the 1981 United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, discussed in part III.G of this report.

30. In Africa, relief and rehabilitation efforts were supported in Uganda, and means sought to reactivate projects there. In Zimbabwe, actions began for setting in motion a multisectoral planning system. Contributions were made to a donors' round-table in Djibouti. In the United Republic of Tanzania, DTCD continued implementation of a multidisciplinary regional development planning project related to establishment of the new capital city at Dodoma; as part of this the Department sought to obtain investment resources to meet future development needs. With Regular Programme funds DTCD provided assistance to the Dakar-based NGO Environmental Development Action (ENIDA) for organizing interregional TCDC workshops. Support continued to such important intercountry activities as the Comité Inter-État de la lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS) and the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS) - one of the largest undertakings in the Sahelian region. Through a socio-economic study of the Basin, a system is maintained for continuous evaluation of its development and for provision of institutional support.

31. In the Middle East and North Africa, countries concerned with better control of their economic growth were assisted in strengthening their institutions and preparing national plans. A large-scale project in Jordan helped the National Planning Council with the preparation of a five-year plan. Similar co-operation was extended to the Ministries of Planning of Syria and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, was begun in the United Arab Emirates and was envisaged for the Yemen Arab Republic and Tunisia. The Governments of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Saudi Arabia were advised on the establishment of a planning institute. Assistance to the Council for Arab Economic Unity continued for the preparation of an Arab Regional Indicative Plan. While regional development was emphasized in some country projects, other stressed rural or community development. Some of these specifically promoted the integration of women in development.

32. In Asia and the Pacific, both national and regional (subnational) planning activities continued to dominate. Plan implementation and monitoring systems also received support. Particular attention was given to island nations and the Trust Territories of the Pacific. Through a regional project, DTCD continued its support to the United Nations Centre for Regional Development in Nagoya, Japan.

33. In the Americas, apart from the planning projects, requests increased for assistance in basic-support information systems (data banks), the use of
quantitative techniques and methods, and the strengthening of institutional framework for planning. Consultants in monetary problems and external-sector variables were in demand as Governments became increasingly concerned with short-term trends reflecting the international economic situation. Increased use was made of short-term consultants to limit costs and to employ high-level personnel who would be unavailable for long-term assignments. The need for trained national personnel led to the development of special techniques for teaching quantitative methods which, once successfully introduced, could be applied elsewhere through exchanges of project experiences. In co-operation with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), ECLA and other United Nations bodies, an interdisciplinary population planning project was started; and with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, support was given to a subnational development project in Honduras.

Human settlements

34. DTCD's responsibilities in housing, building and physical planning, and some resources, were transferred to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) in October 1978. In accordance with agreements between the two agencies, DTCD has maintained certain residual project responsibilities, and has provided support including procurement, recruitment and administrative services to project personnel. DTCD and the Centre have also co-operated in the execution of some interdisciplinary projects.

Natural resources and energy

35. In the minerals sector, DTCD supported projects seeking ore deposits as well as training and strengthening of national institutions. During 1980, over 60 such projects were being implemented in Asia, Africa and the Americas, most concerned with minerals exploration and their eventual exploitation. Co-operation with the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration continued, and preparations were made for the Department's involvement with the January 1981 meeting of experts whose recommendations would, later in the year, assist the Economic and Social Council in its review of the Revolving Fund.

36. New patterns emerged. Large-scale exploration projects, combined with training and institution-strengthening continued in many countries, but in some other activities under way would strengthen the capacity to evaluate mineral development potentials and to make legal and fiscal provisions for negotiating with international mining companies. Technical co-operation to countries with established mineral industries included provision of modern equipment and supporting services for advanced chemical analysis and remote sensing in China; offshore drilling equipment for mineral exploration in Thailand; and recruitment of key mining personnel and associated advisory services in Ghana.

37. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/201, missions funded by the Regular Programme were undertaken to help assess mineral exploration possibilities, national capabilities for exploration, and the financial input needed to strengthen institutions and exploration programmes. Eleven such missions were undertaken in 1980, with more planned for 1981, in response to requests...
already received. Upon completion of these, and related proposal formulations, the next stage will be to find funds to meet the identified technical co-operation and investment needs.

38. Also important in 1980 were various meetings and study tours. For example, DTCD assisted China in organizing a study tour on small-scale coal mining, attended by specialists from 16 countries, which promoted TCDC in the exploration and development of indigenous energy resources. New institutional arrangements between mineral-producing countries and international mining companies were examined by experts from developing countries and institutions concerned with mining finance, at a DTCD-organized meeting held at the German Foundation for Development. The Regular Programme also provided support for study tours of the potash industry in Jordan, and ethanol production in Brazil.

39. In the water-resources sector, DTCD helped several countries establish and strengthen national ground-water services. In small islands and coastal areas, the Department helped strengthen governmental capacities to control saline intrusion and pollution, to provide for artificial recharge of aquifers, and, in the Caribbean, to develop and manage water resources. As for surface water, greater emphasis was given to the formulation of integrated basin development plans and related feasibility studies, including systems analysis, as in Guinea-Bissau and Viet Nam. Preparations neared completion for the first United Nations interregional meeting of representatives of international river organizations and interested Governments, to be held in May 1981.

40. With the launching of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, new efforts were directed to providing adequate drinking water and sewerage services where needed. In co-operation with the Government of Sweden, DTCD convened at Uppsala an interregional seminar on rural water supply at which representatives of 25 developed and developing countries, intergovernmental organizations and the United Nations system reviewed the main elements of rural water supply programmes and requirements for implementation. Preparations were also made for convening in 1981 an interregional seminar on water resources management in industrial areas, to be held in Lisbon in co-operation with the Government of Portugal. The Department continued to provide assistance to several countries in water-policy formulation and management, including economic, legal and institutional aspects. It also participated in several programming missions; one, to Haiti, was undertaken jointly with WMO to identify possible water projects for the next country programme.

41. There were some notable instances of Regular Programme support, with particular emphasis on TCDC: a pilot interregional project in Argentina on the use of computers for water-resources development reached the stage where methods it has evolved for water resource data collection, analysis, storage and retrieval could be applied to project formulation in other countries, of which El Salvador and Indonesia were among the first. Also a seminar for small islands of the Caribbean and West Atlantic was held in Barbados, during which 24 participants discussed regional exploration of water resources, intercountry co-operation, and the standardization of drilling equipment to facilitate sharing. The seminar's findings will be communicated to countries in other regions, notably in the Indian Ocean.
42. In the energy field, project requests continued to reflect the serious energy situation confronting developing countries and their desire to develop indigenous potentials. Regular Programme-financed assessment missions, mentioned above, also figured prominently in this sector. Nine energy assessment missions were undertaken, and more were planned for 1981. The strong demand for these missions reflects the importance attached to re-evaluation of geologic data and the need for developing countries to explore for hydrocarbons. Also under the Regular Programme, DTCD, in cooperation with the Government of China, organized an international meeting on petroleum geology, attended by participants from 19 developing countries. The Department also undertook preparations for the United Nations Meeting on Petroleum Exploration Strategies in Developing Countries, scheduled for March 1981 at The Hague, Netherlands.

43. In 1980, DTCD supported UNDP projects concerned with petroleum exploration and development in 7 countries, and new projects were planned for 5 others. DTCD continued support to 20 projects in electric power generation, particularly in institution-building, electric system planning including generation and transmission, and training.

44. In addition to the Department's support to technical preparations for the 1981 Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, it responded to requests for project and advisory assistance in this area. Geothermal-energy projects were supported in 9 countries. Small-scale hydropower projects were implemented in 3 countries; village demonstration projects involving new and renewable energy sources were supported in 3 others; wind-energy projects in another 3; and solar energy research institutions in 4 more.

45. Governments became increasingly aware of the need to strengthen national energy-planning processes through which energy options could be identified, assessed and implemented. Requests for projects in energy planning were double those in 1979. In view of the importance of such work, preparations were made for an international workshop on energy planning in developing countries, to be held in Stockholm in September 1981, in cooperation with the Government of Sweden. The Department participated in the energy-related aspects of country programming missions in Bangladesh, India, China and the Seychelles, and planning began for similar missions during 1981.

46. DTCD completed the second phase of the Energy Programme for the Central American Isthmus (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama), which had been financed by UNDP, the World Bank and the OPEC Fund for International Development and which also had the cooperation of ECLA. The project's prime goals have been to develop a regional approach to reducing the countries' dependence on external supplies by developing indigenous sources—a programme with practical TCDC components. At year's end, efforts were being made to find new sources of financing, including cost-sharing among the participating Governments, to guarantee continuation of the programme.

Ocean economics and technology

47. The Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of DIESA provides substantive 

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support to DTCD in the implementation of technical co-operation projects. In 1980 this included a project on coastal conservation in Sri Lanka, support for the Institute of Marine Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago, and preparations for a national workshop on coastal area management to be held in Ecuador in 1981. Under the Regional Seas Programme of UNEP, work progressed on implementation of an action plan for the Kuwait region and formulation of an action plan for West Africa, including preparation for a workshop on coastal area management and development to be convened in 1981. Work was also undertaken toward a Caribbean action plan, in preparation for a 1981 meeting of experts in Nicaragua.

48. Future work in the field of ocean economics will be greatly influenced by the outcome of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. For further discussion, see paragraph 96.

Population

49. The main emphases of DTCD's population programme in 1980 were to help developing countries achieve self-sufficiency in population training, demographic analysis, and formulation and execution of population policies related to development planning at the national level, by promoting the establishment and strengthening of national institutions to deal with these issues.

50. DTCD supported approximately 125 country projects during the year. In Africa and West Asia, more than half were in demographic analysis, with the remainder divided between training and population and development. Again, in Asia and the Pacific, more than half the projects were in demographic analysis and most of the rest in training. In Latin America and the Caribbean slightly more than half the projects were in population and development, most of the rest in demographic analysis, and a few in training. During the year DTCD focused increasingly on projects responding to the themes of women's participation, TCDC and the integration of demographic factors in rural development activities.

51. Activities in the early 1980s are expected to continue along these lines and should also emphasize the evaluation of experiences gained over the past decade, with a view to improving programme implementation. Other efforts should improve the analysis of demographic data and the training of demographers through increased use of computer technology, and easier access to it.

Rural development

52. DTCD has a distinctive role in promoting a multisectoral approach to rural development, involving all substantive sectors of the Department's competence. In 1980 the Department implemented some 70 rural development projects in four broad areas: policies and planning, community development, institution-building and natural resources. Many were implemented in collaboration with other United Nations agencies and international organizations, in accordance with the concept of integrated rural development adopted by the ACC Task Force on Rural Development. The Department also shared in the interagency efforts of the ACC Task Force, notably in the experimental five-country exercise (Bolivia, Liberia, Samoa, Somalia and United Republic of Tanzania) for co-ordination of United Nations system input to rural development activities.
53. DTCD undertook a Regular Programme-funded interregional project designed to strengthen national capabilities to plan, implement and monitor rural development programmes. By year-end requests for missions were received from some 28 countries. Most of the responses will be in 1981, but two missions were carried out in 1980. Formulation of this project has been in response to government interest in monitoring and evaluating ongoing projects, with additional work for DTCD implied.

54. Of particular interest during the year were projects which helped formulate social plans and programmes in the context of national and regional (subnational) planning in Ecuador, Oman and Bolivia; integration of rural women in development in Oman, Bahrain and Swaziland; participation of rural communities in Liberia, Saudi Arabia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; and national-level development programmes in Bolivia. Rural development through the commune mechanism was studied through a tour to China for senior rural development officials from 14 developing countries.

Social development and humanitarian affairs

55. As regards social aspects of development, DTCD engages in relevant activities throughout its fields of competence. It also relies upon substantive support from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, DIESA (CSDHA), for activities falling within the Centre's areas of responsibility. In responding to the requests of developing countries, the Department bases its advice on a "unified approach" to development, recognizing that it comprises a complex set of objectives, targets, resources and mechanisms, all involving the social dimension. Because this approach is woven into the fabric of the Department's work, it is not always easy to distinguish that of a social nature; official statistics and classifications, which indicate that "social development" projects occupy a minor and declining proportion of the total programme, are thus misleading. Actually, projects throughout fields as diverse as development planning, population, rural development, statistics, public administration and natural resources incorporate elements for social progress and development. Even in projects whose titles suggest exclusively economic or technological concerns, DTCD and the Governments with which it co-operates try to ensure that social aspects, including the integration of women in development, are given full weight.

56. In the areas of "social development" per se - advancement of women, rehabilitation and prevention of disability, crime prevention and criminal justice - the technical co-operation activities for which DTCD is responsible are implemented with support from CSDHA.

57. Activities specifically identified as "social development" were in 1980 concerned with local-level action for social integration, youth policies and programmes, and social integration of disabled persons. Community-level self-reliance was promoted with emphasis upon institution-building and training. Notable was assistance to the Centre for Research and Training for Community Development in Saudi Arabia, which in turn now provides advisory services and opportunities for research and training in other Gulf States. Substantive reviews and field missions related to projects with implications for youth were undertaken...
in several countries. Proclamation of 1981 as the International Year of Disabled Persons led to an increase in requests for assistance in preparing national programmes of services for prevention of disability and the rehabilitation and reintegration of affected persons. Assistance was provided for organizing a conference in Algeria, planning of rehabilitation services in Bahrain, and the production and distribution of prosthetic appliances in Mauritania.

58. Efforts to advance women were encouraged at the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, held in Copenhagen, at which priorities for intensified and expanded technical co-operation activities were included in the Programme of Action for the second half of the decade, 1980-1985. Various actions for national, regional and global programmes for women's integration in development were recommended by the Conference within its themes: equality, development and peace, and its subthemes: employment, health and education. CSDHA will consider the measures needed to implement these mandates. In all its fields of competence DTCD has incorporated efforts related to women, as indicated throughout the report; see also the paragraphs on the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, for the administration of which CSDHA bears responsibility.

59. Technical co-operation in the area of crime prevention and criminal justice continued in 1980 with support to United Nations Institutes in Italy, Costa Rica and Japan, and steps were taken to establish regional institutes in Africa and Europe. Support was also provided for a project in Papua New Guinea. Major events during the year included the move to Vienna of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch/CSDHA, and organization of and support to the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, held in Caracas, which recommended expansion of technical co-operation activities.

60. Various mandates of the General Assembly and other intergovernmental bodies call for an increased priority to social-development concerns, including a strengthening of relevant technical co-operation activities. However, the continuing problem of resources restricts possibilities for provision of services in keeping with these objectives. Resources fall short of the programme expectations implied in the expressions of intergovernmental priorities and in developing-country needs and requests. In view of the importance of the social aspects of development, this situation deserves serious consideration.

Statistics

61. Efforts continued in 1980 to help countries establish or strengthen statistical services and improve their ability to collect the statistics needed for economic and social planning and development. In accordance with the interim arrangements made when the Department was established, DTCD continued to rely upon the Statistical Office/DIESA for the substantive backstopping of projects.

62. Considerable progress was made in the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), which is co-sponsored by the United Nations, UNDP and the World Bank, and supported by UNFPA, UNICEF, ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO. The Statistical Office is responsible for its over-all development, management and co-ordination,
within the financial and operational framework of DTCD. The NHSCP was launched, in compliance with two Economic and Social Council resolutions, to help developing countries strengthen their household-survey apparatus, from which a continuing flow of urgently needed data could be derived for national development plans and programmes. The programme has been enthusiastically received; during 1980, 35 developing countries expressed or confirmed an interest in NHSCP and, following project-formulation missions to 21 of these, proposals for 10 countries were approved by the Governments concerned. In most cases, the approved project proposals were either distributed to interested donors or used as a basis for seeking IPF funding from UNDP. Five national survey programmes under the NHSCP were expected to begin in 1981. The programme also fostered co-ordination of support provided by multilateral and bilateral donors to participating countries. Work also began on technical standards of special relevance to NHSCP.

63. In statistical data processing, requests for technical co-operation increased significantly as more developing countries recognized the benefits of computer technology. In 1980 DTCD supported such activities in about 65 countries. The improvement and distribution of software packages for editing and tabulating census and survey data continued, including their installation and the training of local personnel to use them. Advances in micro-computer technology have also created significant new opportunities. By year-end, DTCD was supporting new micro-computer systems in six countries for processing and compiling statistical data; much greater use of this low-cost, modular technology is planned.

64. Other projects aimed to help countries improve their general economic and social statistics and to compile national accounts and balances, primarily with UNDP support. In the field of population statistics, primarily with UNFPA support, countries were assisted in planning and carrying out population censuses and surveys and improving national systems of civil registration and vital statistics. For example, DTCD helped 24 developing countries carry out a national population census in 1980 and assisted a number of other countries in preparations for population censuses in 1981 or 1982.
D. Support services

Contracts and procurement

65. The DTCD Contracts and Procurement Branch continued a rapid expansion of work in 1980, with new purchase orders placed and new contracts awarded - including forward commitments - rising by 28 per cent over 1979 - a new record level of activity. Special efforts to obtain equipment and services from developing countries resulted in an increase from 14 per cent of total purchases in 1979 to 18 per cent in 1980. Despite efforts to make greater use of accumulated non-convertible currencies, and continued efforts to procure more from major donor countries (particularly the Nordic countries, the Netherlands and Austria), procurement from both types of sources declined as compared with 1979. DTCD hopes to report improved results in 1981 through intensified efforts and identification of new supply sources.

66. Significant progress was made in streamlining procurement and subcontracting procedures for increased work effectiveness. DTCD looks forward to considerable further improvements by the end of 1981, upon completion and installation of a computerized purchase system for strengthened management control, necessary statistics, and improved information flows on the status of requisitions and deliveries.

Recruitment

67. The number of experts serving in DTCD-executed projects totalled 1,718 in 1980, by country or area of assignment, up from 1,677 in 1979 (details appear in document DP/RP/24). The average time needed to recruit experts was reduced to 4.0 months from 4.7 months in 1979; the proportion of posts filled by the target date rose to 88 per cent, up from 85 per cent in 1979. The improvements were largely due to increased use of a computerized roster of experts which became increasingly effective as its data base was expanded and its design strengthened. Circulation of vacancy notices, and the delays thereby entailed, correspondingly declined in importance.

68. Efforts continued to recruit more experts from developing countries. The proportion of such candidates submitted to Governments rose to 43 per cent, up from 40 per cent in 1979. However, actual appointments declined to 34 per cent, down from 38 per cent the previous year. Approval of resources in 1981 for a regional recruitment office in Nairobi should lead to more experts being recruited from Africa.

69. Difficulties persisted in recruiting women, because of a continuing scarcity of information on candidates and, in some cases, reluctance to accept them at field level. Only 48 women were recruited during the year, or 5.2 per cent of the total - almost no growth from the 47, or 5 per cent, in 1979.

70. Improvements were made in 1980 to the process of evaluating performance of experts, in view of the importance of a sound basis of information when considering
reappointment. These included measures for closer scrutiny of work, fuller participation by Governments and resident representatives in the evaluation process, and sharing of information among all concerned offices.

Reports

71. With the application of new UNDP regulations concerning the decentralization of reporting activities, the number of reports of all classes, edited, typed, printed and distributed by DTCD - either directly or under its supervision - decreased from 69 in 1979 to 53 in 1980. Forty-one reports were formally submitted to Governments (listed in DP/RP/24), compared to 69 the previous year. Problems of ensuring the production of reports covering project activities, and of strengthening the quality of those reports which are prepared, have been raised with UNDP, with a view to overcoming current inadequacies.

72. During 1980, arrangements were made for the Dag Hammarskjold Library to include formal project reports to Governments in its computer-based United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS). A total of 148 reports from DTCD issued during 1978-1979 were designated for initial coverage. The first 33 processed by UNBIS were listed in the September and October 1980 issues of the Library publication UNDOC. If response warrants, earlier reports may also be included. Complementary to UNBIS, coverage of the information in unpublished materials generated by DTCD activities went "on line" early in 1979: the Information Systems Unit/DIESA had, by end of 1980, abstracted, indexed and entered a total of about 750 such documents in its Development Information System, providing another source of computerized research facilities for United Nations staff, government officials and researchers.

Training

73. Training activities are described throughout this report. Statistical data on fellowships, which includes participant awards for study tours, appear in document DP/RP/24. In 1980 the number of awards increased by nearly a third beyond the 1979 level: by country or area receiving assistance, 3,345, up from 2,594; by host country or area of study, 3,503, up from 2,656. Developing countries provided host facilities for 39 per cent of awards in 1980. In 1979 this aspect of promoting TCDC amounted to 35 per cent of the awards made.

74. Expenditures on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), for whose operational activities DTCD has been responsible since the Programme's inception, rose nearly 40 per cent from the total for 1979. The intergovernmental Advisory Committee undertook a positive evaluation of the Programme, included in the Secretary-General report on UNETPSA for 1979-1980 (document A/35/525). In consultation with the Government and in accordance with General Assembly resolution 35/30, UNETPSA arranged to continue assistance to Zimbabwean students until the completion of the courses for which awards were granted, and to offer 100 new awards for a final transitional year. In the future, UNETPSA will grant awards only to students from South Africa and Namibia.
75. Another important and growing programme with which DTCD has become involved is one for emergency assistance to Chadian students. Efforts began in 1979 to assist 67 students who, owing to events in their home country, became stranded in Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria, with fellowships from their Government cut off. The Programme was increased in 1980 to cover 118 more Chadian students in Egypt.

76. Non-convertible roubles available to the Regular Programme were used in a series of training courses in the Soviet Union. A total of 172 participants attended these courses in 1980, compared with 192 in 1979.

E. World Food Programme

77. As co-parent of the World Food Programme (WFP) with FAO, the United Nations provides technical support to WFP projects through DTCD, including CSDHA/DIESA, and through UNCHS (HABITAT). In 1980, efforts were made to improve the quality, relevance and effectiveness of such support. Following meetings between WFP and DTCD, measures to strengthen collaboration were agreed on: focal points were established within DTCD to co-ordinate with WFP project evaluation and technical support activities, in development planning and in natural resources and energy. Job descriptions of DTCD experts were amended to call for their earliest involvement in the formulation of WFP projects and their co-operation with WFP field officers. DTCD experts and WFP field officers in 14 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East are being notified of these measures, as a pilot measure in joint exercises on this programme.

78. In 1980, the United Nations, represented by technical advisers or UN/WFP liaison office staff, participated in 14 appraisal and evaluation missions, and in the review and desk evaluation of 90 project requests and summaries. The main fields were general economic and regional planning, public works and infrastructure development, water resources, community development and rural development, integration of women in development, and human settlements. The United Nations provided technical support to WFP projects in public works, water resources planning and human settlements, in Bolivia, Bangladesh and Guinea. Following the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, WFP and DTCD agreed to co-operate further in promoting integration of women: United Nations staff participated in an evaluation mission to Bolivia and an appraisal mission to Guatemala. In addition, UNCHS (HABITAT) expanded its co-operation with WFP in project design and formulation and joint-programming of projects including a new project in the United Republic of Tanzania.

F. Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

79. The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women was created by the General Assembly following the International Women's Year, 1975. Voluntary Fund resources have been used to support innovative and experimental projects of benefit to low-income women, focusing on the most disadvantaged groups in rural and urban areas, and those in the least-developed, land-locked or island developing countries.
Fund-supported projects are designed to assure that women both participate in and benefit from development activities. Resources are used for small projects for which funds may not be available from larger funding organizations, and as seed money for projects which may, if successful, later be funded from other sources. The establishment, on a grant basis, of revolving-loan funds is one of the notable mechanisms through which the Voluntary Fund resources stimulate action at the community level.

80. Since the establishment of the Fund in 1977, resources, primarily from government contributions, have been provided in support of some 158 projects executed by Governments, NGOs or United Nations agencies. As recommended by its Consultative Committee, initial operations focused on development of programmes within four regional commissions through provision of two posts each for senior women's programme officers and on technical co-operation activities in several fields.

81. In 1980, 62 new projects and continuation of 6, at a total value of $4.2 million, were approved for implementation. They were primarily related to rural production and income-raising, community development, development planning, energy (wood and alternative energy sources), information and communications (publications), and training of trainers and local leaders. During the year, 88 per cent of the country projects were executed by Governments and NGOs, many of which projects directly strengthened national women's ministries and bureaux.

82. The co-ordination of activities relating to the Voluntary Fund rests with CSDHA/DIESA. A circular on UNDP collaboration with CSDHA in the implementation of Fund-supported projects was issued in 1980, making arrangements for resident representatives to assist in the preparation and review of country-level project proposals. Also in 1980, a UNDP Trust Fund was established for projects financed from Voluntary Fund resources. This entrusts to UNDP responsibility for some 70 per cent of Fund-financed projects, and ensures harmonization of financial, planning and operational procedures for project execution.

G. Special concerns and new directions

TCDC and new dimensions of international co-operation

83. DTCD has executed a number of projects and undertaken advisory services focusing on the dissemination of information, the development of networks and the exchange of experiences which promote TCDC, financed in part by the Regular Programme, which emphasizes the use of innovative approaches for TCDC. DTCD has also adopted institutional and administrative measures to enable progressively greater use of expert services and equipment from, and fellowship and participant awards in, developing countries. Examples of activities promoting TCDC and other new dimensions appear throughout the report and in the Administrator's report to the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC (document TCDC/2/5).
84. In furthering new dimensions, the Department in 1980 collaborated in such government-executed projects as providing assistance to the National Water Council in the Philippines, and to the National Institute of Public Administration in the Yemen Arab Republic. To facilitate increased use of national personnel in their own countries, DTCD participated in various interagency groups for promotion of more flexible recruitment procedures and for devising guidelines to help Governments identify suitable candidates. DTCD also encouraged those developed countries which participate in the Associate Experts Programme to finance posts for nationals of developing countries, an effort which would in turn increase information among developing countries on the particular requirements of technical co-operation projects.

Co-operation with regional commissions

85. Since its inception DTCD has participated in the reformulation of work in the economic and social sectors of the United Nations required by the restructuring resolutions. An important element is the strengthening of the role of the regional commissions; the Department has accordingly sought collaboration as an essential aspect of responses to the needs and requests of developing countries. As part of this, DTCD has decentralized five advisory posts within its share of the Regular Programme, and has transferred to the commissions most of the regional and subregional technical co-operation projects for which it has responsibility. The process of transferring projects was virtually completed by the beginning of 1980, with only a few still remaining with DTCD, at the express wish of the Government, the funding organization or the commission itself, and with the agreement of all concerned.

86. DTCD has continued to collaborate with the regional commissions on operational activities at their request, through ad hoc exchanges on technical matters, through missions to assist in the formulation of programmes for the next IPF cycle, participation in regional meetings for the planning of intercountry programmes, continued joint responsibility for certain projects, technical support to certain commission-executed project activities and the tailoring of DTCD-executed, country-level projects so that they will feed into commission-executed, regional or subregional projects. In addition, assistance has been continued, upon request, to help strengthen various services of the commissions, for example, to ECE in administrative and financial matters. The Department has also strengthened co-operation with the commissions in research and seminars in support of technical co-operation. DTCD will continue such efforts in support of mutually stronger roles, capabilities and resources.

Support to country programming

87. In accordance with Governing Council decision 72/22, which emphasizes the use of DTCD's resources in support of the country-programming exercises, the Department put its interregional and special technical advisory services at the disposal of Governments to assist them in reviewing the economic and social objectives of national development plans and to help analyse over-all needs and priorities in technical co-operation. DTCD provided assistance to Governments in laying the groundwork for UNDP country programmes, and for presentations to other sources of ...
technical co-operation funding, through 12 missions in 1980, of which 8 were financed by the Regular Programme, 4 to least-developed countries. Additional missions were planned for 1981, to include countries whose programmes will be submitted to the Governing Council in 1982-1983. Some missions have been multisectoral in nature, to provide assistance to government planning authorities in developing a systematic approach to the diagnosis and strategy of economic development requirements, to relate national targets and goals to the country programming exercise, and thus to provide a firmer base for the subsequent formulation of the country programme document itself. Others, more specialized, assisted in sectoral assessments and project formulation.

Least developed countries

88. The thrust of DTCD's activities and the design of its work programme has increasingly been directed to meeting the needs of LDCs. Priority is given to IDCs in responding to requests for mineral and energy needs - assessment missions for assistance in country programme and related proposal formulation as well as for a wide variety of other projects. During the past year, the Department has been heavily involved in preparing for the 1981 United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries. Regular Programme-financed missions of interregional and special technical advisers assisted Governments in compiling individual country presentations which will be submitted, in advance of the Conference, at meetings with potential donors. DTCD participated in several planning sessions, and collaborated on a regular basis with the Conference secretariat. DTCD identified experts and consultants for 19 countries, and sent 12 missions, 8 of which were financed by the Regular Programme, to Africa, Asia and the Americas to help Governments formulate their proposals to the Conference. DTCD intends to sustain and expand these efforts, both for the Conference, which will highlight human, technological and financial needs, and in its follow-up, when local human resources and institutional capabilities should be reinforced, to enable these countries to take full advantage of any available resources.

Pre-investment and investment follow-up

89. In its decision 80/42, the Governing Council endorsed the proposals made last year in document DP/RP/21 regarding strengthening the potential for linkages between pre-investment and investment in the work of DTCD. In particular, in the context of its decision 80/23, the Council recommended that the Department and UNDP should consider consultative arrangements similar to those between UNDP and FAO and that the Department should explore the possibility of closer links with the World Bank and other financial institutions in pre-investment activities within its area of competence.

90. DTCD made a determined effort in 1980 to strengthen the possibilities for investment-oriented activities in keeping with these decisions. An agreement was signed with UNDP in early 1981, modelled on the recently concluded UNDP-WHO agreement. This establishes procedures for ensuring that funds are used to promote projects with investment potential, and provides for effective use of any future additional funds. This agreement does not provide for direct UNDP funding of
pre-investment activities in DTCD, however, as is the case in the UNDP-FAO arrangement: its impact will accordingly be more limited. Discussions with the World Bank revealed that the Bank is not ready to embark on future co-operative arrangements such as those that have existed for some years with FAO and other specialized agencies. Informal working arrangements were instead agreed upon to improve existing interstaff consultations, especially in the field of natural resources, leaving open other possibilities for later. DTCD will also seek more effective arrangements with regional banks and other potential sources of investment. For better co-ordination of efforts, the Department has organized a unit to monitor and assist in the design of investment-oriented projects and to keep Headquarters divisions, resident representatives and financing institutions informed of developments.

91. The analysis of data on investment-oriented activities, discussed in document DP/RP/21 for the period 1972-1978, has been updated with UNDP-derived figures for 1979, the latest year for which information was available at the time of writing (see details in document DP/RP/24). Little change in the trend of recent years was notable, and no new influential factors were identified. The general decline of pre-investment project financing by UNDP, and the more pronounced decline of DTCD activities in this area, both continued. At the same time the World Bank, the regional banks and other loan-support agencies have been expanding their work into aspects of technical co-operation preliminary to investment. A modest improvement was, however, seen in the value of investment commitments reported as follow-up to technical co-operation projects implemented by DTCD: the 1979 commitments amounted to $473 million as compared with $414 million in 1978, a gain of 14 per cent. These were related to work in the sectors of development planning, transport, water resources, energy and minerals.

92. Interpretations differ as to the appropriate definition of the nature and scope of pre-investment and investment follow-up activities; for example, most mineral exploration projects could in some way be identified as investment-oriented. In this sector alone, some 29 DTCD-executed, investment-related projects were active in 1980, with about $13 million in expenditures. Other DTCD activities in various sectors could be cited as oriented toward eventual investments, through surveys, explorations, basic studies or assistance in the planning for and preparation of investment concepts and proposals. Such estimates do not however correspond with the data derived from UNDP figures, which employ a narrower definition of the term "pre-investment". The fundamental problem, however, to which the Department intends to devote increasing energies as part of its response to the interests and requests of developing countries, is to ensure that a greater proportion of all projects are effectively aimed at generating investments out of the activities undertaken.

UNDP direct execution of projects

93. In response to General Assembly resolution 35/81, which calls upon the United Nations system to enhance over-all efficiency in the execution of programmes and projects, the Department has engaged with other agencies in a dialogue with UNDP in order to arrive at more precise criteria for direct execution by the Office of
Project Execution (OPE), and to improve the process of consultation with agencies so that the technical expertise and institutional capabilities within the system are used to maximum advantage. Of general concern among executing agencies is the high proportion of technical versus non-technical projects executed by OPE. Of particular concern to DTCD, which may well be the executing agency most severely affected, is the concentration of OPE-executed projects in fields of relevance to the Department, including economic and social planning, public administration, natural resources and science and technology.

Science and technology

94. DTCD deals with science and technology for development within its various areas of competence. The objectives, as emphasized in the Vienna Programme of Action for Science and Technology for Development, and endorsed by General Assembly resolution 34/218, are to strengthen capacities of developing countries and help restructure the pattern of international scientific and technological relations. In co-operation with developing countries, DTCD in 1980 identified needs for project assistance; participated in preparing preliminary project proposals for funding under the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development; appraised several project concepts and proposals submitted by individual countries or groups of countries for country, intercountry, regional and global projects; and made recommendations to the Interim Fund on implementation by the Department of several large- and small-scale projects. Additionally, it undertook to develop guidelines and methods for implementation of DTCD-executed projects in this field.

95. During 1980 the Interim Fund approved, for DTCD execution, projects relating to remote sensing in China; water desalination in Cape Verde; and energy planning in the Seychelles. DTCD also collaborated with other agencies in the formulation of two projects, in the implementation of which the Department will participate, one with the Centre international pour la lutte contre la sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS) on fuel-efficient woodstoves in the Sahel, and the other with UNIDO on silicon technology in Pakistan. By year-end, several other projects were being developed, for early consideration by the Interim Fund.

Law of the Sea

96. The Department has been preparing itself to meet future technical co-operation needs falling within its mandate which may derive from the Convention on the Law of the Sea, once adopted. At the request of the secretariat of the Law of the Sea Conference, DTCD has drawn up a project for assistance in a study on the training needs of developing countries in sea-bed mining and related activities. In its various fields of competence, and particularly in the areas of planning, institution-building and the several subsectors of natural resources, DTCD is preparing for a role in new forms of co-operation with requesting countries.

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

97. At its last session the Governing Council gave attention to the question of using to the maximum the experience and expertise of DTCD in support of the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, and of avoiding /...
duplication of capabilities. In its decision 80/42 the Governing Council endorsed the continuation of support from the Department, pending the outcome of a comprehensive review of the Revolving Fund's functions, institutional arrangements, funding and repayment system, to be undertaken by the Economic and Social Council at its second session in 1981.

98. In January 1981, a Working Group of Experts, appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Administrator of UNDP, was convened in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/65, in order to assist the Council in its task. The Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, UNDP and DTCD worked closely in matters related to this meeting. The Working Group reviewed and analysed the activities of the Revolving Fund and made recommendations to be reported, through the Committee on Natural Resources and the Governing Council, to the Economic and Social Council. As requested by Governing Council decision 80/29, the Working Group also reviewed the relationship between the Revolving Fund, the United Nations, the World Bank and other relevant agencies of the United Nations system, including the subvention arrangements with DTCD. The report of the Working Group is before the Governing Council in document DP/538.

99. DTCD has been associated with the Revolving Fund since its establishment. The Department and its predecessor organizations in the Secretariat, throughout the history of the United Nations, have served as an important instrument to help developing countries to realize their mineral, energy and water resources potential as a crucial factor in their economic development, and, in co-operation with requesting countries and with funding primarily from the UNDP, have met with notable successes.

100. Among its recommendations on the subject of institutional arrangements, in paragraphs 42-44 of its report, the Working Group: (a) agreed that maximum use should be made of the technical services of the Division of Natural Resources and Energy of DTCD (DNRE/DTCD) for the operational activities of the Fund in its present and future possible areas of work; (b) stressed the need for close co-operation between the Fund and DNRE/DTCD; and (c) suggested a strengthening of the Fund's Joint Operation Group in order to ensure that co-operation.

101. The Administrator of UNDP and the Under-Secretary-General of DTCD have expressed their satisfaction at the prospects for a closer working relationship which were endorsed by the Working Group. The advice of the Governing Council, and the outcome of the review by the Economic and Social Council, will have important implications for the future role of the Department in this field of endeavour.
IV. OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITIES

A. Division of Human Rights

102. In 1980, under the Programme of Advisory Services in Human Rights, a regional seminar, funded by the Netherlands, was held in The Hague on the role of police in protecting human rights (see document ST/HR/SE.R.A/6). All other aspects were funded under the Regular Programme. In keeping with resolution 6 (XXXVI) of the Commission on Human Rights, an international seminar was held at Geneva on "the effects of the existing unjust international economic order on the economies of the developing countries, and the obstacle that this represents for the implementation of human rights and fundamental freedom" (reported in document ST/HR/SE.R.A/8). The Human Rights Programme granted awards of four to six weeks to 25 individuals each from a different country. The principal topic of study was the protection of human rights in the administration of justice; subcategories included the rights of children, the integration of women in economic and social development, the role of police, and the implementation of international covenants. In 1980, owing to limits on funds, no training course was held; lacking requests from Governments, the Programme provided no advisory services of experts.

B. United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs

103. In pursuance of treaty responsibilities, intergovernmental resolutions, and directives of the Secretary-General, the Division of Narcotic Drugs in 1980 provided advisory and supportive services, equipment and material, fellowships and other training assistance, and helped organize or participate in 28 meetings, workshops and seminars. A major Division activity in 1980 was preparation of a draft document on international drug control strategy and policies which will, among others, reflect the growing recognition that drug abuse and related problems have severe adverse effects on socio-economic development (see document E/CN.7/656).

104. The Division assisted Governments in the strengthening and enhancement of drug-abuse control programmes at the national, regional and interregional levels. This included sending 30 notifications to signatories of the international drug control treaties, a compilation of resolutions and decisions of United Nations drug abuse control organs, 14 projects to strengthen control measures, three to reduce demand, one to reduce illicit supplies and four in related scientific research. The Division participated in the formulation, monitoring, implementation and evaluation of multisectoral programmes in various regions of the world, including crop replacement, illicit traffic interdiction, preventive education, vocational rehabilitation and training in drug analysis.

105. The Division conducted feasibility and evaluation reviews, maintained specialized field personnel, fostered international collaboration and served in areas of law enforcement, research and drug demand reduction for country programmes in Afghanistan, Burma, Malaysia, Pakistan, Portugal and Turkey, financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control. The Division continued to be that fund's largest executing agency, receiving about a third of the UNFDAC's estimated $5.7 million 1980 expenditures (see document E/CN.7/664).
106. At a meeting of nine major United Nations bodies and organizations concerned with international drug control, held in Vienna, September 1980, the Division was asked to act as the focal point to co-ordinate the relevant activities of those agencies (see document A/35/614).

107. Because narcotic drugs are so often grown in remote areas of developing countries, drug projects are increasingly implemented there. The relationship between crop- or income-substitution programmes and integrated rural development is widely recognized by government officials, international administrators and intergovernmental bodies; many country-level programmes supported by UNDPAC are, accordingly, development-oriented.

108. Previously, a technical assistance programme for drug control had been included in the regular United Nations budget, the last being for $100,000 in 1972. As it moves toward implementation of the five-year (1982-1986) world-wide programme of action for effective drug control, the Division is prepared to enlarge its technical co-operation activities, but the extent to which this is possible will depend on national commitments, governmental requests for assistance and the availability of regular or extrabudgetary resources.

C. Economic Commission for Africa

109. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) continued in 1980 its technical co-operation activities with funds from the Regular Programme, other sources in the United Nations system and multilateral and bilateral programmes.

110. With funds from the Regular Programme, amounting to $939,000 in 1980, ECA provided regional and subregional advisory service in such areas as development of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy in Africa; training in public finance, budgeting and management; social welfare training; statistics; transport and communications; economic co-operation and administrative assistance to ECA's Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOC).

111. In 1980, UNDP contributed $7.7 million to support projects in trade, finance, statistics, national accounts, transport and communication. Support was also given to MULPOCs and the establishment of regional training and research centres, namely the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre, the African Regional Centre for Technology, the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing and the African Institute of Higher Technical Training and Research. Three new projects were launched: conservation and development of forest resources, co-ordination of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa, and technical support to least developed countries.

112. The UNFPA contributed $2.5 million to maintain ECA's programme in population, regional advisory services in demography and demographic statistics, micro- and macro-type case studies, information activities, national workshops in population and development, and the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), Institut de formation et de recherche démographique (IFORD), Union douanière des états de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC) and Centre régional d'études de population.
113. The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women provided $1.3 million to strengthen national machineries for the integration of women in development, information, training, supply of equipment and to support the infrastructure of the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW). The United Nations Environmental Programme provided $285,000 for ECA’s Environmental Co-ordination Unit. ECA also received direct grants from donor Governments and organizations amounting to $3 million and the provision of expert services under non-reimbursable loan arrangements.

114. At the Second Pledging Conference of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD) held in 1979, African countries pledged $2.5 million for the biennium 1980-1981, of which $1.7 million was for development in intra-African trade, manpower industry, natural resources, building materials and agriculture.

D. Economic Commission for Europe

115. The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) continued in 1980 as an executing agency for technical co-operation projects, in keeping with General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 33/207 and further guidelines of the Commission. The subsidiary bodies of ECE considered in their work programmes the interests of developing countries and contributed to programmes to assist these countries.

116. During the year, with UNDP funds, ECE undertook regional and subregional projects on electric power, transport and statistics (see document E/ECE/1016). With UNFPA funds, it carried out demographic research activities in the region, and with UNEP funds undertook certain environmental protection activities. ECE will co-sponsor with UNDP an Inter-governmental Consultation on the Third Regional Programming Cycle, 1982-1986 (Geneva, May 1981), during which proposals will be made on continuing projects in road and inland water transportation and the use of computers for statistics. Governments will also be invited to consider new regional projects in industrial co-operation, transport, frontier crossings, desalination of water by solar energy, rational use of water, squatter and substandard housing, forest-fire prevention and control and fodder production.

E. Economic Commission for Latin America

117. During 1980, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) provided, from its headquarters in Santiago and subregional offices in the Caribbean and Central America, a wide range of technical co-operation activities in response to the needs of member States in the Americas.

118. The Commission and its two sister organizations, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) provided assistance with funding from UNDP, UNFPA and UNEP. The demand for advisory and training services in planning, demography and other population matters exceeded ECLA resources but, despite restrictions, ILPES trained 89 fellows and CELADE, 31. The Centre for Social and Economic Documentation of ECLA, in collaboration with ILPES, published in 1980 "Planindex" (Naciones Unidas, /...
CEPAL/CLADES/ILPES) to provide easy reference to governmental planning agencies to like activities in other countries and to facilitate the exchange of ideas and experience in low-cost planning.

119. In 1980, the Commission initiated two African-Latin America interregional projects, both financed by UNDP: a seminar in Brazil for Africans and Latin Americans of Spanish and Portuguese background to discuss change and inertia in educational systems in their respective countries; and a project on the exchange of information on science and technology, international trade and manpower development. Findings and recommendations from the latter would be considered at an intergovernmental meeting in 1981.

120. Greater use was made of local expertise. Of the 93 experts requested from ECLA, ILPES and CELADE for service to Latin American countries, 86, or 92 per cent, were nationals of the region itself.

121. Operations financed from both the Regular Programme and extrabudgetary sources were also effective in ECLA's attention to social development, including integration of women; international trade, especially export promotion and its financial and monetary implications; natural resources, emphasizing energy and water; transport and communications, emphasizing transport of goods; industrial development, stressing capital goods; agriculture; transnational corporations; and poverty. In co-operation with UNEP, ECLA supported such activities as environmental management, especially in the Caribbean subregion, and alternative environmental styles of development (details in reports of the nineteenth session of ECLA, May 1981).

F. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

122. Technical co-operation activities undertaken by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in 1980 were funded by the Regular Programme, UNDP and other extrabudgetary resources (see document E/ESCAP/203).

123. Under the Regular Programme, ESCAP provided regional advisory service through 44 missions undertaken by nine regional advisers and experts, mainly in response to needs of least developed and island countries. The United Nations Development Advisory Team for the South Pacific, financed mainly by ESCAP donor countries and partly by the Regular Programme, continued to provide, through short-term consultancies, regional and subregional service to its island countries. Co-operation was strengthened with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, the South Pacific Commission and the University of the South Pacific. During the year, 11 outside consultancy projects were also arranged.

124. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 33/202, ESCAP representatives met with representatives from DTCD, UNDP and UNFPA to discuss decentralization and transfer of responsibilities to the Commission.

125. The Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC), established in July 1980, integrated the activities of four of the five regional training and research institutions funded by UNDP, namely the Asian and Pacific Development Institute,
the Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre, the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific, and the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women and Development. The APDC Management Board met for the first time in December (document E/ESCAP/230).

126. Other UNDP projects dealt with development issues and policies, agricultural machinery; industrial development; trade co-operation; natural resources and energy; public administration and finance; science and technology; statistics; regional co-operation in shipping, ports and waterways; and integration of women in development. ESCAP also supported the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin and worked with UNCTAD in trade-related projects.

127. UNFPA provided institutional support for the ESCAP Population Division and its information services. It funded various studies and monographs, provided fellowships to the International Institute for Population Studies, and supported other training and regional advisory services.

128. Extrabudgetary resources made possible much of the Commission's accomplishment. Contributions from such donor countries as the Netherlands, Japan and Australia, from non-governmental organizations and the United Nations system amounted to $9.3 million in trust funds. In addition, $8.1 million in non-reimbursable loans were provided by developed and developing member and other Governments. Such assistance probably exceeded its value in cash terms, as some donors did not give explicit financial values for their contributions. The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women supported 16 projects; the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Environment Programme each funded one.

G. Economic Commission for Western Asia

129. In 1980, the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) provided advisory services to member States through the Regular Programme, UNFPA, the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and other sources in the fields of statistics and national accounts, household sample surveys; human resources development; development finance; public finance; external trade policy; development planning; industrialization of mechanical engineering; transport; energy and demography.

130. With UNDP funds ECWA provided support to the Arab Planning Institute for Economic and Social Development, Kuwait, and the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, Baghdad. In 1980, the former conducted courses on development planning and planning techniques; short courses on foreign financing of projects, project identification and financial planning and budget preparation; seminars on petroleum and social change in the Arab countries, and Afro-Arab co-operation; an expert group meeting on human settlements, and a conference to discuss socio-economic development between 1980 and 2000. ECWA assisted the latter in conducting seminars, courses and expert group meetings on applied statistics, livestock statistics, family budget statistics and related subjects.
In the Yemen Arab Republic, ECWA helped to strengthen the statistical capabilities of the Central Planning Office and to establish statistical units in several ministries.

131. With UNFPA funds ECWA held a conference on international migration; a workshop on demographic estimates and projections; one seminar on problems and policies of urban primacy and another on utilization research findings; and improved the publication and clearing-house functions of the Commission.

132. Under the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, workshops were conducted in the Yemen Arab Republic on nursery management; on integrated rural development and co-operatives, in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; on project formulation and regional rural communication, in Jordan; and there was also a regional workshop on experimental training methodologies for trainers of rural development workers. From Government-donated trust funds, expert services in statistics were also provided to member States.

133. In the promotion of self-reliance, ECWA subcontracted projects to Beit Assomoud, for teachers' training; Beirut University College, for radio broadcasting planning; the Child and Mother Welfare Society, for training women workers in child care; and the National Action Committee, for integrating women in social work.

H. Office of Legal Affairs

134. As was indicated in the report on 1979 activities, the Office of Legal Affairs provides substantive backstopping for technical co-operation projects executed by DTCD in the legal field. In 1980 this involved assistance in projects in Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Yemen Arab Republic. The Office also collaborates with UNITAR and UNESCO in the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. A report on this aspect, covering 1980-1981, will be submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. Activities in 1980 included the sixteenth session of the International Law Seminar for advanced students and young government officials, held in Geneva and attended by 24 persons, and the awarding of 20 fellowships in the UN-UNITAR Programme in International Law.

135. As a larger function within the scope of support to technical co-operation activities, the Office provides advice and assistance to units within the Secretariat at Headquarters, to the UNDP, to the regional commissions and to other United Nations bodies on many matters pertaining to legal rules governing technical co-operation programmes and projects.

I. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)

136. The technical co-operation funds of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) come from four main sources: UNDP, trust funds, the Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and the Regular Programme.
137. During 1980, UNDP (including cost-sharing contributions to projects by recipient Governments) provided about 80 per cent of the resources expended on technical co-operation; the Centre was executing 73 UNDP-financed projects in 50 countries, of which 20 were initiated in 1980. Many were supplemented by trust-fund contributions, which provided associate experts to work with the project teams. However, the associate expert component of Centre-executed projects has been falling in recent years and is now only about one half what it was in 1978.

138. In 1980, the Centre financed 28 projects from voluntary contributions to the Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. Seven were ongoing from as early as 1977, but 21 were initiated in 1980. An important use of Foundation funds was to respond quickly to natural and man-made disasters; the Centre gave such support in Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Foundation funds were also used where Governments had made commitments but lacked the immediate resources needed in high-priority projects.

139. The Centre used Regular Programme funds mainly to finance short-term missions. In 1980, it undertook 39 such missions to 38 countries. In addition, two short-term training courses were held in Africa, one for French-speaking and one for English-speaking countries. The Centre plans to use most of its 1981 Regular Programme funds in preparations for the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries.

J. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

140. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC) administers and implements advisory projects and training programmes aimed at strengthening the ability of developing countries to deal with matters related to transnational corporations (TNCs). Aside from voluntary contributions from donor countries, these activities are also financed by UNDP indicative planning figure (IPF) regional and global funds.

141. Advisory services relate to formulating or revising laws and regulations, examining policy options, and strengthening screening and monitoring procedures. Assistance is also provided in evaluating merits of alternative contractual arrangements; and advising on legal, financial, economic and operational issues related to contracts and to staff support in preparation for negotiations with TNCs.

142. In 1980, of 49 advisory projects 15 were in Africa, 24 in Asia, 8 in Latin America and 2 in Europe. Besides foreign investment laws and regulations, these projects dealt with such sectors as: film joint venture; coal, copper, gold, diamond, bauxite, pyrites and other minerals; petroleum; fisheries; hotels and tourism; timber agreements; rubber; and pineapple and the food sector in general.

143. The Centre's training programmes involve conducting workshops in developing countries, at the interregional, regional, subregional or national levels, on various aspects of regulating and negotiating with TNCs. CTC also organizes interregional round-tables, bringing together senior government officials to
exchange experiences on specific issues in government/TNC relations. The Centre also supports other organizations and national educational institutions which conduct meetings or training sessions. Fellowships, in addition to providing training, promote the exchange of experiences among officials of developing countries.

144. In 1980, the Centre organized 10 national training workshops, 4 regional workshops, a round-table and 2 fellowships. Six of the national workshops dealt with the general issues involving the regulation of, and negotiation with, TNCs. They were held in Bangladesh, China, Egypt, Kenya, Malaysia and Sudan. The other four national workshops focused on specific issues and sectors such as: minerals (Angola and China), petroleum (China) and finance (Philippines). The regional workshops were held in Kenya for African labour-union and government officials; in Thailand for the ESCAP countries dealing with issues in the tropical hardwoods sector; in Sri Lanka on joint ventures and other commercial arrangements in fisheries for South Asia and Indian Ocean Countries; and in Tonga on general issues for Pacific Island countries.

145. The Centre organized for senior government officials a round-table in New York to discuss and review the types of information required for various purposes related to the regulation of and negotiation with TNCs as well as for monitoring their activities. A high-level consultative meeting of senior government officials of eastern, central and southern African countries was held in Ethiopia to identify areas where Governments could benefit from technical co-operation to strengthen negotiating capabilities with TNCs. Fellowships were granted to two Chinese government officials to visit the Centre to study the Centre's comprehensive information system.

K. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

146. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) assists developing countries by strengthening their external sectors, including planning, monitoring and control; fostering economic co-operation; introducing improved trade mechanisms, procedures and related supporting services; and enhancing participation in international trade deliberations and negotiations.

147. In 1980, UNCTAD projects cost $14.5 million. Special features of its programme were: the high proportion of intercountry projects (75 per cent); a close relationship between the research, policy analysis and negotiating tasks of the secretariat and the substantive contents of its technical co-operation activities; and the prominence of multilateral sources, especially UNDP, in its financing (85 per cent). Projects dealt with: trade policy and planning of the external sector; money, finance and development; trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures and the General System of Preferences; trade in commodities and support to the Integrated Programme for Commodities; economic co-operation among developing countries, and support to economic integration groupings; special problems of least developed countries, land-locked and island developing countries; trade among countries having different economic and social systems; economic and commercial aspects of maritime transport, including international
multimodal transport; transfer of technology; insurance and reinsurance; and trade facilitation and documentation.

148. With Regular Programme resources, UNCTAD provided interregional advisory services in support of economic co-operation among developing countries, mainly for short-term assistance to economic integration movements, on trade expansion programmes, techniques of trade liberalization, monetary and payments arrangements and investment programmes.

149. A report on 1980 technical co-operation activities and their financing was presented to the Working Party on the Programme Budget and Medium-Term Plan in May 1980. Also, the International Trade Centre, a subsidiary organ of the United Nations and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), submitted a report on its 1980 programme of technical co-operation in trade promotion (ITC/AG/XIV/70) to the Trade and Development Board and the Contracting Parties of GATT through the UNCTAD/GATT Advisory Group.

L. United Nations Environment Programme

150. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) assistance in 1980 continued mostly through advisory services in conjunction with the regional commissions, and through small-scale projects emphasizing training and TCDC (see document UNEP/GC8/5). UNEP objectives, strategies and criteria for technical co-operation activities were reformulated by its Governing Council in April 1980. The approved technical co-operation programme amounted to $2.4 million for 1980, of which $2 million were committed. No new projects were approved.

151. UNEP continued to support Governments in implementing projects in such sectors as the Global Environmental Monitoring System, the Regional Seas Programme, the International Reference System for Sources of Environmental Information (INFOTERRA), and the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals. In implementing General Assembly resolution 32/172, UNEP financed missions to such least developed countries as Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania to help prepare their national plans to combat desertification. Missions also visited Argentina, Burundi, Peru, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen Arab Republic to help prepare presentations to the Consultative Group on Desertification Control for external financial support of projects aimed at combating desertification.

M. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

152. UNIDO undertakes technical co-operation projects with funds from the Regular Programme, UNDP, the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Capital Development Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) and various trust funds. In 1980, three fourths of such activity was financed by UNDP, and 20 per cent came from UNIDF and various trust funds. Members of UNIDF pledged $15 million for 1980 and $12.3 million as of early 1981, still below the target of $50 million set by the General Assembly.
153. About 1,800 new projects were approved in 1980, with external assistance of $94 million. The number of work/months of expert services reached 6,545, an increase of 6 per cent from 1979. About 17 per cent of the experts came from developing countries. Purchase and contract commitments increased by 11 per cent - 1,300 in 1980, compared to 1,170 in 1979 - mainly for engineering, chemical and agro-industries. Eighteen of the 87 contracts, representing 12 per cent of their value, were placed with contractors from developing countries. Although this represents progress by UNIDO in using local services, additional efforts need to be made.

154. Asia, particularly the Pacific region, and Africa together accounted for 57 per cent of the total project delivery; about 13 per cent each went to the Arab States and the Americas; Europe accounted for 8 per cent and the remaining 10 per cent went to interregional and global projects. Assistance to least developed countries accounted for a quarter of delivery in 1980, an increase of 21 per cent over 1979.

155. Activities were increasingly directed towards implementing the decisions of the Third General Conference of UNIDO in such priority areas as industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, development of human resources, and special measures for the least developed countries. New technical co-operation activities emphasized energy, with large-scale projects covering biofuels technology (alcohol, biogas and producer gas), coal-conversion (liquefaction, gasification and pyrolysis), petroleum refinery operations, flared and natural gas and mini-hydro electric power generation and solar energy.

156. Under the Regular Programme, UNIDO carried out activities within a biennial budget for 1980-1981 of $3.4 million each year. More than a third was for training; through fellowships, group training, and training facilities in developing countries; needs of the least developed countries received special attention. Group in-plant training and related activities were held in Benin, China, Comoros, Ethiopia, Honduras, Kenya, Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Also, a training programme was established with the Portuguese National Laboratory of Engineering and Industrial Technology for persons from Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa. Of the 107 fellowships financed from the Regular Programme, 44 were for placements in developing countries. Industrial training programmes used facilities in such countries as Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, India, Kenya, Nigeria and the Republic of Korea.

157. Resources for the least developed countries were increased by a third over 1978-1979 levels. UNIDO's activities emphasized small and medium-scale industries, especially agro-based industries; the development of small foundries and of building materials industries; the strengthening of institutional infrastructure; the preparation of feasibility studies; manpower development; and the improvement of production and administrative facilities.

158. Five interregional advisers covering the metallurgical, chemical, petrochemical, fertilizer, engineering and energy-related industries were assigned to UNIDO headquarters, and five regional advisers in industrial economics,
strategies plans and policies for industrialization, industrial sector development
and engineering industries were assigned to the joint industry divisions.

159. Activities in promoting TCDC increased by about 10 per cent over 1978-1979,
including "solidarity" meetings of ministers from developing countries to consider
measures for industrial development co-operation with a number of least developed
countries. One was held in Bangladesh, another initiated for Sudan.