

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1982/22
20 April 1982

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twenty-ninth session
June 1982, Geneva
Agenda item 6 (a)

SUPPORT

OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

In response to Governing Council decision 79/22, this annual report provides information on the work of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), and an overview of the activities of the other organizational entities of the United Nations which have the responsibility for technical co-operation.

In 1981 the United Nations delivered a technical co-operation programme totalling in round figures \$297 million, of which \$204 million came from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), \$32 million from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), \$46 million from trust funds and \$15 million from the United Nations regular programme for technical co-operation. DTCD programme delivery was \$137 million, of which \$92 million came from UNDP, \$26 million from UNFPA, \$12 million from trust funds and \$7 million from the regular programme. The increase in the DTCD programme was only 2 per cent, in spite of the continuous growth of requests for assistance. The reduced availability of funds for technical co-operation adversely affected the Department's delivery, although efforts were maintained to improve project design and format, technical quality and monitoring of projects.

The report describes the main trends of programmes and the activities undertaken by the Department in emerging technological areas, including new and renewable sources of energy. It draws the Council's attention to issues of special concern to DTCD, such as the Department's role as an executing agency, the need to streamline operational efforts and improve the co-ordination of activities in order to make greater use of the Department's technical expertise, administrative structures and operational capabilities. It provides an account of DTCD activities with regard to the least developed countries and the promotion of investment-oriented activities. The Department looks forward to guidance from the Council at this critical juncture when financial scarcities are impinging on its ability to deliver quality services to developing countries.

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
I. REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	2 - 9
A. Overview	2
B. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development . .	3 - 8
II. DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT	9 - 103
A. Overview	9 - 16
B. Programme Delivery	17 - 21
C. Special Concerns and new directions	22 - 41
Support to country programming; UNDP direct execution of projects; least developed countries; follow-up to the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy; United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration; pre-investment and investment follow-up; TCDC and new dimensions of technical co-operation; integration of women in development	
D. Substantive areas.	42 - 83
Development administration; development issues and policies; natural resources and energy; ocean economics and technology; population; science and technology; rural development; social development and humanitarian affairs; statistics	
E. Support services	84 - 96
Contracts and procurement; recruitment; reports; training	
F. World Food Programme	97 - 98
G. Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women . . .	99 - 103
III. OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITIES	104 - 145
Division of Human Rights	104
Division of Narcotic Drugs	105 - 108
Economic Commission for Africa	108 - 112
Economic Commission for Europe	113 - 114
Economic Commission for Latin America	115 - 117
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific . .	118 - 122
Economic Commission for Western Asia	123 - 126
Office of Legal Affairs	127 - 128
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements	129 - 131
United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporation	132 - 135
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	136 - 137
United Nations Environment Programme	138 - 140
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	141 - 145

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is the third to respond to Governing Council decision 79/22, requesting (a) an overview of the work of all relevant organizational entities of the United Nations; (b) details on the use of resources of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation; and (c) activities of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD).

I. 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 subregional advisory services provided by the regional commissions (except the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)); and industrial development activities undertaken by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). The programme also covers assistance to developing countries in training and implementing of global strategies. In 1981, total expenditures of the regular programme came to \$15 million. Information about organizational entities other than the Department appears in Chapter III of this report. Detailed statistical data appear in document DP/1982/22/Add.1.

B. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

3. The regular programme administered by the Department has certain specific characteristics which distinguish it from other DTCD technical co-operation activities. One is the programme's emphasis on interregional advisory services, which allows it to respond to the diverse development needs expressed by Governments, both individually and collectively, in the Department's fields of specialization. Another is the strict definition of the types of assistance so that the programme at all times emphasizes the multiplier and catalytic effect of its inputs. A third factor is the over-all complementarity of the programme with other technical co-operation efforts especially those under DTCD responsibility. Finally, the programme is able to respond quickly to unforeseen urgent development needs.

4. Existing guidelines for the regular programme were further endorsed by Governing Council decision 81/11. These include the use of the regular programme for innovative activities designed to promote global priorities recognized by the inter-governmental bodies, technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) and new dimensions, with special consideration given to the needs of the least developed, island developing and land-locked developing countries. The continuing guidance of the Council has been of great assistance to the Department in using these very limited funds to maximum effect. In accordance with Governing Council directives, the emphasis on the needs of the least developed countries (LDCs) was intensified further in 1981 in preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (See paragraph 27 above.) Financing from the regular programme enabled the Department to assist the LDCs in assessing or identifying the potential for hydropower resources. (See paragraph 56.) Island developing countries in the Caribbean area obtained help in exploring and developing their water resources under an umbrella project which provides technical direction and

co-ordination for several small-scale national water projects. This project also helped to identify financial needs which are being met in part by the European Development Fund (EDF) and other aid sources. With financial support from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) (Desertification Unit), and in follow-up to the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Desertification, DTCD launched a project to develop underground water resources in the Nubian sandstone aquifer, which is designed to reclaim desertified land and prevent new encroachment by the desert. Regular programme assistance for this project will be available only through 1982 at which time it is hoped that the project will be funded from other sources.

5. Priority was also given to requests of LDCs for short-term interregional advisory services in the substantive areas under the DTCD mandate, including assistance in formulating country programmes and the review of over-all technical co-operation needs arising from development plans. Other missions advised on water and mineral resources development, upgrading of existing port facilities, improvement of budget and accounting systems, establishment of a computerized system for personnel management and integrated rural development. Emphasis was placed on the participation of nationals from LDCs in study tours, workshops and symposia organized under the regular programme.

6. A number of global priorities identified by inter-governmental legislative bodies were promoted through projects with a TCDC orientation, focusing primarily on training. In energy, interregional workshops and symposia promoted the exchange of experience and expertise among developing countries, as well as between them and developed countries. A symposium, carried out jointly with the Government of Finland, examined the exploration, evaluation, production and utilization of peat resources. Through a study tour organized with the Government of China, technicians from developing countries with potential for small-scale hydropower development visited various operating stations in China. Assessment missions to requesting countries were also financed, in response to General Assembly resolution 34/201 of 19 December 1979 to determine financial requirements for the exploration of energy and mineral resources located in their territory. (See paragraph 54.)

7. Various seminars were organized to strengthen the capacity of governments to administer economic development activities through the exchange of experiences and analysis of potential new approaches. Particular attention was paid to the economic performance of public enterprises, public accounting and auditing and curricula design for management development, and integrated rural development.

8. Special measures were taken to increase the participation of women within various ongoing projects. Various training programmes were also financed from the non-convertible currency component of the regular programme in geology, coal mining, economic statistics and the collection and processing of statistical data.

II. DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

A. Overview

9. Over the four years which have elapsed since the establishment of the Department in 1978 as the main operational arm of the Secretariat for technical co-operation activities of the United Nations, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977, DTCD has made considerable progress. Its

efforts in improving the quality and quantity of services rendered to developing countries have been reflected in the continuous growth of requests for assistance from DTCD. Thus, the Department has attained a solid position in terms of efficient delivery -- thereby developing a capacity which could sustain a programme considerably larger than that now undertaken -- while placing at the same time special emphasis on improving project design and project format; technical quality and relevance of its inputs; and systematic monitoring and evaluation of projects.

10. As a longer term strategy to increase the usefulness of its service to developing countries, support costs derived from the increase in the Department's programme were used to broaden the scope of its technical staff and strengthen substantive backstopping. The intention had been to continue and intensify this process, with particular reference to new and emerging technological fields, thus equipping the Department to address the evolving needs of developing countries. Unfortunately, the Department's efforts in this direction have been severely curtailed in the face of substantial reductions in programme funds from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and UNDP.

11. The Department's total delivery in 1981 already fell below the anticipated level, mainly because the total UNFPA budgets of some US\$43 million assigned to DTCD for execution during that year were reduced by \$16 million, i.e., nearly one third, in the middle of the year. All the signs are that the reduced availability of funds to the Department's two main funding agencies will make it impossible to sustain the previous upward trend in its programmes, or to use to the full its improved delivery mechanisms. The best that can be hoped for is to maintain the present level of programme, but this in itself means a drop in real terms, and hence a brake on the process of strengthening of the Department's technical capacity already described. Inevitably, too, this exacerbation in the traditional uncertainty over the level of resources for international technical co-operation makes effective management of ongoing programmes and forward planning an even more difficult proposition than usual. While this is a problem which is faced by the United Nations system as a whole, the Department is particularly vulnerable in light of its major dependence on UNDP, which funds two-thirds of its programmes, and on UNFPA, which accounts for one fifth. The rest is financed from the very limited resources available under the regular programme and a small proportion of funds-in-trust.

12. In trying to limit the impact of this situation on the service it provides to developing countries, DTCD is intensifying its efforts to streamline operational processes, thereby reducing costs wherever possible, and collaborates with other entities in the United Nations system in order to make maximum use of available funds. Thus, in 1981 it worked closely with the regional commissions to ensure that its programmes at the country level would complement those of the commissions at the regional and subregional levels and provided substantive support to the commissions as required. Along similar lines, DTCD endeavoured to co-ordinate its activities with those of UNDP, in the spirit of partnership between the UNDP and the executing agencies. Fundamental to this partnership, as the Department's experience has fully borne out, is a clear delimitation between the essentially funding vocation of the former, and the technical role of the latter. Apart from considerations of good order, such a demarcation would avoid unnecessary costs incurred through duplication of already existing administrative structures, operational capabilities, and technical expertise. In this respect, the Department believes that its technical services can be used to a still larger extent,

especially in the case of projects financed by UNDP-administered funds (the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, etc.), as well as in the projects financed through the indicative planning figure (IPF).

13. The Department highly appreciates the support given by UNDP, through its field network, to DTCD-executed projects. Unlike other large agencies of the United Nations system, the Department has no representation of its own in the field and relies exclusively on the resident representatives to represent it, in conformity with the General Assembly restructuring resolution 32/197. Over the past year, particular efforts were made to increase communication with the field offices, and the Department hopes that the forthcoming appointment of junior professional officers (JPOs), who will be assigned to work specifically on DTCD projects in selected field offices, will lead to even closer ties with the UNDP offices. Simultaneously, the Department is decentralizing various administrative and logistical responsibilities to the field offices in order to reduce over-all costs, simplify procedures and lessen time lags and cumulative workload.

14. To an extent, however, the lack of DTCD field representation has tended to blur its image and so hamper its work by preventing developing countries from making fullest use of its services. As one of many departments within the United Nations Secretariat, and one, furthermore, which deals with a wide variety of highly technical sectors, DTCD does not enjoy the visibility of other agencies in the system. The Department hopes that the brochure just issued on its activities will help to redress the balance and looks forward to the Governing Council for advice on further steps that might correct a situation which inevitably limits, through ignorance, the benefits obtained from the Department by developing countries.

15. Last year's report mentioned a number of other problems affecting the Department's operational efficiency. Some of these, which stem largely from slow implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197, have still not been resolved. They include: (a) the fact that certain substantive functions for the backstopping and implementation of projects need to be brought into proper relationship with the Department; (b) the need for greater delegation to the Department in matters of administrative, personnel and financial management, including increased authority over procurement of equipment and subcontracts, thus enabling the Department to achieve the flexibility and speed of response which are essential in performing technical co-operation functions fundamentally different from those of the Secretariat as a whole. Related issues are the practice of certain agencies to duplicate project executing capabilities which are already available, and the tendency towards duplication of substantive programmes within the system in important subject areas (especially development planning, energy and water); both make the achievement of economies of scale very difficult. Finally, it must also be recognized that the intent of the General Assembly, as expressed in resolution 32/197, that the Department should be the main operational arm of the United Nations Secretariat for technical co-operation activities has to some extent been diluted by the increasing tendency for technical co-operation activities to proliferate among other components of the Secretariat.

16. These continuing constraints, together with the financial circumstances which have evolved over the past year, have tempered the optimism expressed in last

year's report. The Department hopes that, with the support of Governments, solutions can be devised which will lessen the impact of the financial difficulties upon its technical co-operation services to developing countries, and looks forward to guidance from the Governing Council at this critical juncture.

B. Programme delivery

17. In 1981 DTCD executed more than 1,500 projects and delivered a programme amounting to \$137 million compared to \$134 million in 1980. Although this 2 per cent increase represented a slowing of the fast rate of growth experienced in 1981, it was inevitable given the financial constraints on the part of the main funding organizations which began to make themselves felt during the year. It certainly does not represent maximum use of the Department's capacity to provide technical co-operation, for the reasons already given in paragraph 12. The rate of implementation against budgets was 82 per cent, which is also regarded as commendable in the circumstances. The tables in document DP/1982/22/Add. 1 provide a detailed breakdown of the data.

18. By source of funds, the distribution of DTCD expenditures in 1981 generally followed the same pattern as in earlier years except that the share of the programmes funded by UNDP increased while that financed by trust funds and other sources decreased: UNDP, \$92 million or 67 per cent of total delivery; UNFPA, \$26 million or 19 per cent; trust funds and other resources, \$12 million or 9 per cent regular programme, \$7 million or 5 per cent.

19. The programme for Africa remained the largest, accounting for \$54 million or 39 per cent of total expenditures. Expenditures in Asia and the Pacific amounted to \$36 million or 26 per cent while those in the Middle East and Europe, including interregional and global projects totalled \$27 million or 20 per cent. Although expenditures in Latin America, at \$20 million, represented a decrease from 21 per cent to 15 per cent compared with 1980, it should be noted that this programme is developing a qualitative significance going well beyond its quantitative importance, since much of it is experimental in nature and is developing new methodologies and approaches that can be later applied in other parts of the world.

20. The sectoral breakdown of the programme reflecting the aggregate of government priorities, within the sectors covered by the Department, also changed only slightly. Thus, natural resources and energy projects rose from 35 to 37 per cent of the programme and amounted to \$51 million. Similarly, projects in statistics increased to 22 per cent or \$30 million. Projects in development administration remained at 9 per cent, and involved expenditures of \$13 million, while development planning increased slightly from 19 per cent to 20 per cent with expenditures of \$27 million. Projects in the field of population amounted to 4 per cent or \$6 million, and projects specifically in social development 2 per cent or \$3 million. Fellowships under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA), and programmes in other sectors accounted for the remaining 2 per cent, or \$3 million, of expenditures.

21. There were also small variations in other components. Thus, experts and consultants accounted for 56 per cent, as compared to 51 per cent in 1980, representing a cost of \$76 million. Equipment and subcontracts remained at 28 per cent of expenditure, at a cost of \$38 million, while training declined to 13 per cent, reflecting \$18 million of expenditure. Miscellaneous components again accounted for \$5 million or 3 per cent of the total.

C. Special concerns and new directions

Support to country programming

22. DTCD continued to provide special assistance to Governments whose country programmes will be reviewed by the Governing Council in 1982 and 1983. In accordance with Governing Council decision 79/22, which welcomed the use of DTCD resources in support of the country programme, the Department fielded 16 country programming missions in 1981, many of them multisectoral in nature. The aim was to assist national authorities in reviewing the objectives of their national and regional development plans in key areas in order to identify the technical co-operation needs essential to the achievement of those objectives. Such assistance might be financed from sources outside the UNDP or the United Nations system as well as within the country programme.

23. This exercise is of particular relevance today in view of the increased earmarking of technical co-operation resources for specific purposes and the concomitant need to develop an effective methodology for diagnosing over-all technical co-operation requirements for economic and social development. The Department believes strongly that the UNDP country programme can effectively provide a frame of reference for all operational activities of the United Nations system and thus become an invaluable tool for co-ordinating the use of scarce resources. The Department looks forward to guidance from the Council on making even greater use of its interregional and special technical advisory services for the more efficient programming of external resources in conformity with national development targets.

UNDP direct execution of projects

24. In the spirit of partnership with UNDP, the Department has collaborated actively in the revision of guidelines for direct execution by the UNDP Office of Project Execution (OPE). But pending the identification of more sharply defined criteria for designating OPE as executing agent, the situation still remains unclear. It is expected that the formulation of such criteria will point up the differing, though complementary functions of technical agencies and funding organizations and will thus further reduce the duplication of administrative structures and technical expertise already available elsewhere in the system. In the meantime, the Department notes that OPE is in fact the fifth largest executing agency of UNDP and is executing a number of projects in fields directly within the Department's competence, including economic and social planning, public administration, natural resources, and science and technology.

25. In view of the financial constraints facing all organizations of the United Nations system today, the Department believes that every advantage must be taken of economies of scale in order to improve the quality and quantity of services to developing countries. DTCD hopes that its technical resources and operational capabilities will be used to the maximum and that projects financed out of the IPF, as well as from funds administered by UNDP, will draw increasingly on the substantive support available in DTCD.

Least developed countries

26. The Department's work programme emphasizes assistance to the LDCs in accordance with Governing Council's directives and gives priority to their requests

in allocating regular programme funds . In 1981 these activities included missions to eight LDCs which are submitting country programmes for approval at the twenty-ninth session of the Governing Council; mineral and energy assessment missions to nine LDCs; and various project formulation and sectoral missions. More than 35 per cent of DTCD field activities are presently concentrated in the LDCs. There are projects in economic development planning in 23 countries, in development administration in 20 countries, and in natural resources development in 22 countries.

27. In collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), DTCD development planners assisted 12 countries in Asia and Africa, as well as Haiti, in drawing up their country presentations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. DTCD was also took part in all the groups of country reviews organized with potential donors prior to the Conference and presided over some of them.

28. The Substantial New Programme of Action adopted by the Conference highlights a number of key economic sectors under the DTCD mandate where special measures must be taken to enable the LDCs to improve their economic performance and undertake a self-sustained process of development. These include the strengthening of institutional infrastructure; economic and social development planning; training; and the exploration, development and management of natural resources and energy. The Department is therefore now actively involved in helping the LDCs to carry out the recommendations of the Conference. It stands ready to assist Governments, as requested, in developing new projects and in the preparatory analysis for round tables and donor meetings which will be an important part of the review process at the country level. For example, a DTCD project in Guinea is helping the Government with the preliminary work for a round table in October 1982. Drawing upon its experience with country projects and advisory services, the Department also looks forward to collaborating with UNCTAD, as the focal point, and with other entities of the United Nations system, in the global review process.

Follow-up to the 1981 United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy

29. Over the past 13 years, the Department has taken a leading role in developing programmes in specific new sources of energy such as geothermal, solar, wind, biomass, and hydropower as well as bioenergy, peat and oil shale. Thus it is currently supporting one of the largest programmes both in energy generally and in new and renewable sources of energy specifically. The Nairobi Plan of Action adopted by the Conference in 1981 highlights five, broad, priority areas which fall within the Department's terms of reference, namely energy assessment and planning, research and development, demonstration, training and information. As a result, DTCD has been heavily involved, in collaboration with the other entities of the United Nations system, in the follow-up to the Conference. As the lead agency in evaluation, development and demonstration of energy sources such as solar, wind, geothermal and hydropower, including micro-hydropower, DTCD is formulating specific programmes and projects for submission to the Interim Committee in mid-1982 and is also participating actively in the preparations of various key reports for review by the Committee. At the request of the Director-General, the Department made available 24 man-months of senior staff to provide substantive support as required.

30. In 1981 the Department executed 30 projects in new and renewable sources of energy and in energy planning, representing over \$33 million of expenditures and

one half of the UNDP-financed programme in this area. They included large-scale geothermal reconnaissance surveys and development projects, wind energy projects, assistance to solar energy research institutions and village demonstration projects involving several new and renewable sources of energy. DTCD activities, including also a large number of advisory missions, are in line with the recommendations of the Nairobi Plan of Action. For example, a major programme in energy planning was started over the past year with, as an initial step, the first United Nations Symposium on Energy Planning, organized in collaboration with the Government of Sweden. The aim was to broaden understanding of various factors relating to the integration of energy planning into over-all national development planning and to focus attention on such essential elements as supply-and-demand management, information requirements, methodologies, institutional approaches and manpower needs and skills. A follow-up meeting in 1982, organized in co-operation with the Government of France, will concentrate on energy supply and management aspects. DTCD is also executing various comprehensive energy-planning projects, financed through funds-in-trust, which provide assistance in institution-building, manpower training, and methodological requirements at the country level. Over the past year, DTCD launched the first comprehensive global programme to identify or re-evaluate small hydropower sources in developing countries, financed through the regular programme and funds-in-trust from Japan. Potential hydropower installations to supply electricity to small and isolated communities were identified in ten countries; if funds are available, the programme will be extended to 30 or so additional countries. Other energy sources which appear now economically viable include the use of photovoltaic cells for ice-making in remote locations; a demonstration project in the Philippines was started, using this technology for food preservation.

31. Geothermal energy is currently being used to generate electricity in some 12 countries and a major reconnaissance programme will identify areas in an additional 36 countries with geothermal potential. Other major programmes to assist developing countries in evaluating the extent to which alternate sources of energy can meet over-all energy requirements are focusing on wind energy and wind technology demonstration. The Department hopes that the necessary financial support will be available to cover the cost of such endeavours and looks forward to the views of Council members.

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

32. Arrangements were concluded between the Revolving Fund and the Department for the use of the technical services in the latter's Natural Resources and Energy Division during the 1981-1982 biennium. The agreement aims to provide flexibility for the Department to meet the present and future requirements of the Fund, both for its solid mineral exploration operations as well as for its possible future geothermal energy exploration activities, as may be decided by the Council. It also hoped that these arrangements will fulfil the recommendation, endorsed by the Governing Council decision 81/24, of the Working Group of Experts convened in January 1981 to review the Fund and that maximum use be made of the technical services of the Department's Natural Resources and Energy Division for the operational activities of the Fund. The matter is being kept under careful and constant review by the joint working group.

33. In accordance with the intention to review, at the Council's twenty-ninth session, the possible expansion of the Fund's activities to include geothermal

energy, the Administrator was requested to prepare a report on the nature and scope of requests for assistance in geothermal energy and on the capacity of the Fund to respond thereto. In order to assist the Fund in preparing this response, a joint task force was established to co-ordinate the services required of the Department with those of the Fund. DTCD is making available the services of its technical advisers on geothermal energy to undertake missions, on behalf of the Fund, to specified countries, and the first such mission, to Djibouti, was completed in December 1981. Others to Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Sudan and Turkey were scheduled for early 1982.

Pre-investment and investment follow-up

34. Special efforts were made in 1981 to increase the level of investment-oriented work and to include assessment of investment potential as an integral part of the Department's missions and advisory services in all the sectors under its mandate. Policy directives were issued to Headquarters and field personnel and in-house seminars dealing with pre-investment project design, use of contractors, financial institutions and their requirements, format of feasibility studies, and the UNDP-DTCD co-operative arrangement were organized on a monthly basis. The Department also participated in the pre-investment training courses held at the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank for resident representatives.

35. The Department continued to improve its linkages with major financial institutions. A compendium of projects with investment potential is being maintained and proposals have been presented to possible funding agencies. An arrangement was made with the World Bank for joint programming of missions and exchange of information on a sectoral and project basis. Contacts were established with the Islamic Development Bank, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ASDB) regarding the possibility of involving DTCD in pre-investment work leading to eventual investment projects. Agreements have been made with a commercial international bank to review the feasibility of external financing of appropriate projects. The Department has also entered into an arrangement with the UNIDO Investment Service, for use of its offices to seek investors for suitable projects, and with the Industry Council for Development and the Canadian Executive Service Overseas for the use of their personnel for pre-investment and investment follow-up work.

36. The Department is using the UNDP computerized data system for reported commitments to analyze the investment record and trend of DTCD pre-investment projects. According to UNDP data, investments totalling almost \$5 billion over the last ten years are related to DTCD-executed projects. The ratio of project cost to resulting investments was 1 to 53, including more than \$1.3 billion from water resources and water transport projects; \$850 million from mineral resources projects; \$800 million from transport projects; and \$650 million from energy projects. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International Development Association (IBRD/IDA) invested \$745 million in follow-up projects; ASDB, \$119 million; and the Inter-American Development Bank \$86 million. Other large external investors included the United States of America, \$216.7 million; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, \$60.6 million; Federal Republic of Germany, \$59 million; and the United Arab Emirates, \$30.5 million. (See table in DP/1982/22/Add. 1.)

37. The Department expects that improved co-ordination with investment sources will lead to even higher rates of investment, thereby demonstrating the multiplier effect of technical co-operation in increasing capital flows to developing countries. This will further highlight the importance of technical co-operation activities as a precondition for investment and economic development in many countries and, as a consequence, may open up new avenues for funding of technical co-operation activities. It is also hoped that greater collaboration with lending institutions will result in a decrease in the execution of pre-investment work by such entities and thus avoid duplication of both capabilities and efforts. The Department looks forward to the Council's guidance in this matter.

TCDC and new dimensions of technical co-operation

38. Many TCDC-related activities were undertaken by the Department over the past year, leading to the formulation of pilot or experimental projects and promoting new approaches to technical co-operation among developing countries. The Department continued to organize workshops, seminars, and study tours in order to facilitate the exchange of information and experience. Among them was the first interregional meeting of international river commissions, convened in Dakar in May 1981 in collaboration with the Organization for the Development of Senegal River (OMVS), and attended by representatives from existing international commissions and countries interested in establishing similar organizations. The aim was to improve further the management and development of shared water resources. (See paragraph 57.) Other examples of TCDC-oriented projects appear throughout this report. By way of illustration, reference may be made to the project executed by the Department, on the strengthening of technical co-operation systems and promotion of TCDC in Central America. A committee of officials responsible for technical co-operation in those countries was set up to co-ordinate multilateral and bilateral aid at subregional levels, thus facilitating the launching of subsequent projects involving El Salvador, Panama, and Costa Rica.

39. The Department has maintained its efforts to procure a greater proportion of goods and services from developing countries. More flexible guidelines now encourage the recruitment of national personnel for projects in their own countries. The Department has offered to carry out projects involving the mechanism of Transfer of Know-How of Technical Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) and took part in the UNDP symposium on TOKTEN held in Islamabad in early 1982. DTCD was also a co-operating agency in several government-executed projects.

Integration of women in development

40. DTCD made special efforts to promote the full and effective participation of women in development by including special activities within new and ongoing projects, and evaluating and consolidating experience to serve as a basis for future action. Regular programme funds earmarked for that purpose have financed additions to projects where other funding was not available. All DTCD staff including project personnel, received special programming instructions to emphasize this concern during project identification, formulation, implementation and review, as well as during missions carried out by technical and interregional advisers for country programming and evaluation of over-all technical co-operation needs.

41. A DTCD-executed project in Oman, financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, helped define and launch integrated

multidisciplinary actions on behalf of women of the non-sedentary pastoral population and to lay the groundwork for integrated community development. Special assistance was given under the regular programme to a public administration project in Burundi for the extension of training courses to female national staff to help them improve their income-earning potentials. Women in the Cayman Islands were trained in computer operations and financial management, and in Jamaica in planning and personnel management. DTCD undertook an in-depth study of the successful technical co-operation project in Swaziland (often mentioned in previous annual reports) on the economic roles of women and their families in order to evaluate the relative effectiveness of various approaches and their applicability as a model for other countries.

D. Substantive areas

Development administration

42. The increasing complexity of tasks performed by Governments and the growing demands on the public sector have highlighted the need of developing countries for adequate institutional arrangements and effective administrative and financial processes. In 1981, the Department supported 86 projects, including 27 new ones, in this general field, of which one third focused on administrative reform and improvement of management practices and procedures. Emphasis was also given to programmes for alleviating persisting shortages of skilled manpower.

43. The aim in 31 of the projects was to enhance the effectiveness of public budgeting, tax administration, financial management and auditing, by developing appropriate institutional arrangements, methodologies and techniques. Governments were assisted in making efficient use of available financial and human resources to administer programmes at the national and sectoral levels, in conformity with over-all economic objectives. In China, for example, support was given in the establishment of an institute for economic development to provide in-service training programmes for public officials. New projects in Cyprus and Ethiopia provided training and introduced audit techniques to strengthen national audit offices. In Nepal, a major international project was launched to train national officials in tax administration. Significant preparatory work was undertaken in the Gambia towards the establishment of a national institute for training in public administration and finance. Support was given to public enterprises in a number of countries to strengthen their role as effective instruments of economic development. The Department continued to collaborate in this respect with the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and to make available advisory services and programme support. At the regional and interregional levels, DTCD carried out a number of activities to promote TCDC, in co-operation with the Central American Institute for Public Administration (CAIPA), the Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD), and the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD), which involved administrative support reforms efforts to public enterprises and in the latter case establishment of a network of African consultants. A meeting was organized in Madrid on a network in public administration and focused on the potential for global co-operation and joint activities in public administration and finance.

44. In addition to its research activities and country-oriented projects, DTCD organized a number of seminars and workshops during 1981. These included one on public accounting and auditing in New York; on curricula design for management

development in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania; on decentralization for development in Khartoum, Sudan; on economic performance of public enterprises convened jointly with the Government of Pakistan, in Islamabad; and on strategies and measures for enhancing capabilities for development administration in developing countries in Bangkok, Thailand.

45. The Sixth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, to be held in March 1982, will provide guidelines for future activities in development administration. In response to General Assembly resolution 34/137 of 14 December 1979 on the role of the public sector in promoting the economic development of developing countries, DTCD prepared a progress report which was discussed by the Economic and Social Council in 1981 and will be finalized for consideration by the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly. A study on the establishment of an international centre for public accounting and auditing, requested by the Economic and Social Council in 1981 will be submitted to the second regular session of the Council in 1982.

Development issues and policies

46. DTCD implemented 90 projects in economic development planning and policies in 70 countries, designed to improve their technical and institutional capabilities for planning and to strengthen their infrastructure for development. Advisory missions also provided assistance in specific sectors. The main emphasis was on programmes to help developing countries prepare national as well as regional development plans. Training was an important aspect, in response to the expressed needs of developing countries for greater numbers of skilled personnel. Significant efforts continued to be made in support of the country programming process for the third UNDP programming cycle and in relation to the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries. (See paragraphs 22 and 27.)

47. The Department collaborated with the United Nations Office for Special Political Questions in helping five countries to assess their special needs for assistance and in the review of the implementation of programmes designed to meet such needs, in accordance with the special economic assistance programmes mandated by the General Assembly. DTCD staff also participated in missions in support of United Nations humanitarian assistance programmes, such as the one to Guinea to counteract the effects of drought and desertification.

48. The largest number of development planning projects (37) were in Africa. Among the more important were those providing continued support to the Permanent Inter-state Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), OMVS and the Organization for the Development of Gambian River Basin (OMVG). These projects were instrumental in strengthening these institutions and in assisting them thereby to undertake basic studies and define strategies which will lead to large-scale infrastructural investments.

49. With funding from the UNSO, the Department helped the Gambia to prepare a medium-term plan to combat desertification. Projects to formulate and evaluate potential investments in physical infrastructure were continued in Benin, Gabon and Rwanda. The United Republic of Tanzania was advised on developing project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation systems (PRIME), adapted especially to the needs and constraints of the LDCs. In Madagascar assistance was given to establish a national institute for training and research in planning which will organize programmes designed for persons of differing educational background

and technical needs. A project in Zimbabwe assisted in establishing a national planning system, involving the preparation of a transitional development plan of reconstruction and rehabilitation and the upgrading of skills of national planning staff. DTCD continued to implement development planning projects under the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and is organizing a workshop on social economic policies to be held in 1982.

50. In Latin America, the Department executed 28 planning projects which concentrated in highly specialized planning sub-fields and relied to a great extent on short-term consultants. New dimensions and TCDC were emphasized by employing nationals and using the training facilities in the region. Assistance was given to regional planning projects in Chile, with emphasis on evaluating regional investment projects; and to regional planning at both national and regional levels in Panama, with particular attention to changes introduced as a result of the transfer of sovereignty of the Canal Zone. In Honduras, a DTCD-assisted project was involved in planning development strategies and policies for the Aguán Valley, taking into account the region's potential natural resources; this led to the preparation of large-scale infrastructural investment projects to be financed by the World Bank. Support was also given to the Secretariat of the East Caribbean Common Market, notably in integrating the member countries' income tax and tariff systems.

51. Development planning activities in Asia and the Pacific included assistance to Bangladesh in developing a methodology to programme, co-ordinate and monitor the flow of external technical assistance. DTCD continued to support the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRD) in Nagoya, Japan, which conducts training courses in regional planning and undertakes related research. Small scale projects helped seven island developing countries of the Pacific with special development needs.

52. The concern of Governments in the Middle East and North Africa to improve planning tools for expanded economic development was reflected in the number of cost-sharing arrangements introduced in 1981. Assistance continued to the Secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) in the preparatory work for an indicative development plan for the Arab States region. Preparatory assistance provided to Saudi Arabia led to a large-scale project in regional development planning which will be funded largely through a cost-sharing arrangement with the Government. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya continued to receive assistance through a large-scale development planning project, with costs also virtually all borne by the Government.

Natural resources and energy

53. The Department's activities in the field of natural resources and energy increased in 1981, a reflection of the priority accorded by developing countries to technical co-operation to promote the use of their natural endowments as a catalyst for development. Emphasis was placed on institution-building and planning to improve the exploration and development of these resources and on training.

54. In the minerals subsector, the Department continued to carry out the missions requested in General Assembly resolution 34/201 to assess mineral exploration possibilities, national capabilities for exploration and the financial input needed to strengthen institutions and exploration programmes. By the end of 1981, 34

mineral and 25 energy assessment missions to 30 countries had been completed. Inadequate infrastructure including the absence of transport facilities as well as lack of appropriate legislation or regulations, were among the most serious constraints identified. One immediate result of these missions was the elaboration of project proposals for augmenting the geoscientific data base for national development of resources and for institutional support. The Department is executing the first such project to strengthen the Geological Survey Division of the Philippine Bureau of Mines and Geosciences.

55. Requests for assistance to improve planning in the mineral subsector increased markedly as developing countries sought to derive maximum benefit from financial resources available for mineral exploration and development. Large-scale mineral surveys led in a number of cases to investment by funding institutions, including a project in Upper Volta financed by the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration. Attention was given to the introduction of various advanced technologies, such as the use of LANDSAT imagery in mineral exploration. Projects in China, Mexico and Mozambique are currently assisting their Governments to use remotely sensed data obtained by satellite imagery. These programmes complement the Department's efforts in related fields such as cartography, including surveying, mapping, hydrography, photogrammetry, map production and cadastral survey. A project in Bolivia introduced the re-processing and interpretation of existing airborne magnetic data, using the latest data processing techniques to determine subsurface lithological and structural conditions in greater depth. This methodology, which can also be extended to seismic data, will be applied to other projects in the area. The capabilities of national laboratories to support geological programmes have been greatly increased through the use of inductively coupled plasma techniques for mineral analysis; the first equipment to be provided for this purpose in a United Nations-assisted project is being supplied to China.

56. In the water resources subsector, DTCD activities in 1981 focused on strengthening of national capabilities in water management, surface and ground water exploration and development. Benin, Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone and Upper Volta were assisted in their efforts to discover new sources of ground water, protect existing ones and train national supervisory and maintenance personnel. To promote greater efficiency and conservation in water use, increasing assistance is being given to member States regarding water legislation and related enforcement measures, including a regional project in the Caribbean to prepare, on a country-by-country basis, a report on the present state of water resources legislation and administration. Growing concern with the deterioration of certain coastal areas led to increased requests for assistance in coastal engineering and legislation and the Department assisted such projects in China, India and Sri Lanka. The Department continued to introduce technical applications such as artificial recharge, ground-water modelling and conjunctive use of surface and ground water in response to the growing interest in advanced technologies. An interregional colloquium on ground-water exploration and development will be organized in Yugoslavia in 1982 in order to promote TCDC in this field.

57. Technical expertise was also provided to strengthen the efficient management and development of surface water. The Department organized a meeting on the industrial uses of water in Lisbon, and efforts at the country level included the hydrological and water balance studies in Bangladesh to assess the present supply

and demand situation. Support continued for system engineering in the integrated development of water resources in India. As a result of the first Interregional meeting of representatives of international river organizations convened in Senegal (paragraph 38) the Department was asked to set up a follow-up mechanism for the exchange of information among commissions and interested Governments.

58. In the energy field, the costs of oil imports which have continued to rise despite a generally more favourable world petroleum supply situation, have led to a noticeable increase in requests in 1981 for assistance in developing indigenous energy potentials and improving the exploitation and use of available resources. These included technical co-operation projects in coal, petroleum (oil and gas), electric power and new and renewable sources of energy. The regular programme financed the assessment missions mentioned above, as well as advisory missions in petroleum (10 countries), petroleum legislation (5 countries), various aspects of coal exploration (6 countries) and oil shale (1 country).

59. In petroleum, a new project in Mozambique assisted in the formulation and implementation of a new exploration strategy involving petroleum legislation, supervision and management of offshore and onshore seismic surveys, negotiations for exploration and development agreements and the establishment of a geodata centre and training of local personnel. In China, two new projects were formulated, one for sand control in the Shengli oil field and the other for geophysical exploration in South Guizhou Province. The Department will be supporting a number of new projects in India dealing with advanced techniques in coal operations, reservoir engineering, enhanced oil and gas recovery and three-dimensional petroleum seismic surveys. The United Nations Meeting on Petroleum Exploration Strategies, held in The Hague, in collaboration with the Government of the Netherlands, focused on the need to formulate and implement petroleum exploration strategies in as many developing countries as possible and to apply more sophisticated geophysical methods, thus minimizing the financial risks involved in exploration programmes.

60. Attention was increasingly placed on strengthening national energy planning efforts and on developing new and renewable sources of energy. (See paragraphs 30-32.)

Ocean economics and technology

61. The Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA) provides substantive support to DTCD in the implementation of technical co-operation projects. In 1981 these included support to the Institute of Marine Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago; a project on coastal conservation in Sri Lanka; and a national workshop on Coastal Area Development and Management in Ecuador.

62. The Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, when concluded, will lead to increased requests for technical co-operation activities in various fields under the DTCD mandate, including ocean economics and technology, in order to assist developing countries in the management and development of the non-living resources within their exclusive economic zones (EEZ).

Population

63. In accordance with the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action, the main thrust of the DTCD programme of technical co-operation is to help

developing countries to carry out demographic analysis, population training and the formulation and execution of population policies related to national development planning. To that effect, in 1981 the Department assisted 120 country projects financed by UNFPA, which placed particular emphasis on institution-building and training. Many of them provided assistance in demographic analysis, as a follow-up to the 1980 round of censuses. Three international demographic training centres and programmes in Cairo, Egypt; Bucharest, Romania; and Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), backstopped by DTCD, trained fellows from various developing countries. Other DTCD-assisted projects included fellowships in the analysis of demographic data, demographic training and population policy and development.

64. Activities in Africa, Asia and the Pacific and West Asia were mainly in demographic analysis, whereas the emphasis in Latin America and the Caribbean was on population policies and development. Continued support was given to population projects involving TCDC, the participation of women and the integration of population programmes in rural development activities. In an effort to expand the use of data from past censuses (or post survey) analyses, particular attention was given to improving the dissemination of data and collating existing demographic software packages for wider application in demographic analysis, including projections.

65. The reduction in the level of UNFPA funding in 1981, together with direct execution of projects by UNFPA, seriously affected the scope of DTCD activities at the country and intercountry levels. The Department notes also that Governing Council decision 81/7 assigning higher priority to programmes in family planning, including maternal child health services and other related activities, may further curtail the availability of UNFPA funds for technical co-operation in fields under the DTCD mandate. Governments, however, still have great need for assistance in population policies and demography, particularly in training, as indicated by their requests, some of which could not be met in 1981 due to lack of funds.

Science and technology

66. The integrated approach espoused by the Department in providing technical co-operation is reflected in its various activities to promote science and technology for development within DTCD areas of competence. The Department's objectives reflect those highlighted in the Vienna Programme of Action for Science and Technology for Development, endorsed by General Assembly resolution 34/218, of 19 December 1979, namely, to strengthen the capacities of developing countries and help restructure the pattern of international scientific and technological relations.

67. In 1981, DTCD continued to identify needs for project assistance, to participate in the preparation and appraisal of project proposals for funding by the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, and to make recommendations to the Interim Fund on large- and small-scale projects which would be executed by the Department and other agencies. The Department participated in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Task Force on Science and Technology set up to develop guidelines and methods for the over-all implementation of the Programme of Action, and of science and technology projects in particular. A number of projects were approved in 1981 by the Interim Fund for DTCD execution, including one in China to establish a remote sensing system, one in the Seychelles

on new and renewable sources of energy, and one in the Gambia for the investigation of ground water and experimentation of pumping systems.

Rural development

68. In promoting rural development, the Department has followed an integrated approach which draws upon expertise in the various sectors under its mandate. It thus stresses the creation of strong multisectoral national planning and co-ordinating mechanisms which will improve the decision-making process in rural development programmes. Emphasis has been placed on the full participation of the rural population, as both agents and beneficiaries of rural development.

69. Among the most noteworthy projects in which the Department is involved is the assistance given to Panama, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), to identify particularly disadvantaged areas and to devise strategies and policies which will lead to improved living conditions. The focus is on multisectoral development, including agriculture, education, health and training, to design programmes as an integral part of Panama's National Strategy for Development that will lead to income-generating activities through community organization, co-operatives and popular participation at the local level. Another project in Liberia is designed to improve living conditions of families and women particularly in rural areas.

70. The Department also participated in the interagency efforts of the ACC Task Force on Integrated Rural Development in monitoring and evaluating integrated rural development projects and programmes and in encouraging popular participation. DTCD will publish a monograph on "Monitoring and Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Projects and Programmes" in 1982, highlighting major problems and informing Governments of recent trends. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 34/152, of 17 December 1979, preparations are under way for a seminar in Yugoslavia in 1982 to compare current policies, institutions, and experiences in enhancing the participation of all sectors of society in national economic and social development.

71. Following the 1979 World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, the Department launched an interregional project funded from the regular programme to strengthen national capabilities for integrated rural development. Most of the 14 requests received to date for assistance have been met, and missions were sent to support government efforts in formulating social plans, policies and programmes at both the regional and national levels in Ecuador, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and in the Congo and Somalia in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the United Republic of Tanzania; integrated rural development focusing on popular participation and self-reliance in Democratic Yemen and Liberia; enhancing the participation of women in community development in Bahrain, Oman and Swaziland; training for integrated rural development in Saudi Arabia and the United Republic of Tanzania; use of water resources in China; population and rural development in Guinea and Thailand; and public administration in Guatemala.

Social development and humanitarian affairs

72. Activities promoting social aspects of development relate to a number of sectors under the DTCD mandate and the Department's integrated approach to technical co-operation reflects the interdependence of social and economic issues

which cannot be dealt with usefully in isolation. The Department also relies on the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA)/DIESA to provide substantive support for specific programmes within the Centre's terms of reference, including projects in the areas of advancement of women, rehabilitation and prevention of disability, crime prevention and criminal justice. Social development components are incorporated in a wide variety of technical co-operation programmes, among them projects whose titles might suggest exclusively economic or technological concerns. Thus the computerized listing of projects does not accurately portray the extent of social inputs.

73. This does not, however, fully explain the marked decrease in requests for IPF funding for projects dealing specifically with social issues despite resolutions by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council urging increased technical co-operation in the social development field. This apparent contradiction between declaration of priorities and intent at the inter-governmental level, and implementation at the country level, is a matter which the Governing Council may wish to review. The activities emerging from the International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP) in 1981 and the preparations for the World Assembly on Aging (1982) and the International Youth Year (1985) indicate that there is substantial potential for increased efforts.

74. In 1981 related advisory missions on IYDP were undertaken at the request of 30 developing countries and a series of meetings was organized in the regions of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), ECLA, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) to promote IYDP activities. Assistance to disabled persons also figured prominently in the world symposium of experts concerning TCDC and technical assistance in the field of disability, prevention and rehabilitation, which was organized in Vienna in 1981.

75. Governments are requesting technical support to assist their national committees in the preparations for the 1982 World Assembly on Aging and an advisory mission on aging financed through the regular programme has already been sent to Uruguay. In the field of youth the emphasis is on the continuation of interregional advisory services to provide Governments with policy alternatives and institution-building techniques. Advisory missions were sent to Columbia, Cyprus, Ivory Coast, Laos, Rwanda, Senegal and Zambia. Technical co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice continued in 1981 through United Nations affiliated regional institutes in Costa Rica, Italy and Japan, which organized seminars and training courses.

76. The Department continued to support the Centre for Research and Training for Community Development in Saudi Arabia, which provides advisory services and opportunities for research and training to neighbouring Gulf States. A review of activities in the field of advancement of women appears in paragraphs 41 and 42.

77. Emerging social policy issues in developing countries have given rise both to new problems and to new opportunities for engaging all member of society in a common effort to improve the quality of life and ensure justice. It is hoped that the necessary resources will be made available for this purpose.

Statistics

78. In 1981, DTCD continued to provide technical co-operation to countries in strengthening their statistical services and capacity for compiling the necessary

statistics as a basis for economic and social development. In accordance with the interim arrangements made when the Department was established, DTCD relied upon the Statistical Office/DIESA for the substantive backstopping of projects.

79. The greatest number of the 176 country projects implemented in 1981 were in Africa (69), focusing on assistance in collecting demographic and related statistics, compiling national accounts series, organizing statistical services, improving data processing and training. A number of new projects were undertaken, primarily with UNDP financing, in order to improve collection of economic statistics and national accounts statistics.

80. The Department continued to provide technical support to Governments in conducting their population censuses and processing results, within the limitations of the funding provided by the UNFPA. The completion of such censuses (15 in 1981) enables countries to obtain basic population statistics which provide the framework for compiling the economic, social and other demographic data required for economic development and planning.

81. Requests for technical co-operation increased for data processing in statistics as developing countries became more familiar with potential uses of computer technology in exploiting statistical information. An important example in 1981 was the installation of more than 20 large computers and about 700 data entry stations to support the forthcoming 1982 census of population and households in China. The adoption and distribution of software packages for editing and tabulating census and survey data also continued, including on-site installations of such packages and training of local personnel in their use. Progress in micro-computer technology has led, over the past year, to the introduction of micro-computer systems for processing population censuses in four more countries, in addition to the six where such systems were installed in 1980. The use of this low-cost and modular technology is expected to expand significantly.

82. One point which warrants the attention of Governments is the tendency of trained staff in national statistical organizations to transfer to other posts in the public or private sectors. This continuing rotation is a serious constraint to the further improvement of the capabilities of developing countries to carry out the statistical work required for national planning and management.

83. As reported last year (DP/RP/23), the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP) is a major endeavour designed to help interested developing countries obtain, on a recurrent basis, a wide range of interrelated socio-economic and demographic statistics. It assists in developing national capabilities to conduct systematic programmes of surveys, relying on cost-effective approaches as well as existing facilities and resources, and promotes active collaboration between users and producers of statistics. Project formulation missions have already visited 30 developing countries and a number of proposals were approved by the Governments concerned and submitted to selected donors for consideration. The programme will start operations in 1982 in several countries, with technical support from DTCD as necessary. It is hoped that both recipient and donor countries will take advantage of the many opportunities afforded by the Programme for cost-sharing and accord high priority to it.

/...

E. Support services

Contracts and procurement

84. The Contracts and Procurement Branch maintained a volume of purchases and contracts in 1981 close to the high level achieved in 1980. Continuous efforts to make greater use of non-convertible currencies resulted in a three-fold increase compared with 1980. Purchases from major donors such as the Nordic countries and the Netherlands, remained approximately the same as in 1980 but those from developing countries declined, owing primarily to increased demands for specialized and highly sophisticated technical equipment. Continuing attention will be paid to the need to arrive at a better geographic balance of procurement sources.

85. Progress in computerizing DTCD purchasing and contracting operations resulted in improved management control and availability of up-to-date statistics. Automated production of purchase orders should start in early 1982. A computerized registration system of suppliers is being completed, including more than 6,000 suppliers world-wide; this will supplement the existing computerized roster of consulting firms.

86. DTCD participated in the 1981 meeting of the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group and collaborated closely with the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit (IAPSU) in order to deal with price and delivery problems on a system-wide basis.

Recruitment

87. A total of 985 experts and consultants were appointed during 1981, the highest number since 1975 ^{1/}. Average lead time for recruitment required was further reduced as a result of the increased use of the computerized roster and the installation of a computer terminal and printer. The trend towards short-term assignments continued in 1981, with 72 per cent of the total recruited for such appointments. DTCD maintained its efforts, especially through the biannual circulation of periodic forecasts of manpower requirements mentioned in earlier reports, to build up and refine the roster of qualified candidates in fields where specific demands are anticipated. Recruitment procedures were also streamlined, particularly for short-term personnel.

88. The proportion of experts and consultants from developing countries rose from 34 per cent in 1980 to 38 per cent in 1981, partly as a result of the establishment of DTCD regional recruitment offices in Nairobi, Kenya; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; and Lima, Peru.

89. Problems persisted in the recruitment of women. The tendency of certain candidates to decline long-term assignments on account of family obligations continues to be a factor in the low rate of appointment, compounded by reluctance in a number of countries to accept women experts. On the other hand, the target established by the General Assembly was exceeded in the case of women professionals at Headquarters: 54 professionals or 28 per cent of DTCD staff are now women, a notable increase from 18 per cent three years ago.

/...

^{1/} See document DP/RP/1982/Add. 1 for details.

Reports

90. The number of reports transmitted by Headquarters to Governments continued to be low in 1981 as a result of scarce financing and the greater emphasis placed on processing reports in the field. (See list in DP/1982/22/Add. 1.) An effort was made to redress the trend by allocating funds for reporting costs in the budgets of 60 ongoing projects.

91. Considerable improvement was made in the provision of secondary documentation (follow-up distribution, indexing, abstracting, computerized information storage and retrieval). Following a one-year suspension microfiching was resumed for record copies and, in anticipation of future requests, two complementary systems covering DTCD project reports saw their first full year of service: the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS) of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library and the Development Information System of DIESA, which led to a considerable increase in requests for earlier project reports.

Training

92. Training activities are described throughout the report. Statistical data on fellowships, including study tours, appear in DP/1982/22/Add.1. The number of awards increased in 1981 to 3,531, by country or area receiving assistance and to 3,685 by host country or area of study. Developing countries provided host facilities for over 1,300 fellows, thus contributing to the promotion of TCDC.

93. The operational activities of the UNETPSA which have been carried out without payment of support costs to DTCD since the inception of UNETPSA, remained an important part of the Department's training activities, although the level of the Programme's funding did not rise in 1981 as expected. UNEPTSA granted 97 new fellowships awards -- 25 to Namibians, 52 to South Africans and 20 to Zimbabweans, and continued to sponsor 1,043 students. The 20 new awards to Zimbabweans were the last to nationals of that country, in accordance with the arrangement covering the one year transition period after independence; new fellowships will henceforth be limited to Namibian and South African students. The Programme provided training for candidates for professional and technical degrees and for postgraduate studies; women candidates received 40 per cent of new awards in 1981.

94. DTCD continued its efforts to assist students of Chad stranded in the Maghreb countries and Egypt on account of events in their home country. The Emergency Assistance to Students of Chad Programme sponsored 217 students and was extended for the 1981-1982 academic year. More than 100 former students who benefited from the programme have returned to Chad and are contributing to the reconstruction of their country.

95. To provide guidance in identifying training facilities, DTCD published the 1981 Directory of Training Courses and Programmes in Europe and Neighbouring Areas, which has information on over 400 courses in fields under its mandate.

96. Rising costs of training, particularly in energy and natural resources, and the implications for programmes designed to meet critical needs of developing countries in this area were discussed by the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (CCSQ) (Operational Activities) at its second regular session. This problem is of particular concern to DTCD, in view of the importance attributed by the Department to the development of human resources, both administrative and technical, in enhancing national self-reliance.

F. World Food Programme

97. Technical support provided by the United Nations to the World Food Programme (WFP) projects through DTCD, including CSDHA/DIESA, and through HABITAT, played an increasingly important role in 1981 as a result of the growing shift in food aid from relief operations to development projects. Special attention was given to programmes for low-income food deficit countries. Collaboration between WFP and DTCD strengthened the quality, effectiveness and relevance of the United Nations technical input to WFP programmes. Ongoing efforts to achieve closer co-ordination at the policy formulation level should further enhance WFP performance at project level.

98. In 1981, 92 projects were submitted by WFP to the United Nations for evaluation and appraisal in general economic and regional planning, public works and infrastructure development, water resources, community and rural development, human settlements, and integration of women in development. DTCD advisers in development planning and natural resources, as well as technical advisers from HABITAT, participated in evaluation or appraisal missions to Angola (rehabilitation of coffee plantations), Burundi (road improvement and maintenance project), Democratic Yemen (multisectoral project of agriculture and rural community development and development of transport infrastructure project), Haiti (multi-purpose development project), India (development of dairy co-operatives), and the Philippines (community development).

G. Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

99. Rural and poor urban women, many among them heads of families, are the major beneficiaries of resources from the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women (VFDW) to demonstrate that assistance to women can make a measurable impact on the achievement of national development goals. During 1981, \$3.4 million in funding was approved for 68 new and five ongoing projects, 77 per cent of which at the country level. The pledges of \$2.1 million made at the 1981 United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities will be insufficient to meet the multiplying demands on the Fund.

100. There was a noticeable increase in 1981 in projects dealing with women in urban slums who work in large-scale industries. In Jordan, a project financed from the Fund will enable women to be trained in the maintenance of electrical appliances; in Egypt assistance will be given to a community self-reliance project for industrial workers. In Asia, a project will teach marketable skills to refugee women. Co-operative employment programmes for the most disadvantaged women are being developed for certain urban areas in India, Nicaragua, and Pakistan.

101. Energy projects originally funded by VFDW attracted several million dollars from other funds in 1981, in accordance with the Fund's guideline to assist innovative and experimental activities which can later be financed from other sources. Supplementary support was given to ongoing energy projects in the Sahel for training workshops in the construction of fuel-saving stoves.

102. Development planning continued to be a priority area with new subregional training projects approved for Central America and the Pacific. Assistance was given to activities with a potential multiplier effect which would raise income

levels, as in paddy production, livestock development, orchid growing, community shops, fish processing and marketing and revolving funds for fledgling industries in rural areas. Financial support was given to the ESCAP Regional Centre for the Transfer of Technology to assist women in rural areas.

103. The activities financed by the Fund were assessed in collaboration with ECA, ECLA, ECWA and ESCAP to determine their effectiveness in meeting priority needs. A preliminary evaluation model, which includes cost-benefit analysis and assessment by the participants, of the benefits of the activities has been tested and will be somewhat revised before final testing and adoption.

IV. OTHER ORGANIZATIONAL ENTITIES

A. Division of Human Rights

104. In accordance with resolution 36/XXXVIII of the Commission on Human Rights, and General Assembly resolution 35/174, an international seminar was organized in 1981 in New York under the Programme of Advisory Services in Human Rights. It undertook to examine the relationship between human rights, peace and development, and submitted a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session. Participants from 19 countries in Asia and the Pacific attended a regional training course which was organized at the Institute of Criminology in Canberra, in collaboration with the Government of Australia, which focused on "Human Rights Guarantees in the Administration of Criminal Justice". The Human Rights Fellowship programme awarded 29 fellowships in a wide range of subjects dealing with the role of human rights in relation to women, children, immigrants and refugees, freedom of information, the environment, and various other social and economic, as well as civil and political factors. In the absence of requests from Governments, no advisory services were provided in 1981.

B. United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs

105. In 1981 the Division continued to provide advisory and supporting services, equipment and training, and it organized, or participated in, conferences, workshops and seminars related to international drug control. It co-operated in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of multisectoral programmes, including crop replacement, illicit traffic interdiction, preventive education, vocational rehabilitation and training in drug analysis. Emphasis was placed on fostering and strengthening the multilateral co-operation required to deal with a problem of international scope.

106. The Division assisted Governments in carrying out multisectoral programmes financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) in areas of law enforcement, training, research and drug demand reduction. As the Fund's largest executing agency, it was responsible in 1981 for one-third of the estimated \$6.7 million UNFDAC expenditures for projects at Headquarters and in Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Malaysia, Malawi and Turkey.^{2/}

107. In its resolution 36/168, of 16 December 1981, the General Assembly approved the International Drug Control Strategy and gave priority to a five-year programme of action for 1982-1986. The Strategy (E/1981/24) reflects the increasing

/...

^{2/} See E/CN/672 for further information.

recognition of the adverse effects of drug abuse and associated problems on socio-economic development. Implementation of the world-wide programme of action for effective international drug control, in connection with integrated rural development efforts and multisectoral projects, will require an expansion of the Division's current technical co-operation activities within the limits of available resources.

C. Economic Commission for Africa

108. ECA provided regional and subregional advisory services funded from the United Nations regular programme in such areas as development of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy; training in public finance, budgeting and management; social welfare training; statistics; transport and communications; economic co-operation; and administrative support to the the ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOC).

109. UNDP funded projects in the fields of intra-African trade, statistics, national accounts, transport and communications, and conservation and development of forest resources. Support was given to co-ordination of the United Nations Transport and Communications in Africa and to the LDCs. Among the institutions for regional training and research which received assistance were the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre, the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing, the African Regional Centre for Technology, the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP).

110. UNFPA funds were used for infrastructure support in population, regional advisory services in demography and statistics, case studies, information and clearinghouse activities, national workshops in population and development, as well as for technical support and other services to the Regional Institute for Population Studies (Accra, Ghana) the Demographic Research and Development Institute (Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon) and the Regional Centre for Population Studies of the Central African Customs Union.

111. VFDW financing was used to strengthen national machineries for the integration of women in development, information, training, supply of equipment, and to support in part the African Training and Research Centre for Women. ECA also received funds from the UNEP, from bilateral technical assistance programmes as well as direct grants from donor Governments and organizations to cover the provision of expert services under non-reimbursable loan arrangements.

112. At the Third Pledging Conference of African Government Plenipotentiaries for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development, held in April 1981, \$1.8 million was pledged for the ECA work programme in the fields of intra-African trade, manpower, industry, natural resources, building materials, agriculture, and for MULPOCs.

D. Economic Commission for Europe

113. ECE continued in 1981 as an executing agency for technical co-operation projects in keeping with General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 33/202 and further guidelines of the Commission. The subsidiary bodies of ECE took into account the interests of developing countries in their work programmes and contributed to programmes to assist these countries.

114. During the year, ECE undertook regional and subregional projects funded by UNDP in electric power, energy, transport and statistics.^{3/} It co-sponsored with UNDP an intergovernmental consultation on the third regional programming cycle, 1982-1986. With UNFPA funds, ECE carried out demographic research activities in the region and with UNEP funds undertook certain environmental protection activities.

E. Economic Commission for Latin America

115. In 1981, ECLA executed various technical co-operation projects at the request of member States, funded by UNDP, UNFPA, and UNEP. Major substantive areas included demographic sampling, household surveys, economic development, transport, export promotion, water resources, energy, environment and socio-economic planning. The present scope of ECLA activities was endorsed by the nineteenth session of its Commission in May 1981 in Montevideo, Uruguay.

116. A number of programmes emphasized the integration of women in development and the promotion of economic and technical co-operation among the countries of the region. 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 advisory and training services in socio-economic planning, demography and population matters. ILPES trained 41 fellows from 14 Latin American countries and CELADE granted 30 awards. The demand for such services continued to exceed ECLA resources.

117. ECLA continued to collaborate with ECA in a pioneering interregional project, financed by UNDP, to promote TCDC and economic development among developing countries (ECDC) among countries of both regions in the field of trade, manpower and technology. Preparations were made for a meeting of Government experts in 1982 in Ethiopia.

F. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

118. In 1981, ESCAP fielded 26 missions, financed under the regular programme, which provided regional technical and advisory services giving priority to the needs of the least developed and island developing countries. Limited resources made it impossible, however, to meet all requests. The United Nations Development Advisory Team for the South Pacific, financed mainly by ESCAP donor countries and UNDP, and partly by the regular programme, continued to carry out short-term consultancies and to co-operate with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, the South Pacific Commission, and the University of the South Pacific. The establishment of the ESCAP liaison office in the South Pacific made it possible to focus more directly on needs of the island developing countries in the region. During 1981, 37 outside consultancy projects were also arranged.

119. The Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC), funded by UNDP, carried out nine training programmes and three research projects. In response to legislative directives, APDC paid special attention to the training needs of the least developed countries to help accelerate their economic and social development. Other UNDP-financed regional projects dealt with manpower training and development,

/...

^{3/} See E/ECE/1032.

agricultural machinery, industrial development, trade, natural resources, energy, public administration, finance, remote sensing, statistics, shipping, ports and inland waterways. ESCAP also supported the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong River Basin and co-operated with UNCTAD in the implementation of trade-related projects.^{4/}

120. UNFPA provided institutional support and information services to the ESCAP Population Division. It continued to finance ESCAP regional advisory services, training and other activities in demography and population statistics, as well as studies and monographs. Funding was also made available for 15 fellowships at the International Institute for Population Studies in India and for the organization of the third Asian and Pacific Population Conference.

121. Contributions from both developed and developing countries such as Australia, China, the Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, financed a large portion of ESCAP work programmes, (amounting to \$18.1 million), as well as institutional and programme support for the regional research and training institutions. Experts funded also through non-reimbursable loans helped ESCAP execute its technical assistance programme.

122. VFDW supported seven projects and UNEP two in 1981. The Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development provided institutional and programme support to the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer. Co-operation given to ESCAP by other agencies of the United Nations system such as the ILO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was also an important factor in the execution of its programme.

G. Economic Commission for Western Asia

123. In 1981, the ECWA provided advisory services to its Member States in statistics and national accounts, household survey design and execution, population and demography, human resources development, development planning and finance, customs administration and legislation, transport and communication, science and technology, new and renewable sources of energy and in the identification and formulation of industrial projects.

124. UNDP support enabled ECWA to provide experts to the Arab Planning Institute to organize a course on the implementation of development plans in Arab countries and a seminar on petroleum and social changes. ECWA also assisted the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics in a wide range of fields, including industrial and power statistics, national accounts, foreign trade statistics and population and labour statistics. It co-operated, as an associate agency, in a project on development of statistical services in Yemen also involving training of national staff as well as the conduct and analysis of industrial and household income and expenditure surveys. Two UNDP-funded projects were launched to assist the Arab Institute for Banking and Financial Studies and to provide a regional training programme for the development of technological capabilities in petroleum based industries. In addition, consultants were made available to Governments of the region to formulate national plans of action in support of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

/...

^{4/} See E/ESCAP/282.

125. UNFPA funding enabled ECWA to hold a conference on international migration in the Arab States, to prepare for a census of the Palestinian Arab people and to provide advisory services in demography and population statistics.

126. Under VFDW, workshops were conducted in the Democratic Yemen to strengthen the role of rural women extension workers; in United Arab Emirates to enable women from the Gulf area to organize training workshops; and in southern Lebanon to train women workers in the administration of day-care centres and community services. Preparations were made for the second National Conference on Community Development and for a seminar on images of women in mass media and literature, to be held during 1982. The Fund also enabled ECWA to carry out field research, to prepare manuals and to begin data analysis in women-related fields. Experts were provided to Bahrain and Yemen respectively to prepare prototype educational materials for women's extension programmes and to improve food production.

H. Office of Legal Affairs

127. The Office of Legal Affairs provided substantive backstopping in 1981 for technical co-operation projects executed by DTCO in the legal field in Barbados, Grenada, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yemen. The Office collaborated with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and UNESCO in the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law (A/36/663). Other activities in 1981 included organization of the seventeenth session of the International Law Seminar for advanced students and young Government officials in Geneva, attended by 29 persons, and the awarding of 18 fellowships in the United Nations/UNITAR Fellowship Programme in International Law. The Office also administered assistance programmes sponsored by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowships on the Law of the Sea, in collaboration with the Law of the Sea secretariat.

128. The Office also provides advice and assistance to units within the United Nations Secretariat at Headquarters, UNDP, regional commissions and other United Nations bodies, on a broad range of matters pertaining to the framework of legal rules through which technical co-operation programmes and projects proceed. Most of this work is of a continuing nature, including (a) drafting and interpretation of constitutive instruments of UNDP and other United Nations bodies; (b) advice on agreements with government and executing agencies; (c) advice on operational questions -- administrative personnel, financial, and contractual as well as the problem of privileges and immunities, terms of reference or studies of bodies to be established.

I. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

129. About 90 percent of the resources expended on technical co-operation during 1981 by the HABITAT were provided by UNDP (including cost-sharing contributions to projects by recipient Governments). HABITAT was executing 86 UNDP-financed projects in 64 countries, of which 44 were initiated in 1981. Several were also supplemented by trust fund contributions for associate experts. These projects concentrated on development of human settlement policies and strategies, formulation of human settlement development plans, cost-effective provision of shelter, infrastructure and supporting services, and building up of institutions and their management.

130. Voluntary contributions to the Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation provided financing for 44 national, regional and global projects designed to meet urgent, human settlement needs arising out of natural and man-made disasters as well as longer-term development requirements. They covered low-cost housing design and construction, audio-visual materials for slum and squatter settlement upgrading, biogas plant demonstrations, building finance and materials research, planning in disaster-prone areas, information systems, and training.

131. HABITAT used regular programme funds mainly to finance short-term advisory missions. In 1981, it fielded 31 missions to 21 countries, many of which were involved in the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Regional training workshops were held in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and several regional and global projects provided assistance in human settlement planning and finance, biogas, energy, manpower development and training.

J. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

132. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) administers and implements advisory projects and training programmes in order to strengthen the ability of developing countries to deal with matters related to transnational corporations (TNCs). These are financed from voluntary contributions and increasingly from UNDP.

133. A total of 128 advisory projects were completed or initiated in 1981, in comparison with 49 in 1980. Nearly two-thirds of these related to specific arrangements with TNCs. The Centre was increasingly involved with projects in support of development efforts, including reviewing or drafting laws and regulations governing direct foreign investment, acquisition of technology at the national level and in specific sectors, strengthening institutions, and monitoring and screening TNC projects in various sectors.^{5/}

134. Training programmes consisted primarily of workshops on regulating and negotiating with TNCs on a cross-sectoral basis or in specific sectors such as mining, petroleum, petrochemicals and fisheries, taking into account economic, fiscal and financial, legal and administrative issues. Four national workshops were cross-sectoral in nature while others focused on various aspects of regulating and negotiating with TNCs in mining (Ghana), petroleum (Guinea-Bissau), tourism (Netherlands-Antilles), negotiating technology acquisition with TNCs (Malaysia and Yugoslavia), negotiating with transnational banks (Singapore) and legal aspects of contractual arrangements (China). Regional workshops were organized at the request of inter-country organizations such as the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Caribbean Development Corporation Committee. At the interregional level, the Centre co-operated with the Helsinki School of Economics and UNCTAD/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)/ICC in a workshop on contracting and administering imports for industry; and with the Research Centre for Co-operation with Developing Countries in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, in a workshop for the promotion of ECDC/TCDC.

135. A round table in Bangkok for senior officials from 11 Asian and Pacific countries dealt with information requirements on matters related to TNCs, while a

/...

^{5/} For further information, see E/C.10/82.

regional meeting in Asia discussed the assistance which the Centre could provide to national institutions of higher learning in developing interdisciplinary training programmes. A high level consultative meeting was also held in Dakar, Senegal, with Government officials from 13 West and North African countries, to identify their technical co-operation needs in dealing with TNCs. A number of fellowships were awarded to Government officials to visit other developing countries with TNC experience. Fellowships were also made available for on-the-job training in law firms and for visits to the Centre to study its information system.

K. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

136. In 1981, the UNCTAD technical co-operation programme was characterized by: (a) the continuing high proportion of intercountry projects (about 75 per cent); (b) the close relationship between the research, policy analysis and negotiating functions of the Secretariat and the substantive content of the technical co-operation activities; and (c) the prominence of multilateral sources, especially UNDP, in its financing (about 85 per cent). Projects dealt with trade policies and planning of the external sectors; 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; ECDC, and support to economic integration groupings; special problems of LDCs, land-locked and island developing countries; economic and commercial aspects of maritime transport, including international multimodal transport; transfer of technology; insurance and reinsurance; and trade facilitation and documentation.

137. Regular programme resources were used to provide interregional advisory services in support of ECDC, mainly for short-term assistance to economic integration movements, on trade expansion programmes, techniques of trade liberalization, monetary and payment arrangements and investment programmes.^{6/}

L. United Nations Environment Programme

138. The technical co-operation programme approved at the ninth session of the UNEP Governing Council amounted to \$2.73 million for 1981, against \$2.38 million already committed; thus no new projects were approved. While virtually all UNEP programmes have technical co-operation components, emphasis was placed in 1981 on providing advisory services in collaboration with the regional commissions and the UNEP regional offices, and through small-scale projects stressing training and TCDC.

139. UNEP also continued to collaborate with 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), the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, as well as in the general area of conservation and desertification control.

140. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 35/88, of 5 December 1980, UNEP included Benin among the countries eligible for assistance through the UNSO in implementing the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. In keeping with General Assembly resolution 21/172, UNEP financed a mission to the United Republic of Tanzania to help prepare a high-priority desertification control project, to be
/...

^{6/} For further information, see TD/B/WP/6 and ITC/AG/(XV)/79.

submitted to the Consultative Group for Desertification Control for external financing. UNEP co-sponsored with UNDP an interagency meeting on desertification and protection of the environment in Africa in March 1981 to discuss future measures in respect of the UNDP Governing Council decision 78/12 ^{7/} on establishing a special programme for increased assistance to drought-stricken African Countries.

M. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

141. In 1981, three fourths of the technical co-operation undertaken by UNIDO was financed by UNDP and 17 per cent came from UNIDO and various trust funds. The rest was funded from the regular programme and the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development.

142. About 687 new projects with a net value of \$70.9 million were approved in 1981. Eighteen per cent of experts recruited came from developing countries and 39 contracts, with a value of approximately \$8.9 million, or 26 per cent of all contracts issued, were placed with contractors from developing countries. This represented a substantial increase over the number of contracts placed with developing country contractors in 1980.

143. Asia, together with Africa, accounted for 63 per cent of total project delivery, an increase of 6 per cent since 1980. About 13 per cent went to the Arab States and 12 per cent to the Americas. Europe accounted for 4 per cent of project delivery and the remaining 8 per cent went to interregional and global projects.

144. The activities carried out by UNIDO for the benefit of the LDCs, representing 30 per cent of UNIDO's programme in 1981, were designed to accelerate the development of key sectors, namely, agriculture, manufacturing, infrastructure, and education and to increase the linkages between them. Emphasis was placed on the improvement of technical skills; the establishment or strengthening of small-scale industries, pilot plants and workshops; development of the relevant human and institutional infrastructure to enhance indigenous technological capabilities. In accordance with priority areas established by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session, emphasis was increasingly placed on industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, development of human resources and special measures for the LDCs.

145. Under the regular programme, UNIDO activities for 1980-1981 amounted to \$3.5 million a year. More than one third was for training: 81 fellowships were awarded, 22 in developing countries. Group training and related activities were held in Angola, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Togo, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon and Yugoslavia. Industrial training programmes made use of facilities in Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Poland, Portugal, Romania, and Singapore.

^{7/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 13 (E/1978/53/Rev. 1), chap. XX, sect. G; see also document DP/INF/29.