

Annual Report of the Administrator for 1983

3. Main Programme Record

United Nations Development Programme



**Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme**

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| S U P P O R T |

A N N U A L R E P O R T
O F T H E A D M I N I S T R A T O R
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M A I N P R O G R A M M E R E C O R D

EXECUTING AGENCIES OF UNDP IN 1983

United Nations

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

World Bank

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

World Tourism Organization (WTO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)

United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC)

International Trade Centre (ITC)

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)

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

Economic Commission for Latin America (ELA)

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

OTHER PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

World Food Programme (WFP)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)

United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)

Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY UNDP OR ITS ADMINISTRATOR

Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE)

United Nations Trust Fund for Colonial Countries and Peoples

United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)

United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSSTD)

United Nations Trust Fund for Operational Programme in Lesotho

United Nations Trust Fund for Operational Programme in Swaziland

Trust Fund Programme for the Republic of Zaire

United Nations Special Relief Office in Bangladesh

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UNDP AT A GLANCE: THE 10-YEAR RECORD

Programme financing: 1974-1983
(Millions of US dollars)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 ^{a/}
Voluntary contributions pledged	337.4	405.9	466.2	524.3	597.1	697.0	716.7	673.5	676.0	675.8 ^{c/}
<u>Income</u>										
<u>Total</u>	370.8	458.9	553.6	610.3	703.4	798.9	821.4	804.3	792.7	838.2
Voluntary contributions received	327.5	418.8	468.6	521.6	593.0	679.5	691.8	688.7	679.7	697.8
Assessed programme costs	11.5	13.4	18.0	3.7	2.0	0.4	1.7	1.3	0.3	-
Cost-sharing	5.5	14.1	47.8	47.4	44.4	41.9	58.2	62.7	75.3	94.4
Other contributions	16.3	20.2	14.8	11.8	14.5	14.6	21.0	23.2	25.3	21.7
Miscellaneous	10.0	(7.6)	4.4	25.8	49.5	62.5	48.7	28.4	12.1	24.3
<u>Expenditures</u>										
<u>Total</u>	406.1	547.1	517.7	444.3	558.6	699.1	864.0	937.5	859.1	751.0
Field programme activities ^{b/}	294.5	426.0	400.4	337.9	435.6	547.6	677.6	732.0	660.2	560.1
Sectoral support costs	-	-	3.8	4.6	3.6	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.5	4.2
Other	26.6	11.0	4.8	2.1	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.4
Agency support costs	41.2	57.8	55.3	45.3	58.0	73.2	87.9	94.2	85.1	73.1
UNDP administrative and programme support costs	43.8	52.4	53.4	54.4	60.0	70.8	91.6	104.6	107.1	113.2

Project expenditures: 1974-1983
(Millions of US dollars)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 ^{a/}
UN	45.5	64.1	59.1	51.0	63.5	65.1	83.6	91.5	85.1	78.7
ILO	28.0	38.4	33.5	25.8	37.9	46.0	56.2	54.0	51.1	43.1
FAO	78.4	119.7	115.2	88.4	111.1	131.4	167.1	182.5	141.4	116.5
UNESCO	34.1	44.0	39.2	29.5	33.2	45.9	53.9	52.2	44.5	41.8
WHO	15.9	22.9	20.7	14.9	14.3	16.2	22.7	23.6	20.0	15.4
ICAO	9.8	16.2	18.4	15.1	26.3	29.5	36.1	39.8	35.3	27.6
WMO	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.8	8.7	9.9	12.4	11.8	11.3
IAEA	3.1	4.0	3.0	2.8	3.2	6.0	4.4	4.9	4.3	3.7
IMO	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.6	5.8	7.1	6.8	6.0
ITU	11.2	16.8	17.5	12.5	16.2	20.5	27.0	32.4	25.1	21.6
UNDP	13.9	28.7	20.2	25.0	35.4	44.0	53.8	52.4	46.8	37.8
UNIDO	19.7	30.8	31.7	33.7	42.4	51.4	56.9	66.9	67.6	50.2
UNCTAD	4.4	7.8	8.4	8.1	9.5	13.2	15.8	17.0	14.4	13.0
UPU	1.7	2.4	1.4	0.6	1.5	2.1	3.6	3.3	2.0	1.6
World Bank	13.6	12.1	13.5	11.4	16.1	26.5	29.0	35.5	38.8	35.2
IDB	0.2	1.2	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	-	-	-
AsDB	0.9	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.9	1.5	3.9	2.5	4.1	2.9
AFESD	-	-	-	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
ECA	-	-	-	0.9	2.4	4.4	7.5	7.8	8.7	4.2
ECWA	-	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
ESCAP	-	-	-	1.8	2.2	3.9	6.2	5.2	5.0	6.6
ECLA	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.7
UNV	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.3	2.7	4.5	5.1	4.5
Governments	-	-	-	0.2	0.6	7.2	7.8	10.3	16.4	14.6
UNCHS	-	-	-	-	-	12.3	11.5	11.4	12.7	12.3
WIPO	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.2
WTO	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8
ECE	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.7
<u>Sub-total ^{b/}</u>	287.6	419.7	393.9	332.1	429.2	542.9	669.8	722.2	651.6	553.8
Government cash counterpart expenditures	6.9	6.3	6.5	5.8	6.4	4.7	7.8	9.8	8.6	6.3
<u>Total</u>	294.5	426.0	400.4	337.9	435.6	547.6	677.6	732.0	660.2	560.1

^{a/} Provisional.

^{b/} Data cover expenditures financed under UNDP/IPF, Special Programme Resources, Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, Special Industrial Services (SIS) and cost-sharing.

^{c/} Pledges for 1984 totalled \$695.2 million.

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MAIN PROGRAMME RECORD

1. While trends in programme financing showed signs of improvement in 1983, field expenditures continued to decline in the wake of past resource uncertainties. Field programme expenditures totalled \$560.1 million for the year, compared to \$660.2 million in 1982. The total value of new projects approved also declined from \$513.9 million in 1982 to \$371.4 million in 1983.

2. A number of factors contributed to this reduced pace of programme spending and approvals. An unexpectedly high level of project expenditures due to unliquidated obligations incurred by the executing agencies in 1982 prompted a cautious approach to project spending in 1983. At the same time, a similarly conservative approach to programme planning by UNDP, dictated by uncertainties in the resource outlook stemming from prior years, but lasting well into 1983, had its effect, as well. Finally, continued strengthening of the US dollar meant that declining expenditures nonetheless purchased more by way of programme delivery in 1983. While field expenditures fell by 15 per cent compared to 1982, for example, the number of international experts serving under the Programme (the largest component in total delivery) declined by 6 per cent. The number of training fellowships awarded actually rose by 6 per cent against the number awarded in 1982. In US dollar terms, equipment purchases and subcontracted services would normally reflect similar savings.

3. Together, this combination of careful programming and delivering more with less helped to mitigate the impact of expenditure reductions on field activities, while providing a reservoir of funding for renewed programme momentum in 1984.

4. That the Programme was regaining momentum was clear by year's end, when results of the Pledging Conference for 1984 and several new sub-trust-fund contributions pointed toward a turnaround in UNDP's resource outlook. Reversing a gradual decline, voluntary contributions pledged rose significantly for the first time in four years. For the year as a whole, moreover, cost-sharing contributions by recipient Governments and third parties advanced by more than 25 per cent to a record \$94.4 million, while cost-sharing and sub-trust-fund contributions taken together almost doubled from the previous year to \$144.6 million, or 18 per cent of total contributions. (See table 3, addendum 3.)

A. Decisions of the Governing Council

5. In fact, 1983 marked the first year in which special contributions under sub-trust-fund arrangements authorized by the Governing Council in decision 81/28 made their mark on the Programme's overall funding prospects. These sub-trust-fund contributions amounted to more than \$50 million, including arrangements for \$6.6 million from the Netherlands in support of round-table conferences for LDCs and \$39.7 million in residual assets transferred from the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund for particular assistance to developing countries afflicted by drought, famine and malnutrition and also

for the furtherance of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. These arrangements not only helped reinforce UNDP's central funding mandate within the United Nations development system; they gave new impetus to the management and service capacity of the world's foremost, on-scene network of developing country offices.

6. Although agreement on a multi-year replenishment system for programme resources did not emerge from the deliberations of the Governing Council in 1983, a number of landmark decisions stemming from the recommendations of the Interessional Committee of the Whole (ICW) further strengthened the Programme's prospects. At its thirtieth session, ¹/ the Council lent still more flexibility to UNDP's core resource mobilization efforts. In decision 83/5, it authorized the Administrator to consult informally with Governments in advance both of annual pledging conferences and five-year development co-operation cycles to determine appropriate funding levels on which indicative planning figures (IPFs) and expenditures could be more firmly allocated. In the case of five-year cycles, the aim would also be to increase the number of significant donors and to promote a more equitable pattern of contributions among existing donors.

7. In the same decision, the Council also requested guidance on the possibility of introducing a three-year rolling system of pledges and programme implementation, and it authorized the Administrator, with the agreement of the recipient countries concerned, to provide management and support services to bilateral assistance efforts within the multilateral framework of UNDP, provided such services remained marginal to UNDP's core resources and activities. It also appealed for supplementary, short-term contributions to help UNDP close that resource gap which had reduced IPF expenditures to 55 per cent of their illustrative level for the early years of the third cycle; and it recommended that all Governments make their best efforts to maintain the real value of their main Programme contributions from year-to-year as a minimum objective.

8. The Council acted in other ways to strengthen UNDP's effectiveness: it established, on a trial basis, a Committee of the Whole to strengthen the role of the Council and participating Governments in programme planning and review; it approved the establishment of a central evaluation unit and a strengthened evaluation programme within UNDP (decision 83/12); it urged increased support by UNDP and by donor countries through UNDP on behalf of least developed countries and round-table conferences organized in their support (decision 83/9); and it encouraged means by which UNDP and executing agencies could reduce the cost of project professional personnel, including more cost-effective recruitment measures (decision 83/7).

9. In quick order following these decisions, UNDP moved to address the Governing Council's concerns. As discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report, it established a Central Evaluation Office and moved to implement the management and support services to be provided by UNDP field offices at the country level. It continued discussions with its agency partners on the cost-effectiveness of project personnel and undertook the improved

co-ordination of all its activities involving LDCs, and especially of follow-up resource mobilization efforts to the round-table conferences organized on their behalf.

B. The upturn in Programme resources

10. Governments, too, responded to these initiatives by stepping up their financial support for the Programme's efforts. At the Pledging Conference in November, 10 of the Programme's 18 major donors maintained the real value of their contributions in line with Governing Council appeals, while 28 countries (24 of them developing countries) met or exceeded the 14 per cent growth target set for the third cycle in terms of their national currencies. Both the Programme's largest developed country donor (the United States) and its largest developing country donor (India) substantially increased their level of support (by 14.8 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively.) In response to the Council's appeal for supplementary contributions, moreover, the Governments of Canada, Italy, Norway and Sweden together provided almost \$15 million in additional Programme resources for 1983, while Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands pledged a further \$14 million in supplementary contributions for 1984.

11. As a result of these and other positive developments, voluntary contributions pledged for 1984 rose by almost \$20 million, compared with 1983, to a total of \$695.2 million, the first substantial increase recorded since the 1979 Pledging Conference. Another \$14.1 million was also pledged for 1984 to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries.

12. The improved picture for 1984 was also foreshadowed in 1983. While voluntary contributions pledged for the year totalled \$675.8 million, total contributions actually received or paid in during the year amounted to \$697.8 million, the highest total ever registered under the Programme. This high volume of contributions received reflects the overall co-operation extended by Governments in paying fully not only their contributions pledged for the year (99 per cent of which were received) but also in some cases for past years' unpaid pledges.

13. In addition, 1983 marked the first year since 1979 in which total Programme income exceeded total expenditures. (For the years 1980, 1981 and 1982, expenditures exceeded income by a cumulative total of \$242.2 million. In 1983 income moved ahead of expenditure by \$87.2 million.) Against expenditures of \$751 million, total main programme income in 1983 was \$838.2 million, of which, in addition to contributions received, cost-sharing contributions totalled \$94.4 million; contributions to the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries, \$16.1 million; other contributions \$5.6 million; and miscellaneous income (mostly interest earned) \$24.3 million.

14. Of the cost-sharing contributions received in 1983, \$71.1 million was provided for projects and programmes by recipient Governments and \$23.3 million by third parties -- 18 donor countries and development assistance organizations -- of which Italy, the Netherlands and the Organization of

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Petroleum Exporting Countries supplied almost 70 per cent. Since 1973, such cost-sharing contributions have advanced, on average, by more than 15 per cent a year, and in 1983 they rose by more than 25 per cent compared with 1982.

15. Income under newly established sub-trust funds rose even more dramatically in 1983, from a total of \$1.7 million in 1982 to \$50.2 million in 1983. In all, five new sub-trust funds were established under the Administrator's authority during the year, the largest, as already noted, out of contributions from the Netherlands and the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund. (See DP/1984/69.) In addition during 1983, 10 training projects were under implementation through the USSR/UNDP Trust Fund, while four new sub-trust funds were also established on behalf of UNCDF and five on behalf of UNFSSTD.

16. In addition to these new sub-trust-fund arrangements, UNDP or its Administrator also administers a number of special purpose funds and programmes, which themselves garnered substantial additional voluntary support from the international community in 1983. (See section F below.) As detailed in tables 1,2,3 and 4 in addendum 6, these voluntary contributions (including SMFLDC) totalled \$45.5 million for the funds involved, in addition to which another \$17.7 million was contributed under cost-sharing and sub-trust-fund arrangements.

17. In the aggregate in 1983, total contributions to UNDP's main programme, to the special purpose funds under its administration, to all sub-trust funds and cost-sharing arrangements amounted to more than \$925 million for the year, a figure which more fully indicates the international support being generated by the Programme and all its activities. It is again worth emphasizing that the greatest measure of growth in this support in recent years has progressed from resource mobilization through UNDP's field offices at the developing country level. Here table 2 of addendum 4 is also of relevance. The table shows, by project, the amount of third-party co-financing and parallel financing generated at the country level as a result of UNDP-supported activities, indicating also the source of the complementary funding. Based on reports from 48 UNDP field offices, the table documents more than \$186 million in such co- or parallel financing arrangements generated under the Programme in 1983. In many instances this kind of additionality differs from third-party cost sharing only in a technical or accounting sense: the funds are provided directly to the project by the participating Government or agency without, as in cost-sharing arrangements, UNDP's own accounting procedures being drawn into play. The amount for 1983 is nonetheless substantially greater than that generated by third-party cost sharing and indicates the broadly collaborative nature of UNDP's activities at the country level. If the complementary funding of \$186 million is added to the more than \$925 million in total contributions to UNDP and its associated funds during the year, more than \$1.1 billion in financing can be attributed to UNDP's overall operational activities in 1983.

Total contributions received from Governments and other
contributors in 1983

	(US dollars)
UNDP voluntary pledges	697 835 242
Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries	16 056 098
Cost-sharing contributions	94 397 119
Government cash counterpart contributions	5 393 975
Contributions for local office costs	11 436 012
Extra-budgetary activities	890 969
Trust funds established by the Administrator	<u>50 192 190</u>
Sub-total:	876 201 605
Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples	3 846
UNCDF - Voluntary pledges	24 215 203
Cost sharing	150 000
Sub-trust funds	4 195 128
UNRFNRE - Voluntary pledges	2 120 108
Cost-sharing	150 000
UNSO - Voluntary pledges	535 739
Cost-sharing	5 470 960
UNV	1 214 089
UNFSSTD - Voluntary pledges	494 465
Cost-sharing	1 048 996
Sub-trust funds	2 660 970
Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries	51 627
UNDP Trust Fund for Namibia	1 304 008
United Nations Trust Fund for the Decade for Women	2 289 807
UNDP Energy Account - Voluntary pledges	841 335
Cost-sharing	4 008 251
United Nations Trust Fund for Lesotho	189 624
UNDP Development Study Programme	<u>104 250</u>
Grand total all funds and programmes	<u><u>927 250 011</u></u>

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C. Expenditures and delivery in 1983

18. Without recourse to the Programme's operational reserve, which remained fully funded at \$200 million, total expenditures under UNDP in 1983 amounted to \$751 million, of which \$560.1 million were for field programme activities, \$73.1 million for agency support costs, \$113.2 million for UNDP administrative and programme support costs, and \$4.6 million for sectoral support and other field-level costs.

19. Of the \$560.1 million in field programme expenditure, \$466.6 million was expended under IPF resources, \$68.7 million under cost-sharing arrangements, \$4 million under Special Programme Resources, \$3 million under Special Industrial Services (SIS), \$11.5 million under the Special Measures Fund and \$6.3 million in Government cash counterpart funds. Of the various field programme expenditure components, each fell below 1982 levels except for cost sharing, which increased by \$6.5 million over the preceding year. Cost-sharing expenditures themselves were as follows: \$39.7 million for projects and \$8.4 million for programmes under recipient government financing; \$20.6 million under third-party financing. The overall decline in expenditures was reflected in each of the regions and in most intercountry programmes, with the exception of the interregional programme; it advanced slightly by \$1 million over 1982 expenditures.

20. Each year, UNDP field offices report on the volume of expenditures from non-UNDP sources which are also supported by the Programme's field facilities during the year. Like co-financing arrangements, these expenditures do not enter into the UNDP main programme balance sheet, but they nonetheless reflect the extensive scope and range of UNDP's efforts and activities. During 1983, 97 UNDP field offices reported assistance in the implementation of more than 1,500 non-UNDP-financed projects with total expenditures of some \$283.9 million (table 1, addendum 4) compared with \$181.7 million reported for 1982. Of the \$283.9 million in such expenditures reported in 1983, UNDP provided major services and backstopping for 973 projects with expenditures of \$178.1 million, while the remainder were assisted at a more perfunctory level. While the sharp rise in such expenditures reported in 1983 reflect, in part, improved reporting by field offices as compared with 1982, the growth is also widely perceived to reflect a general and continuing surge in the services being provided at the developing country level by UNDP.

21. While the value of new projects approved in 1983 also declined from the previous year, the cost-sharing component in these projects rose substantially. Of the \$371.4 million in new approvals in 1983, \$64 million was derived from cost-sharing resources, or 17 per cent, compared with 11 per cent in 1982. There were also changes in the concentration of new project approvals by sector. In 1982, the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector led with 163 projects approved, followed by 127 industrial projects, 99 in the field of transport and communications and 87 in development policy and planning. In 1983, by contrast, projects in the industrial sector led with 173 new approvals, followed by 155 in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, 144 in development policy and planning, 98 in natural resources and 94 in transport

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and communications. As shown in table 5, addendum 3, sectoral concentration varied considerably by region. While industrial projects led in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America, new planning and policy projects formed the largest group approved in Africa and among the Arab States. On a regional basis, Asia and the Pacific registered \$128.7 million in new approvals, Africa \$127.5 million, the Arab States \$58.9 million, Latin America \$41.1 million and Europe \$8.9 million.

22. Under continuing pressure from resource constraints, Programme delivery financed from UNDP's central resources declined in all categories in 1983. As in previous years, expenditures for international project personnel constituted the largest single component in delivery (55 per cent), followed by equipment purchases (18 per cent), subcontracts paid for (12 per cent) and training fellowships (11 per cent).

Expenditure from central resources by component, 1982 and 1983
(Millions of US dollars)

Component	1982	1983 <u>a/</u>
Project international personnel	340.0	303.6
Equipment	137.4	101.2
Subcontracts	80.2	66.1
Training (fellowships)	69.4	60.7
Miscellaneous	24.6	22.1
Sub-total:	651.6	553.7
Government cash counterpart expenditure	8.6	6.3
Total:	660.2	560.1

a/ Provisional

23. Twenty-seven executing agencies of the United Nations system, together with developing country Governments, recruit the project personnel, purchase the specialized equipment, award the fellowships for training and issue the subcontracts which make up UNDP project delivery from year-to-year. During 1983, the number of internationally recruited personnel serving under UNDP-supported projects declined from 9,081 in 1982 to 8,400. In recent years, however, in accord with Governing Council decisions, a growing number of nationally recruited project personnel have also served under the expert component of programme delivery. As detailed in table 8, addendum 3, these national project personnel were entered into the Annual Report data base for the first time in 1983, along with the substantial number of United Nations volunteers serving under projects during the year. The data show that in

1983, 1,412 nationally recruited experts also served on UNDP-supported projects, together with 792 volunteers. Including these newly reported sources of expertise, therefore, the total number of project personnel serving in 1983 came to 10,604. Of these, 13 per cent were nationally recruited and 8 per cent were United Nations volunteers.

24. The value of equipment ordered for, as opposed to delivered to, projects in 1983 totalled \$105.4 million compared with \$138 million in 1982. The value of subcontracts awarded during the year (as opposed to delivery of subcontracts) was \$60.9 million, compared with \$84.2 million in 1982. Available data show that training fellowships granted totalled 10,091 compared with 10,765 in 1982, although ILO fellowship figures could not be included in 1983 figures, not having been received by the report's deadline. Indications are that these fellowship awards by ILO exceeded 1,500 in 1983, which would point to a renewed growth in the Programme's training component, despite the overall decline in field expenditure for the year.

25. The share of these programme inputs supplied by the developing countries themselves continued mainly to hold its own in 1983, as the following table shows.

Share of programme components awarded^{a/} to developing countries
1982 - 1983 compared

Component		1982	1983
No. of international experts	Developing countries	3 515	3 152
	Total all countries	9 081	8 400
Value of equipment ordered (thousand US dollars)	Developing countries	20 468	15 797
	Total all countries	137 966	105 373
Value of subcontracts awarded (thousand US dollars)	Developing countries	24 775	14 490
	Total all countries	84 214	60 917
No. of fellowship awards	Developing countries	3 727	4 261
	Total all countries	10 765	10 091

^{a/} Figures for equipment ordered and subcontracts awarded during the year differ from expenditures delivered under those components as listed in the preceding table.

26. In most cases these inputs from developing countries declined in rough proportion to the decline in total inputs for the year. The exception was in the provision of training fellowships, for which developing countries, under incomplete figures, provided a 14 per cent increase in the component compared

with 1982. In terms of total components supplied in 1983, developing countries accounted for 37 per cent of internationally-recruited project personnel, 15 per cent of equipment ordered, 25 per cent of subcontracts awarded and 42 per cent of fellowships granted in the year.

1. Investment follow-up

27. Investment commitments reported as follow-up to UNDP-supported projects totalled \$6.6 billion in 1983, compared with \$6.7 billion in 1982. In addition, UNDP technical assistance in the execution, supervision and support of investment projects rose slightly against figures for 1982. In 1983, the Programme assisted investment commitments valued at \$3.2 billion in this manner. The figure for 1982 was \$3.1 billion. (tables 9 and 10, addendum 3.)

28. As in previous years, the largest amount of reported follow-up commitments came in the transport and communications sector (\$2.29 billion), followed by \$1.95 billion in the agriculture/forestry/fisheries sector, \$1.16 billion in natural resources, \$0.47 billion in health and \$0.32 billion in industry. In terms of investment commitments reported by source of financing, once again it was public investments made by the developing countries themselves which led the way, with \$3.01 billion in follow-up as reported by UNDP field offices. The World Bank group was the second largest source of follow-up financing, with \$2.28 billion in reported commitments, while bilateral agencies provided \$0.29 billion and private sources (in both developing and developed countries) a total of more than half a billion dollars.

29. In response to Governing Council decisions, UNDP has in recent years introduced a number of measures designed to strengthen the Programme's pre-investment role. These include establishment of co-operative arrangements with agencies to enhance the investment potential of UNDP-supported projects; the establishment of training courses in investment development to improve the identification and preparation of pre-investment activities; the strengthening of relationships with sources of finance through special interest arrangements; launching of a facility to finance, on a reimbursable basis, investment feasibility studies and other measures such as the use of "umbrella" projects by Governments to provide a flexible mechanism for implementing pre-investment activities in various sectors under a common framework.

30. During 1983, UNDP continued to make progress in its co-operative investment follow-up arrangements with various agencies. Missions were mounted under several co-operative arrangements to prepare investment projects in various sectors. By the end of 1983, 13 investment projects in 11 countries had been prepared under co-operative arrangements with FAO, through its Investment Centre, for which follow-up financing of \$300 million has been approved.

31. UNDP also continued to strengthen its relationship with various development finance institutions in 1983 under special interest or similar

co-operative arrangements. Such arrangements are thus far in effect with the World Bank, IDB, AsDB, AfDB, IFAD, the European Community, the French Government-owned Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE), the Nordic Investment Bank/Nordic Project Fund and UNCDF, while consultations are going forward with other institutions, including some located in Arab states, under which such development finance institutions can register special interest in the execution of UNDP-supported projects and, as appropriate, provide advice on or participate in the pre-lending activities required to facilitate appraisal for a loan or credit.

32. In 1982, the Governing Council authorized UNDP to establish a facility to assist Governments, primarily of least developed countries, in financing feasibility studies for high priority pre-investment projects. A special account of \$1 million from Special Programme Resources was allocated to further these studies when this cost could not be met out of country IPF resources. Moreover, financing from the facility was made conditional on acceptance by its participating sponsors to reimburse to the facility the cost of the feasibility study from the investment generated by the study itself.

33. During 1983, the FAO Investment Centre and UNDP jointly agreed to finance under this facility a feasibility study for an irrigation project in Haiti, costing about \$46,000 on the basis of which UNCDF would assist in a grant to help finance follow-up construction, with reimbursement to the facility of UNDP's share of the cost of the study. Two other projects -- one for fisheries rehabilitation in Liberia and another for a pulp and paper mill in Malawi -- both sponsored by the International Finance Corporation, have also been approved, and participation is expected from the private sector for financing both investment projects. The number of such reimbursable studies under the facility are expected to increase. In addition, the notable results being achieved in 1983 in connexion with multi-sectoral umbrella projects (see addendum 1 to this report) are also proving an effective means of furthering follow-up investments to UNDP-supported pre-investment activities.

2. Office for Projects Execution

34. The share of total UNDP main programme expenditures entrusted to execution by the Office for Projects Execution (OPE) during 1983 decreased by some \$8.5 million compared with 1982, or about 7 per cent of total project expenditure in each year. The total share of OPE in UNDP core expenditures in 1983 was \$38 million, while expenditures through trust funds amounted to \$27.5 million, for a total of \$65.5 million in OPE-executed delivery.

35. The non-IPF projects executed by OPE were diversified among a number of activities, including a rural roads system in West Africa on behalf of UNSO, technical support and procurement of equipment for UNCDF, loan administration for selected projects on behalf of IFAD and management services for specific World Bank projects. With respect to both IPF and trust fund projects, OPE is increasingly serving in a co-operating and supporting role to recipient governments, with fewer instances in which the full range of traditional technical and administrative project services are provided. Co-operation with

specialized agencies continues through inter-agency agreements, 31 of which were in effect in 1983.

36. OPE generally sub-contracts its project work to competent private consulting firms or public institutions. Highly experienced project personnel can be quickly mobilized on a worldwide basis for virtually any type of technical assistance. Because of its small size, OPE is able to respond quickly to any given request. While most OPE project management officers have technical or economic backgrounds, OPE often retains qualified specialists to assist in project monitoring and quality control. Constant exposure to state-of-the-art technical disciplines permits continuing professional growth of the staff involved.

37. During 1983, OPE reorganized its management structure, grouping professional officers as to their function in terms of funding sources, in order to improve operational efficiency. The reorganization will establish a specific identity for project responsibility and provide a closer working relationship with field offices and external funding organizations.

D. Programme developments in 1983

38. In its relations with its agency partners, its services to Governments and its managerial and organizational effectiveness, UNDP took a number of steps in 1983 to improve the responsiveness and impact of its operational activities. The main thrust of these developments are summarized in this section.

1. Technical co-operation among developing countries

39. At its third session in 1983, ^{2/} the High-level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) set forth several recommendations aimed at furthering more active support for and the promotion of TCDC activities. Most significant were two recommendations: one on strengthening the TCDC multi-sectoral Information Referral System (INRES) (decision 3/9), and another on the use of the Special Programme Resources for supporting action-oriented TCDC activities of the developing countries (decision 3/5). Both recommendations were favourably considered by the Governing Council which decided, at its thirtieth session in decision 83/31, to provide \$600,000 from UNDP's administrative budget for the support of INRES in the 1984-1985 biennium and another \$600,000 from Special Programme Resources for action-oriented TCDC operational and promotional activities during the same biennium.

40. With this renewed support, UNDP continued to develop INRES, listing the institutional capacities of developing countries in the fields of education and training, research, technological development, consultancy and expert services, together with the bilateral and multilateral project experiences of those institutions. This information system, available to potential users through the INRES Enquiry Service, is designed to facilitate the sharing of institutional capacities under TCDC arrangements. UNDP's Special Unit for

TCDC also co-operated with the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit (IAPSU), to support a pilot study on additional information concerning the suppliers of equipment from developing countries for the use of organizations of the United Nations development system and of other developing countries.

41. During 1983, UNDP also actively participated in various intergovernmental meetings aimed at promoting TCDC in particular fields of activity, notably the Technical Meeting on the Multi-sectoral Information Network, convened by the Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York in May 1983; the Meeting of Experts to draft a model contract for the interchange of experts among developing countries held in Caracas in August 1983 under the auspices of the Group of 77; the non-aligned meeting of experts on small island developing countries, held in Grenada, in September 1983; and the Second Inter-Governmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee of the Group of 77 for the follow-up of the Caracas Plan of Action on ECDC, held in Tunis in August 1983.

42. But the Programme also pursued TCDC actively in its field operations. Pursuant to decision 83/15 of the Governing Council, an interregional project costing \$400,000 -- INT/83/904: Promotion of Action-Oriented TCDC Activities -- was approved. By the end of 1983, a total of 12 activities had been set for implementation under this project. These activities involve TCDC co-operation and exchange between Haiti and Jamaica, Brazil and Cape Verde, Yemen and Yugoslavia, Brazil and Chile, Somalia and Yugoslavia and the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya/Ethiopia in such areas as bauxite exploration, public administration, education through television, biological nitrogen fixation and geothermal power.

43. Along similar action-oriented lines, Brazil, China and India each approved TCDC projects for the current programming cycle under their respective country programmes. The regional inter-governmental consultations on TCDC held in Beijing in November 1983 provide an example of one such project. During these consultations, 32 action-oriented TCDC exchanges between China and 7 other countries of Asia and the Pacific were identified. These consultations were partly financed from China's IPF and partly from the Chinese special contribution to ESCAP. Under the Indian project, in addition to the provision of various TCDC-oriented workshops and symposia, training was provided to a number of Tanzanian technicians in small-scale industries, and the services of 50 engineers were provided to Sri Lanka in the implementation of the Mahaweli project. Brazil, under its TCDC project, has provided training in airline safety to over 80 students from such countries as Bolivia, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay and Peru, in the Latin American region and Mozambique and Angola in the African region.

2. Strengthening programme evaluation

44. Although project and programme evaluation has been an integral part of UNDP's operational activities from the start, it is mainly in recent years that a system of in-depth evaluation with systematic feedback has taken root. In 1983, this system was the subject of extensive discussion and review by the Governing Council, and of continuing improvement by UNDP.

45. On 1 October the Administrator announced the establishment of a small Central Evaluation Office and a Technical Advisory Division within UNDP's Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation. The Central Evaluation Office is charged with four key functions: the further development and monitoring of evaluation policy within UNDP; analysis of the programme with a view to its improvement and that of the special purpose funds under UNDP administration, including ex post and impact evaluations of selected projects; collaboration with agencies and Governments on evaluation policies; and provision to Governments, the general public and appropriate units in UNDP of evaluation results. The Technical Advisory Division, at the same time, is charged with a broad range of technical support activities, including participation in thematic evaluation and collaboration with agencies, inter-governmental meetings and appropriate UNDP units on sectoral issues and policies.

46. While these units were establishing their work plans and staffing arrangements, the Programme continued to undertake and produce new thematic evaluations in collaboration with the substantive expertise provided by its agency partners. Four such evaluations were published in 1983; one with UNIDO on Industrial Research and Service Institutes (No. 6); one with UNESCO, Educational Innovation and Reform (No. 7); one with ITC, Trade Promotion (No. 8); and one, Human Resource Development for Primary Health Care (No. 9), for which follow-up guidelines prepared in consultation with WHO were simultaneously issued for field office staffs.

47. Other thematic evaluations underway in 1983 included one with FAO on Agricultural Research, one with ILO on industrial training and one on Women's Participation in Development in response to Governing Council decision 83/12.

3. Agency relations

48. Evaluation issues were also discussed at various inter-agency meetings in which UNDP participated in 1983. At the Administrator's suggestion, an inter-agency working group on evaluation was established, with the first meeting scheduled for January 1984. In addition, such matters of concern to the Governing Council as recruitment and reduction in project professional personnel costs, sectoral support issues and the procurement of equipment, supplies and services were also on the inter-agency agenda. During 1983, the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) at UNDP headquarters was preoccupied with various responsibilities assigned to it by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination as a follow-up to the work done by the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) in 1982 on the "Evolution of operational activities for development in the 1980s: challenges and constraints". The subjects covered by the Task Force in this connection included improvement in complementarity and coherence of action within the United Nations system at the country level; better monitoring, evaluation and impact studies of field operations; strengthening of technical backstopping of operational activities; and making effective use of knowledge and experience of the United Nations development system to influence more effectively the direction and flow of bilateral aid.

49. The members of the Task Force, individually as well as collectively, also participated in the review of the study undertaken by UNDP, "Measures to be taken to meet the changing technical co-operation requirements of the developing countries". In addition, the Programme continued to profit from the advice of the IATF on issues affecting UNDP/agency co-operation, particularly in synthesizing the comments of the agencies on the report by the Joint Inspection Unit on UNDP's Office for Projects Execution.

50. During 1983 the Administrator also consulted with the executive heads of several agencies on ways to strengthen the Task Force. The reduction in the number of full-time Permanent Members and their substitution by part-time Associate Members by some agencies has been a matter of concern. The Administrator has invited the executive heads of these agencies to resume full-time representation on the Task Force and also to advise him on ways and means of ensuring more effective participation by other agencies in the activities of the IATF.

51. UNDP also searched out other means for strengthening system-wide collaboration in 1983. During 1982, a Joint Consultative Group on Policy had been formed among UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF; in 1983, WFP joined these consultations. During the year this group negotiated an agreement which was signed by the four executive heads and sent to all field staff to improve co-ordination in programming. The intention is to ensure that staff work together in the early planning stages of their programmes to make sure activities of the four organizations are mutually reinforcing, to maximize the use of scarce resources and to work out a harmonized strategy within the context of the Governments' overall development priorities. As a practical first step the organizations are defining how to attain these objectives in selected countries in Africa, where an increased flow of resources is taking place in response to the drought crisis, with special reference to vulnerable groups, particularly women and children.

52. The efforts to enhance collaboration between UNDP and the World Bank and regional development banks, begun in 1982 as a result of discussions between the UNDP Administrator and the World Bank President, also gained momentum in 1983. These efforts are guided by a task force with high-level representation, which meets periodically to work out modalities for improved collaboration in specific areas. Areas of collaboration in 1983 included the following:

(a) UNDP Management Services for World Bank Funded Projects. Although the World Bank rapidly increased its lending for technical assistance activities in the period 1973-1983, it was increasingly aware that UNDP could assist borrowing countries by putting at their disposal its delivery system for implementing Bank-financed technical co-operation projects. Several countries receiving technical assistance credits are either obtaining or plan to obtain support services from UNDP. In most cases, this involves both OPE and the UNDP Resident Representative's office. Services provided include recruiting experts approved by the Bank and the Government, engaging contractors, procuring equipment, and providing logistical and support

services at the field level. UNDP charges the Government the actual costs for providing the desired services. UNDP is now providing "management services" for projects in Jamaica and Panama, and 10 other countries have indicated they are interested in UNDP helping implement Bank-funded projects.

(b) Joint Technical Co-operation Assessment Missions. The need for greater co-ordination in the provision of technical co-operation is a matter of increasing concern to the international development community. Of significance in this area is the UNDP/Bank proposal to carry out with developing countries joint assessments of their technical co-operation needs. The exercise can provide an effective framework for the orientation, co-ordination, planning and mobilization of technical co-operation generally for a given country. UNDP's experience in analysing and identifying technical assistance needs and its related country specific knowledge is blended with the macro-economic analytical capacity of the Bank and its expertise in pre-investment areas. It is expected that mission reports will analyse on-going technical co-operation projects to extract lessons for future application and will identify needs and priorities for future technical co-operation (available to any donor) related to the country's development plan and strategy. Several missions are expected to be launched during 1984.

(c) Co-financing or cost-sharing. UNCDF and the Bank are also examining the ways in which each can join their resources to the enhanced benefit of developing countries. Possibilities include the 'blending' of UNCDF grants with IDA credits, thereby reducing debts incurred for a particular project. Also foreseen is CDF funding for the 'pilot-scale' phase of a project, which, if successful, would be followed by a 'full-implementation' phase, funded by the World Bank.

53. Other areas of close Bank/UNDP collaboration in 1983 included joint responsibilities under the Energy Assessment Programme, the Energy Management Assistance Programme, the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and the increased use by UNDP of the Bank's Economic Development Institute. Since 1981 this Institute has conducted specially designed pre-investment seminars, mainly for UNDP Resident Representatives and their Deputies, under which 118 UNDP staff and 22 agency staff have received training, and further joint efforts are underway in new approaches to the training of government officials.

54. UNDP has traditionally collaborated with regional development banks in much the same way as with the World Bank. Now UNDP and these regional banks are also beginning to pursue collaborative efforts along new lines. Co-operation between UNDP and the AsDB, for example, was expanded in 1983 to include training in pre-investment activities. A two-week workshop in Manila in early 1984 responded to the need to improve project identification, design and monitoring of this particular type of technical assistance. The workshop was attended by 12 government officials and 10 UNDP staff members and addressed itself to specific pre-investment needs. Two or three additional workshops are planned for the fall of 1984.

55. Established in 1977, the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit (IAPSU) has also proved an effective means of inter-agency collaboration in such areas of mutual concern as increased economy in equipment purchases, improvement in delivery and the development of new sources of supply, particularly in developing countries. During 1983, IAPSU concentrated its work on a system of standards setting global specifications, prices, shipping costs and preferential discounts for motor vehicles, typewriters and copiers, together with its study of potential sources of common-user items produced in developing countries and available for system-wide procurement. So far, under this latter effort, 86 developing countries have been identified as potential sources of common-user items. Progress was also registered in IAPSU's computer-based storage and retrieval system of developing country suppliers; in utilization of accumulated non-convertible currencies; in a global insurance policy providing medical, health, disability and liability coverage for up to 20,000 United Nations system trainees and fellows annually; and on air travel cost reduction. IAPSU also publishes an annual General Business Guide for Potential Suppliers of Goods and Services to the United Nations System.

4. Strengthening the field service network

56. UNDP also stepped up efforts to broaden support for field office activities in 1983 and to extend further the usefulness of these offices on behalf of the international development community. The authority to provide management and support services to Governments (mentioned elsewhere) is designed to place UNDP's well-tested means of providing technical assistance at the disposal of recipient and donor Governments alike, without impacting on UNDP's core programme and traditional responsibilities. Nonetheless, for the first time Governments can now potentially draw upon the services of the central co-ordinating mechanism of the United Nations system as they consider the optimal use and management of external technical inputs.

57. UNDP also took steps to improve further field office capabilities. In particular, the first steps were taken to computerize field office administration. Ten pilot field offices were selected in 1983 for systems development, with initial emphasis on financial management and accounting and Programme project management systems. It is intended that the field systems will integrate with the headquarters systems, while at the same time allowing for individual field office applications. One important aspect is that the computerization will also give word-processing capabilities to the field offices. A user group has been formed at headquarters to assist in drawing up initial specifications, and system design based on these specifications is to begin in 1984. Based on the experience of the first 10 pilot sites, located in all 4 regions, the decision will be taken on the further implementation of this programme.

58. At the same time, updated and consolidated financial management guidelines and instructions (the Finance Manual) were issued to field offices in continued pursuit of increased cost-effectiveness and programme decentralization. Available in English, French and Spanish, the guidelines

are designed to improve financial management and accounting procedures, and will be maintained on a current basis. Administrative Manuals in other areas than finance are also being gradually introduced. Along similar lines a working group produced both new instructions and new formats for field office country programme management plans (CPMPs), for which revisions to the data bases utilizing CPMPs at headquarters were also made.

59. Further progress was achieved during the year to strengthen the role of local professional staff, or national officers. Through additional salary surveys, the remuneration of national officers was regularized. By the end of 1983, 112 national officers were serving in 47 countries in all of the regions serviced by UNDP. Field offices have been strengthened by this effective use of human resources at the local level, while staff morale has benefited from the provisions for greater career development possibilities.

60. Implementation of UNDP's reassignment policy, in particular the rotation of international professional staff, also helped to strengthen field capabilities. Through an active approach to the personnel management problems of field related service and staff mobility, UNDP was able to take a number of measures to more suitably reward those who work under difficult conditions. Several small but effective improvements for staff moving to and from the field, in the area of shipping and insurance of personal effects, housing costs, and departure expenses, have helped to remove some obstacles to mobility.

61. A particular concern in 1983 was the security and safety of local staff. UNDP again took the lead in promoting improvements in security arrangements for field staff and especially in measures to protect the rights of staff members in cases of arrest and detention. Not only were the procedures for emergency evacuation improved, but special emphasis was also given to the importance of properly prepared and implemented security plans, emergency radio communications and security training. Regular field missions were undertaken to further improve security arrangements in these respects. At headquarters the Emergency Co-ordination Unit assisted in these arrangements, while Resident Representatives are designated as the officials responsible for United Nations system security in practically all countries served by the Programme.

5. Other programme developments

62. A number of other steps were taken to improve Programme effectiveness in 1983. Notable among these were preparations for the establishment of a focal point within UNDP for all matters related to the increased needs -- and increased efforts on the part of UNDP -- for LDCs. For some years UNDP has been increasing its flow of resources to these countries under both IPF allocations and the Special Measures Fund, and increased attention under the mandate conferred by the 1981 Paris Conference on Least Developed Countries entrusting organizational responsibilities to the Programme for donor round-table meetings. In other respects the UNDP-administered UNCDF, UNSO and UNV have over the years given increased attention to LDC needs, and in 1983

sub-trust-fund arrangements stemming from the United Nations Emergency Operation Trust Fund and a round-table conference support fund provided by the Netherlands have further broadened the scope of Programme concern.

63. During 1983, therefore, the need for effective overview of these expanding activities had become apparent, and in January 1984 the Administrator assigned responsibility for the monitoring and co-ordination of such activities to UNDP's Planning and Co-ordination Office, with the following key functions: to co-ordinate, monitor and advise on the implementation of assistance and all resources devoted to such assistance; to consult with Governments and agencies on ways and means to enhance the effectiveness of the assistance; to keep UNDP management informed and abreast of relevant needs and responsibilities; and to review and prepare reports and represent UNDP at inter governmental and inter-agency meetings in all these respects. In this way, new force and direction have been given to the growing administrative and operational arrangements within UNDP required on behalf of LDCs.

64. Activities under the UNDP Development Study Programme also continued to expand in 1983. A total of four headquarters lectures under the Study Programme dealt with "The (US) Congressional Perspective of Development", "Development at the Grassroots Level", "Human Resources and Development" and a presentation of the report of the Istanbul Roundtable, which was organized jointly with the North-South Roundtable of the Society for International Development. Regarding seminars held away from headquarters, the Istanbul Roundtable brought together some 40 leading financial and development experts, bankers and international policy makers to discuss aspects of world financial, monetary and human resources development. Another round-table study was held jointly with the Development Policy Forum of the German Foundation for Development of the Federal Republic of Germany on the subject of "technical co-operation in the development process - human resources building". A third seminar was organized jointly with UNA/USA of Pittsburgh (USA) and was devoted to "partnerships for development".

65. During 1983 there were also further improvements in UNDP's data-based management system. New administrative budget and appropriation control systems were implemented, for example, featuring on-line data entry and inquiries and dual currency capabilities. New data systems to meet the specialized requirements of OPE and of UNV were carried forward, while plans were initiated to provide data processing services to UNDP-administered trust funds, including UNCDF, UNSO and UNRFNRE, for which agreement on standard project budgeting procedures was also reached. Similar automation of most UNDP Travel Section functions was also initiated -- all designed, like the pilot programme for field office automation mentioned above, to improve Programme efficiency and reduce operating costs.

6. Staff development and training

66. During 1983, some 146 UNDP career staff members were reassigned to a different duty station in line with the Programme's reassignment policy. Of

these 146 reassignments, 26 were from headquarters to the field, 29 from the field to headquarters and 91 from one field duty station to another. At the end of 1983, 104 Resident Representatives were in post serving at the same time as Resident Co-ordinators. During the year, 14 UNDP staff members received their first Resident Representative/Resident Co-ordinator appointment. Three women staff members were appointed as Resident Representative/Resident Co-ordinator, bringing the total to five women in such posts at the end of the year.

67. Steady progress continued to be made with the systematic classification of both professional and headquarters general service jobs, using common International Civil Service Commission classification standards. The grading of regular professional and headquarters general service posts is expected to be completed by the middle of 1984. UNDP continues to act as lead-agency in the development of common classification standards for general service posts in non-headquarters duty stations. The benchmark job descriptions developed for this purpose will be tested in the course of 1984.

68. During 1983, the junior professional officer (JPO) programme continued to provide UNDP with a valuable input in terms of young professionals, these being sponsored by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Luxembourg joined the programme in October 1983 by signing an agreement to that effect. A number of the above-mentioned countries also sponsored JPOs from developing countries. At the end of 1983, there were 119 UNDP JPOs, of which 15 were nationals from developing countries and 42 (35 per cent) were women. UNDP also continued to administer UNIDO JPOs (who numbered 46 at the end of the year), UNSO JPOs (5), UNFPA JPOs (3), 2 JPOs each for UNCDF and UNV, and one each for OPE, United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs and the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. Negotiations are presently under way for the administration by UNDP of UN/DTCD JPOs.

69. New initiatives in staff training during the year included expanded course offerings such as the Workshop on Women in Development for headquarters officers, and the six-week Administrative Policies and Procedures Course for middle management staff in the field. The Administrative Trainee Programme, consisting of four months headquarters classroom and on-the-job training followed by three months practical training in selected field offices, was repeated for staff at the professional entry level. Thirteen in-service courses, attended by over 255 staff members from all categories, were conducted in 1983 focusing on such topics as development policy, pre-investment programming, project design, programme management, administrative policy and operations and financial management.

70. Educational assistance was also received by 140 staff members in support of their participation in various courses on administration, management and development-related subjects offered by academic and technical institutions. An additional 41 staff members attended specialized workshops organized externally in a variety of job-related fields. Field offices, through their annual training programmes organized locally, provided approximately 1,000

staff members with a range of in-house seminars and individually selected outside courses directly aimed at increasing job effectiveness. In addition, staff in 72 field offices participated in job-relevant language studies in host countries organized within the office or through enrolment in local institutions.

E. Emergency activities in 1983

71. With each passing year UNDP's field office network has handled a gradually increasing number of emergency and disaster relief operations in close collaboration with the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization, which UNDP represents at the developing country level. During 1983, the number of such emergency operations increased to an all-time high, as reflected in General Assembly resolutions pertaining to "Special Economic and Disaster Relief Assistance" for almost 30 countries. Ten of these resolutions specifically invited relief action by UNDP. During 1983, UNDP provided emergency/disaster relief assistance to 14 developing countries, while following up on similar assistance to numerous other countries in previous years.

72. Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. Changes in ocean currents off western South America have brought an unusual combination of severe drought and flood conditions to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. In Bolivia, as a result of a drought of exceptional magnitude and duration, 1.6 million people were identified in need of emergency assistance in the departments of Oruro, Potosi, Cochabamba and Tarija, in an area covering approximately 4,000 square kilometres. Flooding in the department of Santa Cruz in Eastern Bolivia displaced some 50,000 people, while the losses in the physical and productive infrastructure of this important region were estimated to be close to \$40 million.

73. The floods in Ecuador occurred over an area of approximately 8,000 square kilometres in seven coastal provinces, affecting 3,000,000 people, of whom 200,000 have been severely stricken. Agriculture, transportation and the fishing industry were seriously damaged. Flash floods have also affected over 800,000 people in the Northern coastal region of Peru, and damages to the physical and productive infrastructure were estimated at \$730 million. The impact of the drought in the Southern highlands had likewise affected seriously almost 500,000 people, mostly peasants who represent the lower socio-economic strata of the population.

74. In response to these disasters, some \$85 million in emergency assistance was generated by the international community through the United Nations system, bilateral donors, the Red Cross/Red Crescent and other voluntary agencies, as a result of an appeal by the Secretary-General in August 1983. As a follow-up, UNDP also funded a multi-agency mission, led by CEPAL, to assist the three Governments in devising and financing a broad programme of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the devastated areas.

75. Chad. In January 1983, the Government of Chad requested emergency assistance from UNDP during a major outbreak of rinderpest in the northeast

part of the country, where the population had already been stricken by famine. UNDP approved \$30,000 for inoculations and shot-giving equipment. UNDP assistance helped the Government save a substantial number of cattle which would otherwise have been lost.

76. Comoros. In January 1983, a disastrous cyclone affected over 30,000 inhabitants, in response to which UNDP approved an amount of \$30,000 for logistic support and the distribution of some 2,000 tons of WFP food assistance.

77. Fiji. Special programme resources of \$1 million were provided to Fiji in the aftermath of hurricane Oscar, which took nine lives and caused \$100 million in property losses in March 1983 and was described as the worst hurricane to afflict the South Pacific island country in 50 years.

78. Ghana. Emergency assistance of another kind was rendered to Ghana in 1983 following the expulsion of 1 million or more Ghanians from Nigeria. An emergency assistance infrastructure was formed to handle this unexpected influx, with the UNDP Resident Representative playing a central role. A number of agencies, bilaterals and NGOs responded promptly to appeals for assistance, with WFP providing \$1 million in foodstuffs air- and sea-lifted from Abidjan. The Resident Representative helped mobilize local support and co-ordinated with government and emergency assistance organizations to help avert a potential human disaster.

79. Guinea. On 22 and 25 December 1983 the Fouta-Djallon region in north-west Guinea was struck by earthquakes with the epicentre in the town of Koumbia, 40 kilometres west of Gaoul near the border with Guinea-Bissau. These earthquakes caused widespread damage and loss of human life. The response from the international community was immediate, and aid, particularly food, matériel supplies, tents and blankets started reaching the country soon afterwards. The United Nations system promptly contributed assistance through ECA, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, UNDR0, UNESCO and UNDP, which latter approved an emergency assistance project, GUI/84/001, for \$30,000. This project contributed to the purchase of equipment and materials (tires for trucks, fuel injection pumps for trucks, gasoline, engine oil and medical equipment).

80. Mozambique. Two separate disasters afflicted Mozambique in 1983. The prolonged drought that has been affecting the entire southern region of Africa continued unabated only to be succeeded, towards the end of the year, by cyclone "Domoina", which brought torrential rain resulting in disastrous flooding and wreckage. Under the overall co-ordination of UNDR0 and with the active participation of the UNDP field office, disaster relief assistance was obtained from the international community to meet the emergency needs resulting from both the severe drought and the flooding. UNDP approved \$200,000 from Special Programme Resources to revitalize drinking water supplies for the city of Maputo (in concert with assistance from France, Italy and the Netherlands), and another \$30,000 in Special Programme Resources was allocated for short-term disaster relief.

81. Portugal. Following storms and heavy rains in November 1983, floods caused heavy damage in northern and western areas of Lisbon. Nine persons were reported dead, 10 missing and 450 families (1,780 persons) were made homeless. The total damage was calculated by the Government at \$95 million. In response to the Portuguese Government's appeal to UNDRO for international assistance, the Administrator authorized UNDP assistance for emergency relief purposes amounting to \$30,000.

82. Thailand. Heavy monsoon rains during August to December of 1983, the worst since the 1950s, caused extensive damage to Bangkok and in 57 of Thailand's 73 provinces. Cumulative rainfall during the monsoon was approximately 250 per cent higher than normal. High tides further aggravated the situation along the Chaopareya River and coastal areas. The Royal Thai Government, through UNDRO and the UNDP Regional Representative, informed of the damages in the Bangkok metropolitan area to 585 roads, 54 bridges and 150,320 houses, at an approximate cost of \$32 million. In order to alleviate the plight of people affected by the floods, the Government requested six flat-bottomed boats to be used for disaster relief assistance by the Department of Public Welfare. An amount of \$32,000 was made available from Special Programme Resources to purchase the six flat-bottomed boats.

83. Turkey. A severe earthquake in the provinces of Erzurum and Kars in eastern Turkey on 30 October 1983 left a death-toll of 1,346 with 1,137 injured. Twenty-six villages were affected, 5,084 houses were damaged and around 33,000 people were rendered homeless. In response to the Turkish Government's appeal to UNDRO for international assistance, UNDP approved an amount of \$30,000 as emergency assistance for the purchase of relief supplies.

84. Tunisia. UNDP assistance for \$180,000 under Special Programme Resources was approved in June 1983 for a period of one year to assist the Government of Tunisia in the rehabilitation of the flood-stricken Zaghouan area, specifically in the reconstruction of buildings damaged by floods in October 1982 and in the relocation of the affected population. The project activities were: (a) the construction of 50 houses as a pilot and demonstration activity applicable also in other flood-affected areas; and (b) identification of persons requiring houses other than those already benefiting from demonstration units.

85. Yemen. An earthquake of high intensity hit the Dharmar Province of Yemen on 13 December 1983, and by the Government's estimate 1,600 people were killed, 1,400 injured. A total of 42,000 residential buildings were affected, of which 15,000 were completely destroyed. About 1,180 villages were also affected, rendering more than 300,000 individuals homeless. In response to the Government's appeal for assistance and in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and of the UNDP Governing Council, the Administrator authorized an amount of \$500,000 from Special Programme Resources for disaster relief, which was under review by the Government in 1983.

F. Special Funds administered by UNDP

86. The special funds and activities administered by UNDP or its Administrator not only draw upon the resources of the Programme's extensive field service network for local support and implementation but have in recent years become increasingly integrated into the overall UNDP programming process. Some examples of results generated by UNDP-administered special funds in 1983 are given in addendum 1, Part II of this report. The following provides a brief overview of the status and activities of these funds during 1983.

1. United Nations Capital Development Fund

87. In 1983 UNCDF approved \$29.2 million in assistance for 20 new projects, while an additional \$1 million was approved for increases in existing project budgets. Successive droughts over the past two to three years, particularly in Africa, have had a devastating effect on crop and livestock production, resulting in widespread shortages of staple foods and severe economic hardship. The Fund therefore gave priority in 1984 to identifying, developing and approving projects to increase food production and to improve food storage and distribution systems. Thus, of the 20 projects approved in 1983, 14 projects totalling \$18 million in grant assistance were in the crucial sectors of agriculture and transport.

88. Expenditures on UNCDF projects amounted to approximately \$27.5 million in 1983.

89. Voluntary contributions pledged to UNCDF for 1983 amounted to the equivalent of \$24.3 million of which \$23.6 million had been paid in by year-end, bringing total cumulative contributions received by the Fund since its inception to \$201.8 million. In addition in 1983, UNCDF received \$4.2 million in trust-fund contributions conditioned on procurement of goods and services in the donor countries, as well as cost-sharing contributions totalling \$0.2 million.

2. United Nations Volunteers

90. In 1983 the United Nations Volunteers programme continued to meet needs for middle level expertise in approximately 90 developing countries, including all 36 least developed countries, where more than half of all UNVs are assigned. The total number of UNV posts requested in 1983 was 1,423, compared with 1,356 for 1982. The increase was possible because of the efforts of certain recipient countries to fund UNVs through cost sharing, the generosity of certain bilateral donors and the increase in the number of posts fully funded by United Nations agencies. For example:

(a) In the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, a government-financed, UNV-executed, multi-sectoral project began with 8 of 22 posts filled, predominantly in the fields of health and agriculture;

(b) A government-financed, UNV-executed, multi-sectoral project was signed for Jamaica, providing for 18 posts in the fields of health, environmental engineering, science and technology and small-scale industries;

(c) The Federal Republic of Germany is funding a UNV-executed project in Guinea-Bissau which includes eight posts, of which four had been filled in the fields of architecture and construction;

(d) Belgium is funding a technical education project in Cape Verde which provides for four posts of which three were filled during the year;

(e) UNV assistance to civil aviation development in Yemen was extended to ten posts, funded by Saudi Arabia;

(f) Switzerland funded four drinking water facility posts in Benin, of which three were filled in 1983;

(g) Sweden agreed to fund 10 UNV posts in Bhutan, Mozambique, Samoa and Vanuatu;

(h) The use of UNVs on UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP-funded activities expanded to 53;

(i) UNVs were included for the first time on Inter-American Development Bank-funded and executed activities, in Colombia and Nicaragua;

(j) The US Government has provided funds to support 15 posts in south-east Asia and Somalia.

91. Special UNV programme activities were intensified during the year with regard to:

(a) The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. UNV's contribution to the UNDP/World Bank Field Testing and Development of Rural Water Supply Hand Pumps project was extended to nine countries; UNVs were provided for national sanitation and well construction projects funded and/or executed by UN/DTCD, the World Bank and WHO;

(b) Refugees. On-going refugee relief activities with UNV participation continued in Africa and south-east Asia were extended to Latin America, where a team of three UNVs was fielded to assist in a UNHCR programme to aid new asylum seekers in border areas of Honduras;

(c) The United Nations Decade for Women. UNV assistance with regard to women was extended to include posts in the Dominican Republic, Seychelles, the Solomon Islands and the United Republic of Tanzania for the first time;

(d) Technical co-operation among developing countries. With over 80 per cent of its recruits from the developing countries themselves, the TCDC characteristic of the UNV programme remains firmly entrenched.

92. UNV's Youth and Domestic Development Service (DDS) programmes during the year aimed to establish and strengthen experience-sharing and mutual technical co-operation networks among rural, grassroots-level programmes and activities. A new phase of the regional Asia and Pacific DDS project began, in which Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu will join the six other countries already receiving multinational teams of DDS volunteers. The first DDS volunteers were also assigned in Nepal. Towards the end of the year, a UNDP-financed pilot DDS project for the Africa region became operational when representatives of 13 countries attended a workshop in Mali to draw up a work programme.

93. Despite repeated appeals to donor countries for increased contributions to the UNV Special Voluntary Fund, the level of contributions actually decreased in 1983 -- to \$1.1 million as compared with the 1982 total of \$1.7 million. The overall resources situation is of concern since it will progressively limit UNV's ability to meet external costs of volunteers from developing countries as specified by the United Nations General Assembly.

3. United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration

94. The United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration made continuing progress in all phases of its programme in 1983. In its minerals exploration activity, the Fund provided a growing number of developing countries with scarce, high-risk financing, expertise and technology for the technical and economic assessment of resources as well as post delivery, pre-investment follow-up assistance. With a total of 11 projects completed by the end of 1983, 7 discoveries were recorded, maintaining an excellent success ratio. Interest by the mining sector in the feasibility investment stage was generated in four of these projects. Following the carefully planned two-year review and evaluation of geothermal project possibilities, several promising targets were identified and project design work begun. Efforts were made with other financing sources to promote a total funding package intended to take a successful prospect from discovery to production in the shortest possible time.

95. With growing interest among the developing countries in the Fund, accentuated by the increasing scarcity of other exploration financing, the Fund's mandate to alleviate the "exploration gap" has become all the more relevant. However, with only \$2.1 million in voluntary contributions for 1983 and a similar amount in expected voluntary contributions for 1984, the Fund's financial position remains inadequate to assure funding availability for new approvals on a continued and sustained basis. The present funding availability of approximately \$10 million for new approvals is only sufficient to cover pipe-line projects already in an advanced stage of development, leaving little margin for further programme development despite the emergence of new co-financing arrangements in 1983.

4. United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office

96. In 1983, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office continued to support activities under the two mandates conferred upon it by the General Assembly: (a) to assist the eight drought-stricken Sahelian countries, members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) in carrying out their medium and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programmes; and (b) under the joint UNDP and UNEP venture, to assist the countries of the Sudano-Sahelian and adjacent regions in the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification. In addition, in 1983, the Director of UNSO was also designated as the Special Adviser to the Administrator of UNDP for drought and desertification matters.

97. Under its drought-related mandate, UNSO continued to assist the eight Member States of CILSS: Cape Verde, Chad, the Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and the Upper Volta. The volume of funds mobilized by UNSO amounted to \$23.4 million in 1983 of which \$13.9 million were contributed directly to UNSO's Trust Fund while an additional \$9.5 million went directly to projects without transiting through the Trust Fund. The total resources mobilized by UNSO under this mandate and thus far transited through the United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities amount to \$79.8 million; another \$76.5 million mobilized by UNSO went directly to project implementation from multilateral, bilateral and other sources.

98. Within the framework of its second mandate, UNSO continued to assist the 19 African countries covered by its desertification control mandate in their efforts to control desertification. In addition to the Member States of CILSS, the countries are Benin, Cameroon, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda. These countries have a population of 212 million and cover an area of 12.3 million square kilometres, of which close to 80 per cent are arid or semi-arid compared with 30 per cent for the world as a whole. The volume of funds mobilized by UNSO for its desertification control mandate amounted to \$14.6 million in 1983, bringing the total resources mobilized by UNSO thus far to \$62.6 million since the inception of its desertification control mandate in 1979. Of this amount, \$40.6 million has been channelled directly through UNSO, while the balance of \$22 million has gone directly to project implementation from multilateral, bilateral and other sources.

99. Of particular note in the area of resource mobilization is UNSO's ability to provide a diversity of funding modalities to the donor community. These include: co-financing of inputs with other Funds such as UNCDF's and the UNDP's central resources as distributed through the IPF system, cost sharing, and increased use in 1983 of the concept of contributions tied to the procurement of goods and services in the respective donor countries, in accord with Governing Council decisions 83/32 and 82/5.

5. Trust Fund for Colonial Countries and Peoples

100. As in previous years, resources from the Trust Fund for Colonial Countries and Peoples were used in conjunction only with the UNDP programme of

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assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. Two such projects were financed under this Trust Fund in 1983: namely, Representation of National Liberation Movements to Sessions of the Governing Council of UNDP (NLM/82/001); and Health Manpower Development (NLM/82/002). The total commitments to the two projects amounted to \$370,642 for the year.

6. UNDP Energy Account

101. During 1983, increased efforts were made by UNDP to mobilize additional funds from donor countries in support of energy programmes in developing countries, particularly for the joint UNDP/World Bank Energy Sector Assessment Programme and the Energy Management Assistance Programme. As of 31 December 1983, cumulative voluntary pledges and cost-sharing contributions paid into the Energy Account amounted to some \$11 million. In addition, the OPEC Fund for International Development promised a total of \$6 million. Voluntary contributions in 1983 totalled \$844,454 augmented by another \$4 million in cost-sharing contributions. As of 31 December 1983, all the resources of the Energy Account had been fully committed, with \$3.5 million to the Energy Sector Assessment Programme and \$3.9 million to the Energy Management Assistance Programme.

102. Approved projects cover a wide range of activities and, in addition to the joint programmes with the World Bank, include advice to Governments in the Caribbean on petroleum exploration, a global programme for monitoring of biomass gasifiers, seminars on energy assessment and planning, training in off-shore drilling, utilization of domestic natural gas for small communities and planning methods for the expansion of an electrical system network. As increasing numbers of high priority energy projects are being identified by energy assessment surveys in new and renewable energies, additional financial resources will be required to maintain the momentum which has been generated by the programme.

7. United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development

103. During 1983, the Financing System continued to develop a variety of approaches to channel resources to science and technology development projects in developing countries. One of the features of its commitment activities in 1983 was the application of contributions conditioned on procurement in the donor country, authorized under Governing Council decisions 82/5 and 83/32. During the year, 11 projects were signed under these trust fund arrangements in as many developing countries. The total value of the projects is estimated at \$11 million, mainly concentrated in energy and agricultural technologies.

104. In addition to the trust fund activities, new co-operative arrangements were developed with respect to the promotion of international exchange in science and technology. Of particular interest in this area was the approval of the first phase of the Technological Information Pilot System (TIPS) to

explore the technological and economic feasibility of an international scientific and technological information exchange system among developing countries. The Financing System also actively sought new co-operative arrangements with non-governmental and private sector organizations during 1983.

105. During 1983, total commitments under the Fund are estimated at \$7.6 million. At the end of 1983, the total value of commitments made by the Financing System was \$44.2 million, its overall income was \$45.1 million, leaving a balance of resources of \$0.9 million.

106. Intergovernmental action on the long-term arrangements for the Financing System continued in 1983 and was reflected in General Assembly resolution 38/157, which requested the Secretary-General and Governments to make all necessary efforts for the establishment of the long-term arrangements and authorized the Secretary-General to convene a Pledging Conference for the Financing System in consultation with Governments.

8. Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women

107. UNDP continued in 1983 to administer all VFDW projects at the country level. With the trend away from regional activities and towards country level ones having direct effects on the development process, some 90 per cent of VFDW-assisted projects are thus UNDP-administered. The use of UNDP/IPF funds for follow-up activities initially assisted by the Fund also increased, for example in Bangladesh, Bolivia and Burundi, with the latter also being assisted through World Bank financing. Two out of four joint UNDP/VFDW programming missions undertaken in 1983, and intended to reorient large-scale activities to ensure consideration of women, have already produced positive results in Guinea-Bissau and Sierre Leone.

108. The VFDW is currently engaged in a major evaluation of its operational activities under its Forward Looking Assessment exercise, the objective of which is to assess the extent to which the Fund has carried out its mandate and to examine its contribution to the achievement of the development goals of the Decade for Women. From this exercise, the Fund is expected to extract lessons and priorities for the future direction of its activities, including improved strategies of technical co-operation necessary to increase and enhance women's participation in development as both agents and beneficiaries. The results of the evaluation are to be presented to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session in 1984.

109. This Forward Looking Assessment is being conducted in close association with the regional commissions and the UNDP regional bureaux. UNDP field offices in those countries where projects are being evaluated played an important role in assisting with identification of national consultants for the evaluations and will continue to have a part to play throughout the exercise. During 1983, for example, UNDP's office in Jamaica hosted the briefing sessions of evaluators for the Latin America and Caribbean region, and the Office for Projects Execution, which is executing agency for this project, has arranged contracts for 27 evaluation consultants.

110. Two hundred requests for VFDW support were received during 1983. Of these requests, 92 were approved following the recommendations of the Fund's Technical Advisory Group (composed of UNDP regional bureau and BPPE staff) and of the Consultative Committee of the Fund for immediate or preparatory financing. Fifty-two of the projects had a total of \$4.6 million; others consisted of small-scale projects valued at less than \$20,000, additional inputs to on-going activities or preparatory activities. Contributions pledged to the Voluntary Fund by Governments for 1983 totalled \$2.2 million. In addition, \$92,000 in non-governmental contributions were made to the Fund.

9. United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries

111. Despite a further appeal to all countries by the Secretary-General prior to the 1983 Pledging Conference, contributions received under the Land-locked Fund rose only marginally to \$51,627 in 1983 from the \$48,682 received in 1982. As in previous years, some 70 per cent of the pledges were made by land-locked developing countries themselves. Two new projects were approved under the Fund in 1983: one providing \$60,000 for civil aviation training in Lesotho; the other providing \$50,627 for export packaging in Mongolia. In both cases, the allocation was the first from the Fund to the country concerned. In its decision 83/28, the Governing Council requested the Administrator to submit a report inter alia on the reasons for the very low level of resources available to the Fund since its inception. The report will be submitted to the Council at its thirty-second session in June 1985.

10. Programme of assistance to the Palestinian people

112. During the course of 1983, this special programme, which commenced field operations in 1980 under the authority of General Assembly resolution 33/147, completed the delivery of 6 of the 14 projects approved for implementation. These are located in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, where UNDP assistance is centered, except for one project in the Syrian Arab Republic. Five more projects were under implementation at the end of 1983, with the remaining three scheduled for start-up shortly. All aspects of project development, approval, and delivery for these and all other projects require the sanction of all parties directly concerned with the Palestinians in the territories involved.

113. At the end of 1983, all funds made available from UNDP central resources for this programme, amounting to \$7.5 million, were fully committed. While an extensive pipeline of potential, highly important projects was established during the course of the year, the Administrator must await receipt of voluntary contributions from Governments and inter governmental institutions prior to taking further action. During 1983, both the UNDP Governing Council and the General Assembly reiterated appeals for such contributions in the amount of at least \$8 million.

Notes

- 1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 9 (E/1983/20).
- 2/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eight Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/38/39).

