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SUPPORT

OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

TCDC Activities Under the Regional and Interregional IPFs of UNDP and Other Sources

An interim report by the Administrator

Summary

The Administrator presents this report in response to Governing Council decision 81/32. The report was prepared by the Special Unit for TCDC in collaboration with the regional bureaux and the Division for Global and Interregional Projects of UNDP.

The introduction sets forth the mandate and purpose of the report and then outlines the method of preparation.

Chapter I provides brief information on potential sources of financing TCDC activities other than from the Special Programme Resources and the regional and interregional indicative planning figures (IPFs).

Some information and analysis on the situation of the regional, interregional and global IPF funding of support and promotional TCDC activities are contained in chapter II. Each region is considered in alphabetical order and the interregional and global activities conclude the chapter.

Chapter III contains conclusions on the use and planned use of regional, interregional and global IPFs and other sources in the promotion and support of TCDC activities.

The attention of the Council is drawn to the conclusions which are contained in paragraphs 65-69.

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INTRODUCTION

1. In its decision 81/32, the Governing Council of UNDP took note of the report of the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) on its second session (TCDC/2/19) and, in paragraphs 3 and 4 of that decision, the Council:

"[requested] the Administrator to submit to the Governing Council at its twenty-ninth session a report on the use and proposed use of [the funds from the Programme Reserve, 1/ as well as a study on the possibility of financing TCDC activities from other sources, including the regional and interregional IPFs;

[further requested] the Administrator to report to the Governing Council at its twenty-ninth session on the TCDC activities under the regional and interregional programmes for the third cycle."2/

2. This report concentrates on providing some information on the use and possibility of using the regional and interregional indicative planning figures (IPFs) for financing TCDC, as it is the first time that such information has been collected and analysed. On the possibility of financing TCDC activities from other sources, reference is made to past studies and to those which will be submitted to the third session of the High-level Committee on the Review of TCDC and the thirtieth session of the Governing Council. The use of the Special Programme Resources for promotional activities of TCDC is the subject of a separate report (DP/1982/42).

3. For the preparation of chapter II, officials of the regional bureaux of UNDP and of the Special Unit for TCDC collaborated in reviewing projects within the ongoing regional and interregional programmes and, also wherever possible, those proposals already included in programmes of the third programming cycle.

4. In view of the time available for its preparation and the as yet unfinished state of programming the regional IPFs in some regional bureaux, this can only be an interim report and, subject to a decision of the Governing Council, could be followed by a supplementary report to the thirtieth session.

5. Chapter I contains brief information on the status of other sources of finance for TCDC available from developing countries, developed countries, multilateral institutions and organizations as well as international non governmental organizations (NGOs).

1/ Now included under Special Programme Resources.

2/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 11 (E/1981/61/Rev.1).

6. In chapter II, some information is given on the TCDC elements and potential of ongoing projects, at the regional and interregional levels, and where feasible, on the possibility of TCDC elements being incorporated into the UNDP-supported activities planned for the third cycle. Since the total number of projects approved by UNDP at these levels as of 30 June 1981 was 984, a limited number of projects need to be selected for the study; for this reason, the accounts of projects should be considered illustrative only and not definitive. The intention is for the study to continue and to cover as many ongoing and planned projects as possible, in view of the fact that the collaborative experience is considered to be an important benefit to the programme's operational activities. Chapter II treats each developing region and ends with a brief account of the situation within the interregional and global programmes.

7. Chapter III contains conclusions suggested by the findings of both Chapters I and II.

I. OTHER SOURCES

8. In the context of the Governing Council decision 81/32, "other sources" for financing TCDC activities mean all sources other than the allocation from the Programme Reserve, now superseded by the Special Programme Resources. In the context of this report, the source of the regional and interregional IPFs are also excluded as sources.

9. Another main source within UNDP for financing TCDC activities is the country IPFs. In line with operative paragraph 3 of the Governing Council, a report on the use of the country IPFs for TCDC purposes will be submitted to the next session of the High-level Committee on the Review of TCDC and to the thirtieth session of the Governing Council.

10. Other potential sources within UNDP for financing TCDC activities include such funds as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO). Information on their support of TCDC activities will be included in the next report on the progress made in implementing the tasks entrusted to the United Nations development system by the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for the promotion and implementation of TCDC.

11. The last-mentioned report will also include information on the TCDC activities supported by sources mobilized and managed by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system.

12. Information on the possibility of financing TCDC from sources other than the United Nations system has been included in the report, "Potential sources for financing technical co-operation among developing countries" (TCDC/2/16), which was considered at the second session of the High-level Committee on the Review of TCDC. The report covered potential financial sources in developing countries, including their national budgets, public enterprises and development banks and

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funds, as well as those in developed countries, including bilateral aid institutions, bilateral investment institutions, multilateral institutions and organizations, and international NGOs. For the next session of the High-level Committee, the information provided in that report is being expanded and extended. More quantitative information, especially on sources available at the national level, is expected towards the end of the year in Governments' reports on their TCDC activities.

II. TCDC ACTIVITIES UNDER THE REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL PROGRAMMES

13. For the purpose of identifying and appraising the possibilities of TCDC activities within the regional and interregional programmes, the basic guidelines of TCDC, as spelled out in paragraph 2(c) of decision 2/9 of the High-level Committee and decision 81/31 of the Governing Council, have been taken into consideration.

14. TCDC activities supported by the United Nations system are, for the most part, either operational or promotional in nature. An operational TCDC project contains the basic elements of TCDC included in the guidelines mentioned above. Such activities are actually realizing technical co-operation among developing countries; participating countries are largely responsible for the initiation, management, and financing of these activities and for supplying the inputs required to achieve their objectives. In this context, promotional 3/ means leading to an activity or project of TCDC. Generally, the outcome of a promotional TCDC activity is to directly facilitate the collaboration of developing countries in a specific undertaking. Another category of projects supported by the United Nations system and connected with TCDC is institution-building activities involving development of the framework, infrastructure and network necessary to carry out TCDC.

15. Some brief information on the situation concerning the use and planned use of the five regional IPFs and of the interregional and global IPFs follows.

A. Africa

16. From 1972 to 1981 the regional IPF for Africa supported 290 projects for a total UNDP contribution of \$181 million. These figures are included here only to give an indication of the vast potential available to TCDC in the UNDP Regional Programme for Africa.

17. The Regional Programme for Africa for the third programming cycle at present involves 179 projects in 10 sectors. Of these, 119 with a total allocation of \$132.6 million are ongoing from the second programming cycle.

3/ The special conditions attached to financing of TCDC promotional projects under the Programme Reserve (Special Programme Resources) do not apply.

18. In terms of the IPF resources earmarked for new projects in the third cycle, African Governments have put priority on self-sufficiency in food, regional co-operation, human resources development, energy, and transport and communications, with a total allocation of \$59.6 million. As part of the exercise of promoting TCDC and for agreeing on the areas amenable to TCDC and the eventual programming of projects, the Regional Bureau for Africa has carried out in co-operation with Governments and United Nations agencies significant activities designed to disseminate information on experiences, capacities and potentials on technical co-operation among African countries in the major areas of rural development, science and technology, food processing and marketing, education, health training and employment. Many studies have been undertaken, discussed in regional and subregional conferences, and published for use by African countries. A conference on technical co-operation among African countries with respect to human resources development will be held in August 1982 in Libreville. The meetings have multiple purposes, the principal ones being to develop programmes of action, training and orientation and to share and disseminate information. A sum of \$270,000 has been budgeted for the Libreville Conference, while the substantive preparations for the earlier meetings in Nairobi, Kenya, and Salisbury, Zimbabwe, cost about \$205,000.

19. To assess the current situation in the Regional Programme for Africa, 11 of the ongoing regional projects were selected and reviewed for their support to TCDC. The majority of these projects are promotional.

20. Although in a few cases the projects aim at strengthening TCDC in the long term, a close analysis of the 11 projects showed that the present modus operandi involves a major role by the United Nations system. TCDC approaches and modalities for most of the projects carried over from the second programming cycle have not yet been intentionally included in the design of the projects.

21. Of the 11 projects reviewed, two concern the strengthening, through UNDP assistance, of national centres with multinational scope, namely: Establishment of an African Regional Aquaculture Centre (RAF/76/009); and TCDC for Sugar Production and Utilization of Sugar Cane By-products (RAF/79/005).

22. In RAF/76/009, 18 African countries have joined to build up and strengthen an aquaculture centre established in and by Nigeria. During the first phase of the project, the bulk of the resources (total contribution, \$4.8 million) is being provided by Nigeria whereas the other participating countries will bear costs related to the travel and salaries of junior scientists seconded from their respective Governments. UNDP support for the project is \$1.2 million. This project has TCDC potential in that, through the exchanges of experience among scientists assigned to the project, the existing national aquaculture centres in the participating countries will be strengthened. This process will eventually lead to the establishment of a regional network in which technologies developed at the regional centre in Nigeria are applied and where the free exchange of experience, expertise and information is facilitated among aquaculture institutions in the African region.

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23. The project RAF/79/005 is an operational project of TCDC, in which a national centre with multinational scope provides research and training facilities in sugar cane production for 12 African sugar-producing countries. All management decisions are taken by senior staff of the Mauritius Sugar Research Institute. The Government of Mauritius bears the majority of the operating costs estimated at 2.3 million rupees (\$220,000). The UNDP contribution amounts to \$488,000 to cover the costs of demonstration laboratory equipment and the services of a co-ordinator for the training activities. All other participating Governments have undertaken to continue the payment of salaries and to finance the costs related to their nationals taking part in the training programme.

24. Another project which has been operating on a TCDC basis for many years is TCDC for Rice Production in West Africa (RAF/78/075), involving the activities of 15 West African countries. UNDP is assisting the West African Rice Development Association (WARDA) to further strengthen its TCDC activities by systematically promoting awareness of the advantages of sharing experiences and resources among WARDA member countries. To this end, UNDP has provided \$300,000 to supplement the \$114,500 provided by WARDA member countries to initiate other TCDC pilot projects in order to develop suitable modalities for intercountry co-operation.

25. The remaining projects are promotional and institution-building in nature and show a great potential for TCDC following the phasing out of UNDP involvement. ^{4/} It is expected that by that time such regional institutions would be viable and their operations enhanced through a network of intercountry links which UNDP would have helped establish.

B. Arab States

26. The regional IPF contributed a total of \$45 million to 90 projects in the Arab States region from 1972 to 1981. The support to operational TCDC projects comprised 6 per cent of this figure or \$2.7 million; promotional projects accounted for 28 per cent or \$12.6 million and institution and framework-building activities for 26 per cent or \$11.6 million.

^{4/} African Network of Scientific and Technological Institutions (ANSTI), (RAF/78/050); Development of Marine Science and Technology in Africa (RAF/78/024); Patent Documentation Centre in the Framework of a Regional Office (ESAPADIC), (RAF/77/022); Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL), (RAF/73/023); Improvement of Management Skills Delivery in the East and Southern Africa Management Institute (RAF/80/005); and Creation of a Multinational Training Centre in Civil Aviation (Mvengue-Gabon) (RAF/78/074).

27. The Regional Programme for the Arab States for the third cycle is under preparation and will be presented to the Governing Council in 1983. It is the intention of the Regional Bureau for Arab States to consciously include more TCDC modalities in this new programme of projects supported by the regional IPF. A significant TCDC feature of two planned projects - the training schemes for postal services centred in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic and for the development of the crop plant, jojoba, initially to be located in Sudan - will be the commitment of the participating countries to make available staff trained in these projects for training nationals of other countries in the region. Another TCDC feature in the planned regional projects is the contribution of skilled and semi-specialized national manpower as contribution in kind by participating Governments. Such contributions will ensure regional complementarity and integration and guarantee a link between regional needs and national capacities while incidentally reducing the international cost of a project.

28. Operational TCDC projects recently reviewed include the Arab Planning Institute, Kuwait (RAB/77/002), in which nineteen countries are contributing to mutually beneficial activities in research, training and advisory services in the field of development planning. In the period 1978-1981 the participating countries contributed \$9.7 million, whereas UNDP funding from 1971 to date totals \$3.2 million. The management element of TCDC is fulfilled in that the Institute is directed by a national appointed by and responsible to the board of trustees, which consists of representatives of participating countries.

29. The UNDP-financed project, Desert Locust Survey and Control (RAB/75/010), which is being executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), involves co-operation among Democratic Yemen, Yemen and the seven countries of the Near East Locust Commission. The latter have contributed \$165,000 so far; Democratic Yemen and Yemen \$120,000 each. The activities also benefit and involve the co-operation of other countries in the Middle East, East Africa and South West Africa.

30. Among the regional projects promoting TCDC are the following:

(a) Promoting CAFRAD's Activities in Technical Co-operation among African Countries (Phase II) (RAB/78/023): The African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD) based in Tangiers, Morocco, offers, inter alia, consultancy services to national institutions in the regions of Africa and the Arab States for updating skills of national instructors and disseminating results of comparative studies. A network of such institutions is thus being established. Participating Arab countries have supplied to date the equivalent of \$3.3 million and UNDP has contributed \$3 million;

(b) The Arab Institute for Banking and Financial Studies (RAB/81/003): UNDP provided \$217,000 towards the preparations of establishing the Arab Institute for Banking and Financial Studies in co-operation with United Arab Emirates and the Arab Monetary Fund. The Institute will primarily serve the seven countries of the Gulf region;

(c) Arid Zones and Pasture Management (RAB/79/019): UNDP has contributed \$227,000 for FAO to arrange a consultancy mission to prepare, on behalf of Algeria, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco and Tunisia, an action plan with an integrated approach to combat problems of desertification, soil erosion and pasture degradation.

C. Asia and the Pacific

31. In the period 1972 to 1981 the regional IPF for the Asia and Pacific region financed 270 projects totalling \$145 million. Of the 188 ongoing projects in 1981, involving an aggregate UNDP contribution of \$90 million from the regional IPF, 37 projects or 20 per cent were operational TCDC and 2 or 4 per cent were promotional TCDC projects. The UNDP contribution to both categories of projects was about \$31.4 million or approximately 34 per cent of the total commitment of the regional IPF for the second cycle. A longstanding tradition of intercountry co-operation in such areas as trade, joint ventures, education and cultural exchange has promoted the basic idea of TCDC, so that UNDP technical support was required more for operational than for promotional tasks.

32. The sectoral priorities of the regional programme for the second cycle were socio-economic development planning and implementation; integrated rural development with emphasis on food and agriculture; development, utilization and conservation of energy resources; development of national resources and raw materials; increasing export earnings; and development and transfer of technology. As the programme was transformed into projects, the priorities were broadened and also covered such allied areas as industrial development; transport and communication; labour, management and employment; education, science and culture; health, housing and human settlements; and environment and natural disasters. This pattern has more or less been maintained for the third cycle programme (1982-1986).

33. In developing the third cycle regional programme, the Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific convened the first inter-governmental meeting of development assistance co-ordinators for Asia and the Pacific, who discussed the draft programme before its finalization and submission to the Governing Council. The thrust for TCDC was not only maintained but enhanced.

34. Of the 150 projects, 43 or 30 per cent (about \$50.2 million) are operational TCDC and 4 or 3 per cent (about \$4.7 million) are promotional. This shows a steady increase in the number of operational projects over the previous period. The cost of the 118 for which allocations have already been determined is expected to be about \$147 million.

35. Twenty-three projects in the third cycle are the continuation of ones started in the first two cycles; 24 are new activities being undertaken in pursuance of the region's collective development priorities. The strategy involved a consolidation of regional institutions supported by the United Nations system. An example of this is the integration of four regional institutions - the Asia and Pacific Development Administration Centre, the Asian and Pacific Centre for Women

in Development, the Asian and Pacific Social Welfare and Development Centre and the Asia and Pacific Development Institute - into the Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC). The activities of the Centre are operational TCDC in nature and specific programmes of the Centre are being supported by project, Institutional Support to APDC (RAS/80/038), which received a regional IPF contribution of \$1.1 million in the second cycle and a budget of \$3.0 million for the third cycle.

36. Another aspect of the strategy is to strengthen the capacities of existing network arrangements that involve technical co-operation among several national institutions or projects for the achievement of mutually recognized goals. An illustration of a TCDC promotional and network-building activity is the project, Establishment of a Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia (RAS/76/003), a regional aquacultural network operating through four aquaculture lead centres in China, India, the Philippines and Thailand. A \$1 million contribution from the third cycle regional IPF is envisaged.

37. The networking of associated national centres within the Asian Programme of Educational Innovation for Development (APEID) is another example of this approach, receiving approximately \$2 million under the project, Regional Technical Co-operation in Educational Innovation within APEID (RAS/77/047) in the second cycle and another \$2 million for the third cycle.

38. An unusual promotional TCDC activity recently started is embodied in the project, Technical Assistance to Domestic Development Services in Asia and the Pacific (RAS/78/032). The aim of this project, implemented by the United Nations Volunteers, is to strengthen grassroots domestic development services, notably by sending experienced development workers for two years to share their expertise with people engaged in similar work in another country. The project is active in four countries at present, and this number is expected to increase rapidly in the next three years; the UNDP contribution over this period is \$1.5 million.

39. Several TCDC projects in the third cycle are intended to provide continuing support to those inter-governmental activities that were mostly initiated by the Governments themselves during the first and second programming cycles, but with a shift in emphasis from institutional support to actual programme support. The project, South China Sea Fisheries Development and Co-ordinating Programme (RAS/74/013), is another example of an operational TCDC activity. With the establishment of its own six-nation independent management committee, this programme is now under the direction of the co-operating countries. Assistance to this project from the second cycle regional IPF was in the amount of approximately \$3.2 million. During the third cycle the assistance is likely to be \$1.2 million and the tapering off of the UNDP contribution reflects the correspondingly gradual takeover of activities by the participating Governments themselves. Most regional projects initiated by regional and subregional groupings are moving under the umbrella of their own permanent committees, which are intended to eventually take over all functions.

D. Europe

40. In the first UNDP programming cycle, the European programme was part of the Regional Programme for Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East. The regional IPF (\$19.6 million) was used almost entirely for projects in the Arab States. Only two projects were operational TCDC activities in Europe during the first cycle: Survey of the Seismicity of the Balkan Region (RER/74/009), with a UNDP contribution of \$199,821; and Integrated Development of the Vardar/Axios River Basin (RER/71/203), in which the participating countries contributed the equivalent of \$3.5 million and UNDP \$1.7 million.

41. The second cycle programme with an IPF of \$44.2 million also continued the heavy concentration on regional needs of Arab countries. With the creation of the Unit for Europe and the Regional Bureau for Arab States in January 1978, an allocation of \$9.8 million was set apart for Europe for the four years remaining in the second cycle (1978-1981). Within that figure, 15 projects amounting to \$8.1 million involve TCDC.

42. Between 1972 and 1981, 43 projects were approved, with a total contribution of \$12.9 million: 9 or 21 per cent of these were operational TCDC, amounting to \$5.9 million; 6 or 14 per cent were promotional TCDC amounting to \$1.1 million, and 4 or 9 per cent were for network-building activities totalling \$3.1 million.

43. The third regional programme with an IPF of \$16.2 million, which is to be submitted to the special meeting of the Governing Council in May 1982, plans to support (a) network projects, i.e. co-operation among national institutions dealing with problems that a number of countries have in common; (b) joint endeavours, i.e. projects dealing with activities that can only be undertaken jointly by two or more Governments; (c) projects of benefit to other regions, i.e. projects in which several European countries participate and which offer actual or potential benefits to developing countries in other parts of the world without requiring IPF inputs for that aspect of the projects.

E. Latin America and the Caribbean

44. There have been 162 projects totalling \$82 million financed by the regional IPF for Latin America since 1972. A brief review of the 68 ongoing projects in 1982, totalling around \$10.9 million, revealed that about 80 per cent were involved in TCDC promotional activities, 5 per cent concerned operational activities of TCDC and the remainder, although not using the TCDC modality at the moment, were mostly institution or framework-building in nature and would most likely be fully operational TCDC activities once the support of the United Nations system was phased out.

45. During the third UNDP programming cycle, \$61.2 million (representing 80 per cent of the regional IPF) is available to the regional programme of Latin America and the Caribbean. The programme is being prepared and will be submitted to the Governing Council in 1983. The process of formulation for the 1982-1986 regional programme includes consultation among Governments of the region and subregions,

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reference to the agencies of the United Nations system, and a meeting of a working group of senior government experts, seven of whom belong to countries which are members of the Governing Council, 5/ and one from Central America.

46. Time has allowed thus far for a review in detail of only eight ongoing projects within the following three main sectors of the regional programme for Latin America and the Caribbean: employment promotion, fisheries development, and support to secretariats of intergovernmental groupings. The findings are therefore not to be regarded as definitive.

47. In the project, Inter-American Research and Documentation Centre on Vocational Training (CINTERFOR), (RLA/79/032), UNDP is contributing \$519,700 and the 26 participating countries are contributing in two ways: over \$400,000 in cash and kind to support the CINTERFOR headquarters in Montevideo and in specific amounts for activities located in their own countries. Venezuela has contributed \$800,000 towards activities in the Caribbean. While this is an institution-building project, it is also creating a network for TCDC through the links of the national institutions. In addition to promoting TCDC through training workshops, the project has promoted operational projects among groups of participating developing countries.

48. Similarly, the project, Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), (RLA/79/006), supported by a UNDP contribution so far totalling \$2.6 million, has promoted TCDC through actions at the national and regional levels concerned with solving and alleviating unemployment and underemployment problems. It has acted as a catalyst and helped bring about operational TCDC activities within the network of national projects on subjects of mutual interest to Governments. Once the contribution of the United Nations system contribution is phased out, it will stand as an operational activity of TCDC.

49. Another promotional activity of TCDC is the project, Inter-American Centre for Labour Administration (CIAT), (RLA/77/001). The Centre, based in Lima, was started with UNDP assistance in 1966 and the regional IPF contribution so far is \$1.8 million. In 1978 Venezuela contributed \$110,000 toward CIAT's activities. CIAT has evolved a suboffice for the Caribbean (Caribbean Labour Administration Centre - CLAC), a regional centre for documentation and labour statistics in Mexico, and established a TCDC unit within itself to evaluate the feasibility of agreements among countries, to analyze the capacities and absorption possibilities of countries for TCDC, to keep a roster of expertise and to establish a system of information and documentation exchange.

5/ These are Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

50. In the fisheries sector, distinct steps have been taken to promote TCDC using the regional IPF. Through the project, Market Information Service for Fish Products in the Latin American Region, Phase II, (RLA/79/058) executed by FAO, UNDP has supported an eventually operational TCDC activity by contributing \$900,000 towards establishment of a market information service (INFOPESCA) for fish products in the Latin American region. Participating countries have contributed over \$1.4 million. The service, based in Panama and managed at present by an internationally-recruited co-ordinator, provides market information, trade promotion know-how and training as well as technical co-operation to 24 countries in the region. It is scheduled to have a manager from the region and to become financially self-supporting by 1984.

51. In the project, Aquaculture development and co-operation in Latin America (RLA/76/010), an institution-building project with multinational scope, UNDP is contributing \$0.6 million. The regional research and training centre, based in Brazil, serves 16 interested countries which make financial contributions and participate in deciding on the centre's research and training programmes. Although Brazil's contribution to the centre is about 80 per cent of the total cost at present (\$15.6 million), mainly because of infrastructure development, the centre, once viable, is intended as an operational TCDC activity. Other participating countries have contributed \$2.1 million.

52. Support to subregional groupings such as the Andean Pact countries (JUNAC) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has been highly promotional of TCDC. Two important activities in direct support of TCDC, although not yet reviewed, should be mentioned here, namely, regional projects contributing to the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the subgrouping of Central America. Through the project, Strengthening of the Andean Rural Integration (RLA/79/065), UNDP has contributed \$440,000 to the JUNAC rural integration development scheme. The agricultural department of JUNAC serves as the catalyst in activating Governments' own and joint programmes in selected areas such as palm oil production, swine fever control and quality control of beef and milk, using for the most part their own financial resources and physical inputs.

53. The support of UNDP (\$1.2 million) to the project Institutional Support for the CARICOM Secretariat (RLA/79/010), concerned with the strengthening of the CARICOM integration movement, has contributed to both promotional and operational TCDC activities. The activities constitute a comprehensive programme of assistance to CARICOM member Governments. CARICOM has its own TCDC allocation used for financing ad hoc missions to satisfy urgent needs. Within the overall CARICOM integration scheme, UNDP has also contributed \$193,500 to the project, Development of a CARICOM Trade Information System (Caribbean), (RLA/79/053), to promote trade information services in the subregion. This will eventually be an operational activity of TCDC.

F. Interregional and global

54. The interregional and global IPFs are managed by the Division for Global and Interregional Projects (DGIP) of UNDP. The activities to date have concentrated on basic development-related research and the application of innovative development technologies. From 1972 to 1981 there were some 86 projects totalling \$40.1 million financed from the interregional IPF and 43 projects totalling \$84 million from the global IPF. During the second cycle alone around 63 projects totalling \$36 million were financed from the interregional IPF and 32 projects totalling \$53 million from the global IPF.

55. The initiative for proposing such projects to the Governing Council is taken at UNDP headquarters in response to worldwide needs identified by global conferences and other international fora. The activities closely relate and reinforce regional and national projects and cover several sectors. The programming of the interregional and global projects benefit from the services of an international advisory board formed by the Administrator in 1980.

56. In general, although they do not conform to the basic characteristics of TCDC endeavours (i.e. initiation, financing and management by the developing countries themselves), the global and interregional projects have provided important building blocks and infrastructure for subsequent TCDC activities. For example, the global IPF financed the preparatory regional TCDC meetings during 1975-1977 under the project, Regional Meetings on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (GLO/75/009), at a cost of \$138,000. Furthermore, a small proportion of the activities within approved projects, such as training, feasibility studies, action-oriented workshops and seminars, falls in the realm of promotional TCDC activities. The process of on-the-job training and co-operative international testing of plant genetic material involves exchanges of experiences and technologies among the trainees during the activities and continues afterwards through correspondence and personal contacts, thus facilitating the cross-fertilization of ideas which is so advantageous in TCDC.

57. The review of specific projects revealed that eight of the global agricultural research projects executed by the International Agricultural Research Centres of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) were being implemented in the second cycle and some were to be continued through part of the third cycle. Total UNDP contribution amounts to \$32.6 million. The training component totals \$3.5 million, an over-all average of 11 per cent. The proportion of the training component in a project varies from about 2 per cent to 91 per cent.

58. Nine new global agricultural research projects are planned for implementation in the third cycle (1982-1986) involving a total IPF contribution of \$34.7 million. Their training components amount to \$11.0 million, an over-all average of 32 per cent. The training component per project varies from 2 per cent to 80 per cent.

59. The above indicates a clear trend towards more utilization of IPF funds for human resources development and transfer of agricultural technology.

60. The interregional IPF promotes TCDC activities in the field of human resources development by encouraging institutional co-operation among public enterprises in developing countries. It is supporting the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, through projects which involved a contribution of \$585,000 during the second cycle (1977-1981), and a further \$187,000 until December 1983. ICPE was initiated by a number of developing countries and is being managed by an assembly of 35 member countries through a 12-member council and an elected executive director. It is basically financed by contributions from member countries amounting to \$691,000 annually. ICPE also receives support from UNDP regional IPFs amounting to approximately \$1 million during 1977-1981 and a further \$540,000 until December 1983.

61. The interregional pilot project, Training Development in the Field of Maritime Transport (TRAINMAR), (INT/79/016), for which the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has served as executing agency, involved a total UNDP contribution of \$1,097,000 during the period January 1980 - March 1982. A Phase II project will be getting under way in April 1982 with a duration of two years and will involve a total contribution of approximately \$1 million from the interregional IPF, with complementary support in the amount of \$200,000 from the interregional programme for Asia and the Pacific. The first phase project has helped stimulate exchanges of training materials and other linkages between co-operating institutions such as those in India and Kenya. These linkages are expected to be strengthened during the Phase II project, under which it is also intended to expand the size of the network of co-operating institutions. A detailed report on the activities of the TRAINMAR project can be found in the report of the Administrator, "Enhancing the capabilities of maritime transport training institutions with multinational scope in the developing countries" (DP/1982/14).

62. The interregional IPF has also supported a project for the development of vocational training in telecommunications, Course Development in the field of Telecommunications (CODEVTEL), (INT/74/17). The CODEVTEL approach to training is job-oriented and, in addition to producing teaching material of good quality, one of its main objectives is to train national course developers in participating countries (about 30 at present) and to facilitate co-operation among these countries in the exchange of training material, the pooling of productive resources and the sharing of training experience. The interregional IPF contributed \$1,423,000 from 1974 until 1981 and will contribute a further \$200,000 until December 1982. This project also receives collateral funding from the intercountry IPFs of the regional bureaux amounting to \$1,224,000 from January 1979 to December 1982.

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63. The last two decades have seen a proliferation of institutions in developing countries concerned generally with management development and more specifically with productivity improvement. During the second UNDP programming cycle, the interregional programme, through the International Labour Organisation (ILO), assisted a project designed to identify ways and means by which these institutions might co-operate more closely with one another, either informally or through more formal networks. During the first phase of assistance, which involved a total UNDP contribution of \$345,000 in the period 1977-1981, several surveys were conducted in order to determine specific areas of co-operation. Meetings of heads of management development institutions were organized at various levels and a management development referral service (MDRS) became operational. During the period 1982-1984, further support to this activity will be provided under the interregional programme. Emphasis will be given to consolidating the co-operation initiated during the first phase and to producing guides and manuals suitable for use by participating institutions. Clusters of institutions which choose to formally organize themselves on a TCDC basis will receive technical backstopping from the project, for which a further UNDP contribution of \$860,000 is envisaged.

64. The UNDP/UNCTAD programme on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, which was approved by the two organizations in 1979 and which is mainly intended as a framework for UNDP-assisted activities in economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC) to be undertaken at an interregional level, recognizes the important role of TCDC in facilitating intercountry programmes and projects designed to stimulate ECDC. Several projects containing a strong TCDC promotional element are in progress, executed by UNCTAD or, in some cases, by the International Trade Centre (ITC) of UNCTAD/General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). These include a project designed to stimulate co-operation among state trading organizations (STOs) which, on the basis of a symposium of heads of STOs to be held in Yugoslavia in April 1982 at ICPE, is expected to recommend specific co-operation measures in the fields of joint trading and joint procurement. Another UNCTAD-executed project, which may involve a total UNDP contribution of approximately \$750,000 during the current cycle, is designed, among other things, to backstop trade negotiations among developing countries through the establishment of a computerized data base on tariff and non tariff barriers to trade. A companion project to be executed by ITC, with a total UNDP contribution of \$900,000, will undertake supply and demand studies for certain countries and product groups in which national institutes and universities will carry out much of the actual survey work under the project's over-all guidance, thus promoting TCDC and, over the long run, increased interregional trade.

III. CONCLUSIONS

65. The information given in chapter I indicates that many sources exist with potential for financing TCDC, other than from the Special Programme Resources of UNDP, both within and outside the United Nations system. Details on such sources are outlined in TCDC/2/16 and the information is being expanded and extended and will be user-oriented.

66. The information in chapter II above on the reviews currently being carried out reveal that a significant volume of projects involve TCDC. Some support operational and network-building TCDC activities, and a greater number co-operate in TCDC promotional efforts. The number of projects and volume of funds devoted to TCDC varies among the regions and the review is not yet complete.

67. It has become clear that the number of regional projects involving TCDC has been increasing. The design of the projects, however, could be such as to include more of the basic elements of TCDC and thus, as the current review shows, benefit the implementation aspects of the individual projects and the programmes as a whole. At present, the cover page of project documents does not state the orientation or direction of the TCDC involvement. In many cases the word TCDC appears for its own sake, rather than indicating that it is a modality used (a) to build up institutional and framework capacities, (b) to support directly operational development projects in a region, or (c) to promote development programmes with such advantages as sharing, pooling, exchanging and collaborating clearly in sight. The purpose to be realized by TCDC needs to be more clearly stated in each project document.

68. The designers of projects, using their own recent experience in TCDC and the guidance and information contained in such documents as the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, could intentionally and consciously build in more of the basic elements of TCDC, such as developing countries' own capabilities in initiative, management, financing and supplying inputs. The current review brought to light that, with a little more understanding and effort of the participating countries concerned and an innovational approach to the execution of projects, more TCDC elements could have been conveniently included, thus enhancing the viability and long-term life of the project.

69. With the above in mind, there is a need to continue reviewing the TCDC elements and potential in ongoing and planned projects, especially through processes such as the regional and country programming exercises, to arrive at decisions on what more could be done to enhance TCDC and improve the viability of the projects. In the programmes of the third cycle, there is indication that the regional, interregional and global IPFs will be more consciously used for promoting and supporting TCDC activities.

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