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UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

Other entities and programmes

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In response to Governing Council decision 79/22, this addendum to the Secretary-General's report on United Nations technical co-operation activities provides an overview of the activities of the organizational entities other than the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development which also have responsibilities for technical co-operation programmes. It describes the main trends and activities undertaken during 1983 by the regional commissions, the Centre for Human Rights, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Office of Legal Affairs, the Centre for Human Settlements, the Centre on Transnational Corporations, UNCTAD, UNEP and UNIDO. It also provides information on funding, with regard to source and volume, and gives an account of the major programme areas, as well as information on action taken in response to resolutions from the General Assembly and various governing bodies.

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### Introduction

1. The present addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on technical co-operation activities is the fifth to respond to Governing Council decision 79/22 requesting, inter alia, an overview of the work of all relevant organizational entities of the United Nations. It also contains information on the use of the resources of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation as it pertains to the programmes and activities of these entities.

#### I. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

2. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in 1983 provided regional and subregional advisory services, financed from the regular programme amounting to \$1,354,200. ECA provided support to 10 regional advisers and also to the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres' (MULPOCs) regional and subregional services. The regional advisory services covered the fields of economic co-operation, statistics, social development, manpower development, development of conventional and non-conventional sources of energy, public administration, public finance, transport and communications and socio-economic research.

3. UNDP expenditures totalled \$4.2 million, which was used in support of projects in the fields of statistics, industry, national accounts, transport and communications and integration of women in development. UNDP funds were also utilized to provide support to the MULPOCs and to research centres. Involved in the latter category are the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre, the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing, the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping, the Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute.

4. UNFPA expenditures amounted to \$3 million, which were was utilized for supporting ECA's population infrastructure, regional advisory services in demographic statistics, national workshops in population and development, the Regional Institute for Population Studies, UDEAC/CREP, the Sahel Institute and the Second African Population Conference.

5. Trust fund expenditures amounted to \$3.5 million, and direct grants from donor Governments and organizations amounting to \$2,411,810 provided expert services under non-reimbursable loan arrangements and bilateral technical assistance programmes in the fields of agriculture, public administration management and manpower development, natural resources, industry, social development, transport and communications, international trade, economic co-operation, socio-economic research and planning, and information.

6. The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women provided \$333,177 to strengthen national machineries for the integration of women in development and training and to support the infrastructure of the African Training and Research Centre for Women. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) also provided \$166,345 for ECA's Environment Co-ordination Unit.

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7. The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development made available \$923,583 for the execution of projects in the fields of industry, agriculture, natural resources, public administration, trade, economic co-operation, and socio-economic research and planning.

## II. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

8. In 1983 the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) continued its regional operational projects in energy, transport and statistics with the financial assistance of UNDP. The secretariat also initiated consultations with the other regional commissions in order to improve its long-term exchanges of economic data and expertise at the interregional level. With UNFPA funds, ECE has undertaken projects in the field of migration and the aging of populations. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/42, the Commission organized, in co-operation with UNFPA, a regional preparatory meeting on population in Sofia, Bulgaria, in October 1983, to formulate suggestions and recommendations for the World Conference on Population. A meeting of experts on population and the environment was also held in Budapest, Hungary, in September 1983, in co-operation with UNFPA and with the participation of representatives from a number of countries outside the ECE region. With the financial support of UNEP, the ECE continues its environmental protection activities.

## III. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

9. The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) continued in 1983 to provide a wide range of technical assistance in response to requests from Member States of the Latin American and Caribbean region. As in previous years, efforts were made to strengthen regional and sub-regional inter-institutional co-operation with the integration process in Central America, with the secretariat of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and with the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

10. Together with its two sister organizations, the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), the Commission provided advisory services and conducted regional training courses in socio-economic planning and policy including regional planning and demographic analysis and population matters, with funding from UNDP, UNFPA and UNEP. ILPES trained 36 fellows from 15 Latin American countries and CELADE awarded 43 fellowships to participants from 17 countries. As in previous years, the demand for training exceeded available resources.

11. Projects financed from both the regular programme and trust funds were carried out in social development, including integration of women; economic development, including economic integration; international trade, particularly export promotion and its financial and monetary implications; water resources and energy; transport; industrial development; agriculture; critical poverty; and economic and social documentation.

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12. Increased efforts were made to keep the momentum of various activities aimed at promoting technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC), stressing the TCDC components of projects in the fields of transport and facilitation of international trade; drinking water supply and mineral resources; environment and styles of development; economic and social planning; economic and social information and documentation; export financing; academic co-operation in the area of international relations; scientific co-operation; and transnational corporations. In carrying out TCDC promotional activities in these fields, ECLA has stressed the need to utilize the existing regional and subregional institutional infrastructures in the several sectors concerned. At the same time ECLA has consistently maintained that national focal points for TCDC should be actively involved in these activities.

13. In the light of Economic and Social Council resolution 1983/66 on economic and technical co-operation, special emphasis was placed on TCDC and ECDC at the interregional level. In this regard, and within the framework for ECA/ECLA joint activities adopted by a meeting of government experts held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in June 1982, ECLA continued strengthening its links with ECA in activities to promote and support co-operation between the two regions in international trade, manpower development and utilization and science and technology for development. Both commissions are now in the process of setting up appropriate mechanisms to carry out the specific proposals adopted in the Addis Ababa meeting. Steps were also taken to initiate a joint ECA/ECLA project for promoting TCDC/ECDC in relation to the development of the mineral resources of both regions.

#### IV. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

14. Under the regular programme for technical co-operation, 30 government requests for technical and advisory services were met by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) through 26 missions which stressed the needs of the least developed and island developing countries. Owing to resource constraints, some requests were deferred to 1984.

15. The United Nations Development Advisory Team for the South Pacific (UNDAT), financed mainly by ESCAP donor countries and UNDP and partly by the regular programme, continued to provide short-term advisory services to the developing island countries of the Pacific. UNDAT's resident experts carried out missions in the fields of shipping, public administration, physical planning and statistics. Eighteen further consultancy missions were fielded by short-term experts specifically recruited for the purpose.

16. The ESCAP Pacific Liaison Office in Nauru carried out regular consultations with the authorities of the Pacific developing island countries about their specific needs. Co-operation with the South Pacific Commission, the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation and the University of the South Pacific remained at a high level. The Asian and Pacific Development Centre became an intergovernmental organization on 1 July 1983, with 18 countries signing the centre's charter.

17. Regional and sub-regional projects financed by UNDP continued to deal with manpower training and development, agricultural machinery, industrial development, science and technology, trade promotion and co-operation, natural resources and energy, public administration, remote sensing, regional co-operation in shipping, ports and inland waterways, and household survey training in connection with the development of national statistical capabilities relating to the National Household Survey Capability Programme. ESCAP also co-operated with UNCTAD and the International Trade Commission as associate agency in the implementation of trade related projects in the region and in furthering economic co-operation among developing countries.

18. UNFPA provided institutional support to the ESCAP Population Division and its population information services. Funds were also made available to ESCAP to provide regional advisory services on demography, vital statistics, population census and surveys, and data preparation and processing to countries of the region; to supply technical assistance and training in demography and population statistics; to carry out studies on fertility levels and trends; and to support fellowships for demographers for training at the International Institute for Population Studies in India.

19. Extrabudgetary assistance contributed significantly to the implementation of ESCAP's work programme, including support to regional institutions. Contributions, both in cash and in kind were received from Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burma, China, Denmark, Fiji, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Vanuatu and Viet Nam. Non-reimbursable loan experts were also provided.

20. Co-operation given ESCAP by the ILO, WHO, UNICEF, UNIDO and UNEP was also an important factor in the execution of its work programme.

21. In its technical co-operation activities ESCAP noted the need for increased delegation of authority with regard to administrative and financial matters. It was also made aware of the necessity of the practical operationalization of the TCDC approach in the formulation and implementation of projects.

#### V. ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

22. The Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) continued to undertake technical assistance co-operation activities in the region through the provision of short-term regional advisory services and the monitoring and backstopping of technical assistance projects which the Commission undertakes in its capacity as an executing agency.

23. Under the UNDP support programme the Commission continued to provide short-term regional advisory services to Member States of the region in such areas as formulating strategies and policies, fact-finding missions, missions aimed at making recommendations

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for overcoming specific substantive problems, and participation in formulating and reviewing technical co-operation projects. Assistance was also provided in the preparation of and direct participation in training programmes, workshops and seminars organized by Member States of the region.

24. During the period under review a number of UNDP-financed projects were in progress, including the regional project for the National Household Survey Capability Programme; the Regional Industrial Census Training Workshop conducted in Kuwait in co-operation with the Arab Institute for Training and Research Statistics; the regional training programme for the development of industrial technological capabilities in petroleum based industries in Western Asia; assistance to the Arab Planning Institute in Kuwait; and development of statistical services in Yemen. In addition, extensive field investigations were carried out and a project document was submitted for the establishment of a regional training institute for banking and financial studies.

25. A number of activities were also undertaken in co-operation with the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. These included a seminar on the images of Arab women in the mass media held in Baghdad; a project on women in development planning in the national plans of Egypt, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic and Democratic Yemen; a one-year project on training of women in national handcraft began in Democratic Yemen; and a workshop on production of communication and audio-visual materials for women's extension programmes organized in Aden. Women's community development projects were undertaken in Lebanon and Oman, and a major action-oriented study has been implemented in Bahrain with a view to identifying the priority areas for development planning for women. Additionally, women leaders of non-governmental organizations attended a training workshop in leadership skills for NGO leaders, which was held in Baghdad.

#### VI. CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

26. Under the programme of advisory services in human rights and pursuant to General Assembly resolution 36/169, an international seminar was organized in connection with the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The seminar, which discussed the experiences of different countries in the implementation of international standards on human rights, was held in Geneva.

27. Twenty-six individual fellowships were granted in 1983 to candidates from 26 Member States. These provided instruction in the protection and promotion of human rights as related to law, development, science and technology, and other fields.

28. In accordance with Human Rights Commission resolutions 1983/33 and 1983/47 respectively, the Secretary-General was requested to provide technical assistance in the field of human rights to the Governments of Bolivia and Uganda. At the end of 1983 discussions with the Governments were still in progress for the provision of this assistance.

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## VII. DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

29. In 1983, which was the second year in a five-year programme of action to implement the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 36/168, the Division of Narcotic Drugs undertook a variety of technical co-operation activities. The Division provided advisory services, programme support, equipment and fellowships in the field of drug control and also supported national, regional, and multilateral efforts to cope with abuse of dependence-producing drugs placed under international control. It provided training in methods for the identification and analysis of drugs of abuse seized in illicit traffic, disseminated technical information and supplied reference drug samples. It also organized or participated in conferences, workshops, and seminars in various regions to improve international drug control programmes. The Division also organized study tours and awarded fellowships.

30. The Division assisted individual Governments in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of multi-sectoral programmes to reduce the illicit supply of drugs, interdict illicit drugs, and lower the demand for them.

31. With support from the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), assistance was given to national authorities in a variety of fields including law enforcement, communications training, research, drug demand reduction, dissemination of information and encouragement of community participation of relevant bodies and agencies of the United Nations system in the Division's programme.

32. Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru and Turkey received assistance, and 12 fellowships in identification and analysis of drugs of abuse were awarded to nationals of 7 countries.

## VIII. OFFICE OF LEGAL AFFAIRS

33. The Office of Legal Affairs provided substantive backstopping in 1983 for technical co-operation projects in legislative drafting in Barbados, Saint Christopher and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago.

34. The office collaborated with UNITAR in a fellowship programme in international law. In 1983, fellowships were awarded to 16 middle-grade government legal officers and young teachers of international law. The Office of Legal Affairs and the United Nations Office at Geneva also organized, for 24 participants from different countries, an International Law Seminar in Geneva in 1983, during the thirty-fifth session of the International Law Commission.

35. The International Trade Law Branch of the Office, which serves as the UNCITRAL Secretariat, continued its co-operation in symposia, seminars and training programmes in the field of international trade law.

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36. The office also advised and assisted units within the Secretariat at Headquarters, UNDP, the regional commissions and other United Nations bodies, on matters pertaining to the legal framework through which technical co-operation programmes proceed. Most of this work is of a continuing nature, including drafting and interpretation of constitutive instruments of UNDP and other United Nations bodies; advice on agreements with Governments and executing agencies; advice on operational questions having administrative personnel, financial or contractual implications; and the problem of privileges and immunities and terms of reference of bodies to be established.

#### IX. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

37. During 1983, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) had under execution 71 UNDP-financed projects. This represented approximately 75 per cent of the funds budgeted for technical co-operation during the year by HABITAT. (These figures include cost-sharing contributions to projects by recipient Governments.) A total of 15 projects were also supplemented by trust fund contributions in the form of associate experts.

38. The total number of associate experts provided during the year was 17. They concentrated on development of human settlement policies, formulation of human settlement development plans, low-cost shelter, infrastructure and supporting services, and the building up of institutions and their management. The HABITAT and Human Settlements Foundation (HHSF) funded 65 small-scale projects and missions designed to meet human settlement needs. These missions covered low-cost housing design and construction, building materials and construction technology, slum and squatter settlement upgrading, human settlement finance, planning for disaster-prone areas, data management systems, and training. The limited resources of the HHSF are generally used for preparatory assistance and activities with a demonstrated multiplier effect, as well as those which are likely to have a significant effect on the overall development of human settlements. As such they augment other sources of funding.

39. The limited regular programme funds were used for special advisory services, training and field projects with emphasis on supporting human settlements activities in the least developed countries. In 1983, 33 missions were fielded. Special advisory missions resulted in several projects and proposed projects included some for funds-in-trust financing. Special advisory services were provided in the areas of data-management systems, building materials and construction technology and human settlements finance institutions. Fellowships were provided for training in human settlements planning, development and finance.

40. Modest resources were provided under UNDP sectoral support to HABITAT for identifying national technical co-operation needs in human settlements and for formulating project documents and proposals for financing by UNDP and other sources. These resources were used for the preparation of integrated human settlements project documents for presentation to donor Governments and agencies, and for the preparation of recommendations on the development of inter-sectoral projects for submission to UNDP.

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41. During 1983, over 20 technical co-operation missions were fielded. The terms of reference included human settlement needs identification in 9 cases, project definition in 4 cases and project formulation in 11 cases. In about 10 cases, one or more project proposals and project documents were prepared and submitted to UNDP and the Governments concerned. The sectoral support funds provided by UNDP filled an important need in the HABITAT programme of technical co-operation; without the availability of such funds it would not have been possible for HABITAT to respond to Governments' requests for sectoral support. HABITAT continues active collaboration in the field of human settlements with other agencies. Collaboration with the World Food Programme (WFP) continues through the WFP/HABITAT Co-ordinator assisting in appraisal and project development missions. During 1983, a similar arrangement was instituted with UNHCR for a human settlements officer to assist in project development in the area of refugee settlements.

#### X. UNITED NATIONS CENTRE ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATION

42. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) implements advisory and training services to strengthen the ability of developing country Governments to deal with the economic, financial, fiscal, technical, legal and operational issues that arise in their interaction with transnational corporations (TNCs).

43. In 1983, some 100 advisory projects were undertaken and 11 training workshops were convened in response to requests for assistance from more than 40 developing countries. Approximately half of the projects undertaken by the Centre were in low-income countries having an annual per capita GNP of under \$600 in 1980.

44. In the past, voluntary contributions from Governments to the UNCTC Trust Fund for Technical Co-operation were the main source of financing for the Centre's advisory and training activities. More recently, UNDP regional and national funds committed to projects executed by UNCTC have risen to account for approximately two thirds of the Centre's total 1983 extrabudgetary expenditures on advisory and training activities.

45. The advisory services of UNCTC assist Governments in drafting, revising or evaluating laws, regulations, policies and institutional arrangements related to the involvement of TNCs in domestic projects (whether of an equity or non-equity nature) generally or in specific sectors or related to specific issues (e.g. technology transfer). The advisory services also assist Governments in evaluating specific TNC proposals or contractual arrangements and in developing information and other technical inputs in preparation for specific negotiations with TNCs.

46. A third of UNCTC's advisory projects focused on foreign investment policies, laws, regulations and screening and monitoring arrangements generally or in specific sectors in some 30 African, Asian, Latin American, West Asian and European countries. The remainder were related to specific contractual arrangements or negotiations with TNCs, about half of which related to petroleum and mining, and the other half to manufacturing, service and other natural resource-based industries.

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47. The training programme of the Centre in 1983 consisted mainly of workshops on regulating and negotiating with TNCs and were organized with either a cross-sectoral or sectoral orientation. The programme included national workshops in China, Congo (for Namibian participants), Liberia, Mauritius, Somalia and Zambia. It also included sub-regional or regional workshops held in Manila for ASEAN officials; in Morocco for 16 West African countries, in Western Samoa for 8 Pacific island countries, in Bangkok for 13 Asian countries and in China for 8 Asian countries.

48. In addition to its workshops, the Centre launched a training programme of support to national institutions of higher learning on matters related to TNCs. The Centre organized a preparatory meeting for officials from 11 institutions in the Asia-Pacific region and initiated work on curricula and related bibliographic material for graduate level courses on TNCs in economic development, business policy and law and for a non-degree course on TNCs.

#### XI. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

49. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) technical co-operation programme, funded mainly through UNDP, assists developing countries by strengthening their external sectors, including planning and monitoring; fostering economic co-operation; introducing improved trade mechanisms, procedures and related supporting services; and enhancing participation in international trade deliberations and negotiations. Special emphasis is placed on assistance to the LDCs. In 1983 UNCTAD technical co-operation was adversely affected by the financial situation of UNDP.

50. Direct support, advisory services and training were provided to many LDCs and island developing countries, aiming at strengthening their external sectors by an expansion of visible and invisible export earnings, minimizing the procurement costs of imports and improving the system of formulation and management of price policy, as well as the structure of distribution. Assistance was also provided to nearly all land-locked countries with regard to the main bottlenecks that hinder transport and communications, in an effort to reduce the real cost of access to the sea and to world markets. Through these projects, co-operation was promoted between land-locked countries and their transit neighbours for the development of transit infrastructure and facilitation of the movements of goods in transit.

51. In the area of economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC), UNCTAD continued in 1983 to assist regional and subregional organizations and secretariats of integration movements in analysis of trade liberalization schemes, establishment of common external tariffs, reform of customs practices, fiscal harmonization and financial and monetary co-operation. Direct support has also been provided to the secretariats of a number of commodity associations. Several interregional projects were geared directly to the priority areas of the Caracas programme on ECDC, including co-operation between State trading organizations and the establishment of a supporting trade information system involving the collection and dissemination of data on trade barriers.

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52. In 1983, UNCTAD continued to assist government shipping companies, port authorities and shippers' organizations in several developing countries and through sub-regional organizations. Moreover, a major effort was under way to enhance the management capacity of the maritime transport sector of developing countries through two innovative training programmes. The programme on training development in the field of maritime transport (TRAINMAR) emphasizes the preparation of training material by national or subregional institutions for local delivery to middle and junior managers and the promotion of co-operation among training institutions through the interchange of instructors and training materials. The training programme on improving port performance (IPP) concentrates on the preparation of material by specialized institutions for worldwide dissemination to senior managers.

53. Other areas of assistance included the improvement and strengthening of customs administration; the simplification and harmonization of trade formalities and procedures and the standardization of trade documents; the establishment of export credit guarantees and export credit insurance schemes; the dissemination of information on GSP schemes; the improvement of procurement of food commodities through improved market knowledge, skillful trading and import management; strengthening of the technological capacity through the formulation of appropriate policies, laws and regulations and the preparation of overall and sectoral technology plans; the establishment of computerized debt management systems and the improvement of external financial planning and management; the development of trade between developing countries and socialist countries of Eastern Europe through a better knowledge of trading systems and procedures; and the promotion of insurance markets through the formulation of appropriate legislation and the establishment of national or regional insurance institutions.

54. With limited regular programme resources, UNCTAD in 1983 continued to provide interregional advisory services in support of ECDC, mainly for short-term assistance to economic integration movements, trade expansion programmes, techniques of trade liberalization, monetary and payment arrangements and investment programmes.

## XII. UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

55. The technical co-operation programme allocation assigned to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) amounted to \$2.6 million in 1983 of which \$2.2 million was committed. In collaboration with its regional offices and the regional commissions, UNEP provided advisory services and programme support to the regional environmental co-ordination units. Technical assistance has also been provided to developing countries at their request through the services of the regional offices, and the use of consultancy funds provided in the regional advisory services budget.

56. The North African Greenbelt Project, composed of national components in Algeria, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Tunisia and based on internal technical co-operation and exchange of information and expertise, has continued its activities with UNEP's assistance. A similar transnational UNEP-sponsored project covering Egypt and Sudan is

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progressing in evaluating the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer as a source of water to combat desertification. Pursuant to UNEP Governing Council decision 10/18, the organization conducted a survey on available information in desertification control technology, and compiled a directory of institutions concerned with desertification control in Africa to enhance the exchange of information and expertise among similarly affected countries. UNEP and UNSO provided technical assistance to a number of developing countries in Africa and Asia in developing anti-desertification projects which were submitted for consideration by the Consultative Group for Desertification Control (DESCON) at its fourth session in February 1983. In 1983, UNEP also provided technical assistance to Peru and Democratic Yemen to begin implementing two high priority, anti-desertification projects in those countries. A UNEP mission assisted the Government of Uruguay in formulating a national plan of action to combat desertification. In response to a decision made by the ECA Conference of Ministers regarding the worsening situation of drought in Africa, UNEP took the responsibility for arranging one of a series of multidisciplinary meetings on the impact of drought in Africa in December 1983. In connection with the preparations for the first general assessment of progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, UNEP extended technical assistance to 54 developing countries for preparation of their responses for the desertification questionnaire.

57. During 1983 UNEP also collaborated with Governments in projects in the Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS), the Regional Seas Programme, the International Reference System for Sources of Environmental Information (INFOTERRA), the International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals, and the general area of conservation and desertification control. Apart from routine support of global monitoring networks in fields of air and water pollution, GEMS contributed to ecological survey and monitoring technique development in, inter alia, southern Sudan and Zaire. Various experts were sent to advise on specific problems (e.g. soil degradation in Algeria).

#### XIII. UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

58. The UNIDO programme of technical co-operation amounted to \$78 million in 1983, with 64.4 per cent of these activities funded from UNDP, 30.5 per cent from the United Nations Industrial Development Fund and the various trust funds and 5.1 per cent from the regular programme. The main areas of implementation were the chemical, agricultural and engineering industries, as well as industrial infrastructure. New projects numbering 509, with a total value of \$70.5 million, were approved in 1983 compared with the 1982 figures of 717 new projects with a value of \$99.3 million.

59. Asia and the Pacific accounted for 31.6 per cent of project delivery; Africa, including African Arab States, 35.2 per cent; Arab States 6.2 per cent, excluding African Arab States; the Americas 12.9 per cent; and Europe 3.5 per cent. Global and interregional projects accounted for 10.6 per cent. Of 1,076 newly appointed experts, 22.5 per cent or 242 experts came from developing countries. A total of 1,949 placement arrangements were made for 1,220 fellowship and study tour candidates. Of these

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placements 424 or 21.8 per cent were arranged in developing countries thus contributing to TCDC. Of the 1220 candidates 177 or 14.5 per cent came from least developed countries, and 143 or 12.3 per cent were female. LDCs received assistance on the order of \$23 million compared with the actual delivery in 1982 of \$20 million, an increase of 15 per cent over 1982. In keeping with recommendations of the Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981, the LDCs programmes continued to emphasize the generation of technical skills through national and regional training programmes, the establishment and strengthening of small-scale industries, the construction of pilot plants and workshops and the development of human and institutional infrastructure to explore, exploit and process their natural resources.

60. UNIDO activities in 1983 under the regular programme amounted to \$4 million. Training of developing country personnel in various industrial fields received nearly half of the resources. The training was given through fellowships and study tours, group training programmes and strengthening the training facilities in the developing countries. Group training and related activities were held in Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the latter programmes utilizing the rouble allocation to the regular programme. Industrial training programmes made use of facilities in India and regional Latin America, particularly in the fields of non-destructive testing and assistance to the Small Industries Extension Training Institute. Needs of LDCs received special attention, with one fourth of the regular programme resources spent for this purpose.

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