



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

Distr.  
GENERAL

DP/1987/45/Add.1  
30 April 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-fourth session  
26 May-19 June 1987, New York  
Item 7 of the provisional agenda

SUPPORT

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

Information on the technical co-operation programme of the  
Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

This addendum to the report on technical co-operation provides detailed information on the activities of the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) and includes a description of the work in its main substantive areas: development issues and policies; natural resources and energy; public administration and finance; statistics; population; ocean economics and technology; and social development and humanitarian affairs. The report also includes information on DTCD programme support services, and work in conjunction with the World Food Programme.

## CONTENTS

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION .....	1	3
I. SUBSTANTIVE AREAS .....	2 - 71	3
A. Development issues and policies .....	2 - 10	3
B. Natural resources and energy .....	11 - 39	5
C. Public administration and finance .....	40 - 51	10
D. Statistics .....	52 - 59	12
E. Population .....	60 - 64	14
F. Ocean economics and technology .....	65	15
G. Social development and humanitarian affairs .....	66 - 71	15
II. SUPPORT SERVICES .....	72 - 88	16
A. Technical assistance recruitment and project personnel administration .....	72 - 77	16
B. Contracts and procurement .....	78 - 79	17
C. Training .....	80 - 84	18
D. Financial management .....	85 - 86	18
E. Reports .....	87 - 88	19
III. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME .....	89 - 91	19

## INTRODUCTION

1. During 1986, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) had under execution 954 technical co-operation projects with a value of \$145.9 million. This addendum to DP/1987/45 provides information on the substantive and managerial aspects of the co-operation provided during the year. Information on evaluation, which was included in this section of the report in previous years, may be found in DP/1987/45.

### I. SUBSTANTIVE AREAS

#### A. Development issues and policies

2. DTCD continued in 1986 to assist countries in formulating development strategies and policies and in translating these into specific goals, operational plans and sectoral programmes. Many developing countries have been assisted by the Department for several years in raising their technical capacity for planning and particularly in establishing a basis for national medium-term planning. Requests for assistance were up and delivery in this field increased by 19 per cent over 1985.

3. The Department concentrated its assistance on improving government capacities and mechanisms for plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and on meeting government needs in crucial aspects of planning, reflecting specific national and international circumstances. DTCD was thus able to provide assistance in such fields as planning of capital investment projects, short-term operational planning, foreign debt negotiations and other areas where critical, urgent actions were needed. The Department was also responsible for assistance in the closely related social development fields of integrated rural development and community development; actions in 1986 emphasized popular participatory planning and enhancing the role of women in development.

4. DTCD executed 166 projects in development issues and policies, delivering \$30.2 million against budgets of \$36.4 million for an implementation rate of 83 per cent. Some 43 per cent of its delivery was in Africa, 11 per cent in the Americas, 20 per cent in Asia and the Pacific and 26 per cent in the Mediterranean, Middle East and Interregional (MEMEI) programme. Thirty-two of these projects were new. Headquarters staff undertook 144 project-related or direct-advisory missions to 69 countries; 105 of these missions were carried out by interregional advisers.

5. During the year, methodologies and systems for planning capital investment projects ("project banks") were developed for and applied in eight countries. Similar work was initiated in this field in two others. Systems for monitoring and evaluating investment projects were introduced in Bangladesh, the Gambia and Malawi. These activities, aimed at improving the efficiency of planning and executing investment projects, are of increasing interest to Governments, international funding agencies and bilateral donors.

6. In the area of subnational regional and spatial planning, the Department assisted the Government of Malaysia in preparing a national spatial development plan that the Government now expects to apply with further DTCD co-operation. In the same country, the experience gained in a successful project of planning for Kedah State is now being used in a similar project in Kelantan State. Assistance was given to Indonesia in the preparation of a long-term strategy and plan for the Jakarta region; a local consulting firm was engaged, and other DTCD inputs emphasized on-the-job training to improve national technical capacity.
7. In several other countries, DTCD assisted in a broad range of planning efforts. In Burkina Faso, this encompassed macro-economic planning, subnational regional planning, planning for capital investment projects and incorporating popular participation in the planning process. This last aspect utilized an African non-profit organization. New projects in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique included assistance in medium and short-term planning.
8. DTCD assisted the Governments of Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela in planning overall technical co-operation activities. Costa Rica and Nicaragua were assisted in the area of debt management and negotiation. The Department supported Equatorial Guinea's preparations for an international donors' round table meeting, and Guinea-Bissau was assisted under the National Technical Co-operation Assessment Programme (NATCAP) in strengthening its national capacity for planning. The Department co-operated with several developing countries in preparing for the Intergovernmental TCDC Programming Exercise which was held in China with the co-operation of UNDP and DTCD and which resulted in the identification of some 200 TCDC projects. Department staff also participated directly in the conference itself, and are engaged in follow-up to this new form of involvement in the promotion of TCDC.
9. Use of national and regional resources for planning widened in 1986. National and regional consultancy firms were used more, as were national experts. In the Americas, collaboration with the regional commission institutions (CEPAL/ILPES) occurred in projects in Belize for medium-term planning, in Honduras for short-term consultancies and seminars and in Nicaragua for information systems for decision-making. Direct co-operation with regional development banks took place in Burkina Faso for investment project activities with the African Development Bank, and in Malaysia for township development programmes stemming from a DTCD-assisted planning project with the Asian Development Bank.
10. Activities in integrated rural development and community development emphasized popular participation in the development process and assistance in government decentralization and local government administration. Efforts were aimed at enhancing women's role in development, development of nomadic populations, community self-help, developing ground-water resources and employing small energy packages of renewable energy resources. There was emphasis on training, on translating learned skills into productive activities and on developing private initiative. Considerable co-operation was achieved with other multi- and bilateral agencies, as for example in Liberia, with the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America aid programmes and with the EEC, FAO, UNICEF and UNIFEM; and in Oman, with UNICEF, UNIFEM and WHO.

B. Natural resources and energy

1. Minerals

11. During 1986, in most developing countries the international mineral resources sector continued to be adversely affected by low prices for most major minerals and metals, moderately growing or unchanged demand and scarcity of investment for exploration and development. This situation was reflected in the level and nature of DTCD technical co-operation activities in this sector. In contrast to the Department's programme as a whole, and to other fields of DTCD expertise, which showed increases in delivery over 1985, there was a slight drop (2 per cent) in the minerals sector.

12. While general exploration for new mineral occurrences continued, increased importance was given to such activities as institution-building and strengthening, promotion of investment, drafting of mining and investment legislation, co-operation in contract negotiations, supply of complex equipment and application of such new technologies as electronic data processing. Increased attention was given to the search for, and evaluation of, raw materials for products presently imported by developing countries. Developing countries realize the need for efficient management of existing resources and mutually beneficial co-operation with developed countries, both market and centrally-planned economies, and the DTCD programme has responded by strengthening efforts in these fields.

13. A total of 68 projects in this field were operational in 1986, with a combined budget of approximately \$14.4 million, a small decline from the year before. Despite adverse market conditions, project budgets have grown considerably since mid-1986, so that it is likely that the decline experienced during the last two or three years in this sector will be reversed. Delivery amounted to \$12.8 million, for an implementation rate of 89 per cent. Of this, 58 per cent went to countries in Africa, 13 per cent to Asia and the Pacific, 13 per cent to Latin America and the Caribbean, and the remainder (16 per cent) to other countries. A total of 73 advisory missions funded from the regular programme were undertaken. This was a considerable increase over 1985, and resulted from growth in requests in such fields as computer applications in mineral exploration and evaluation, investment promotion, mineral development legislation, contract negotiations, mineral sector planning and institution strengthening.

14. Work to transfer of technology to developing countries continued with the organization of seminars on decision techniques in mineral exploration and development and application of micro-computers in the mineral sector.

15. A number of projects achieved positive results during the year. In the Americas, one in Paraguay resulted in the preparation of geological, hydrogeological and metallogenetic maps of the country to be used for future exploration and overall regional planning. This will be followed by a new project aimed at further strengthening government administration of the mineral sector. Neither project has full-time expatriate personnel. Specialized expertise is provided entirely by short-term consultants. In Haiti, gold exploration activities resulted in follow-up work by the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural

Resources Exploration, and interest in further investigation by foreign mining companies. It is expected that a number of smaller gold occurrences will be combined to provide the necessary quantity of ore to justify the installation of processing facilities.

16. DTCD assistance to the State Gold Mining Corporation of Ghana involved monitoring of the rehabilitation of deep underground mines, which is in process with funding from the World Bank. Gold production has increased from 35,000 to 45,000 oz per year. Another project started with the objective of strengthening the newly-created Minerals Commission. In Malawi, an airborne geophysical survey of the country was completed, and first results indicated several areas where follow-up work was desirable. This was confirmed by a recent DTCD/UNDP evaluation mission which also recommended an additional programme of field checks, strengthening of national capabilities, and systematic training has been recommended. Exploration and mineral evaluation work also continued in four other African countries.

17. Several projects ended during the year. In India, a mineral processing laboratory was installed in Nagpur; DTCD assisted in the introduction of improved technology for exploration and mining development in the Bharat Gold Mines and support was provided to the Geological Survey of India in the field of formal and on-the-job training. Exploration for gold in the Philippines was successful and interest in further evaluation was reported by several medium-size national and international mining companies.

18. Several new projects began operation. In Angola, efforts aimed at rehabilitating a closed iron ore production facility and assisting formulation of investment promotion legislation. In Mozambique, a project sought to identify raw materials for aluminium. In Bangladesh, investigations of underground construction materials began and in Pakistan, exploration was under way on sulphur occurrences. In Argentina, a project funded through government cost sharing contributed to training of personnel in the Ministry of Mines.

## 2. Energy

19. The dramatic decrease in the price of oil during early 1986 reduced the pressure on the balance of payments in many developing countries. However, the lower prices led some countries to postpone needed energy sector programmes and investments. The rise in prices during the second half of 1986 has reinforced the need to implement sound overall energy policies, and DTCD delivery in the energy sector increased by 6 per cent as compared with the previous year.

20. Technical co-operation by DTCD in the field of energy focused on three main areas: conventional energy, electric power, and new and renewable energy. During 1986, a total of 112 energy projects were under execution. A total of \$19.2 million was expended, compared with \$18.1 million in 1985. The 1986 implementation rate was 82 per cent. Project expenditures were distributed as follows: 36 per cent in Africa; 29 per cent in Asia and the Pacific; 20 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean; and 15 per cent in MEMEI. Interregional and technical advisers undertook 39 missions.

21. The 1986 oil price decline did not significantly affect DTCD petroleum sector activities. DTCD provided technical assistance to China in the transfer of petroleum development technology for use in the Daqing Basin, in the preparation of a marine engineering survey in the Pearl River Basin and in the strengthening of the Seismic Data Processing Centre in Beijing. The capabilities of the Institute of Production Technology in Bombay, India, were upgraded with state-of-the-art equipment and advanced training of technical personnel. In Africa, in addition to ongoing assistance in petroleum exploration to Ghana and Togo, DTCD advised several other nations in organizing petroleum investment promotion efforts.

22. DTCD's coal programme initiated new projects in China, India and Peru on mine planning, on the adoption of new technologies in extraction and preparation and on computer applications in mine management and operation.

23. In energy planning and conservation, two new conservation projects were initiated. One, in Peru, will expand industrial energy conservation audits following the successful conclusion of a pilot project. In Zambia, industrial energy audits and training of technical staff in methods and implementation was under way in the Department of Energy. The proceedings of a workshop on micro-computer software applications for energy planning were published in early 1986, resulting in many requests from Governments for ENERPLAN, the micro-computer-based energy planning and analysis programme written by DTCD.

24. The electric power sector continued to grow, with projects focusing on small-scale hydropower development; improved management of electric utilities; power system loss reduction; and the introduction of medium-size, mini- and micro-computers for data collection, planning, management, and training. The construction of the Sor River Hydroelectric Plant (total project cost \$13.24 million) and associated small-scale hydropower development assisted Ethiopia in its efforts to reduce dependence on imported fuels. A system loss reduction programme in Bangladesh aimed at providing reliable and efficient electricity supply to urban and rural consumers. Studies on geothermal-based district heating in China were implemented in urban areas. In Guinea-Bissau and Viet Nam, projects focused on urgent rehabilitation of power plants.

25. Regarding new and renewable sources of energy, geothermal energy projects were ongoing in 10 countries and solar and wind energy projects in 18. By the end of 1986, small hydropower surveys had been completed or were under way in 39 countries. The second phase, of feasibility and design studies, was under way carried out in three countries. In collaboration with the Government of France, a symposium was held at Sophia Antipolis on the economics of small renewable systems.

26. Large geothermal projects in Bolivia, Honduras, Kenya and Ethiopia continued. A workshop on geothermal energy in developing countries was organized with the collaboration of the Governments of Iceland and Italy and was held in both Reykjavik and Pisa. Advice was provided to El Salvador, Malaysia, Turkey and Tunisia.

27. Concerning solar and wind energy, DTCD procured and installed five solar photovoltaic systems to meet the basic electricity needs of remote island communities in the Maldives. In Egypt, the first phase of a feasibility study for the establishment of an energy centre at East Oweinat had as its main objective the use of solar and wind (and later biomass) energy for pumping ground water for agricultural and domestic use. A particularly successful project in Mauritius utilized wind and solar energy to supply the remote and scattered villages in Rodrigues Island with electricity for domestic use and to pump water.

### 3. Water resources

28. As in previous years, difficult economic conditions in developing countries severely reduced domestic funds allocated for the implementation of water resources policies and programmes. Water continued to be a focus of international attention as a result of the effects of the drought in Africa, and demand for the Department's services in this sector was high, as evidenced by the 37 per cent increase in project expenditures over 1985.

29. Water resources management activities during 1986 included assistance in planning, legislation and institution building, provision of rural water supplies, international river basin development, strengthening of applied hydraulic research institutes - including the creation of training facilities for hydraulic engineers, hydrogeologists and other water specialists - surveys of non-conventional sources of water supply, coastal engineering and the provision of emergency water supplies in drought-prone areas.

30. A total of 116 projects was under execution with budgets of \$34 million, of which \$29.2 million (or 86 per cent) was implemented. These funds were distributed as follows: Africa, 42 per cent; Asia and the Pacific, 23 per cent; the Americas, 23 per cent; and MEMEI, 12 per cent. Fifty-two missions were undertaken by interregional advisers on such issues as water legislation, water well drilling, computerized data base management and hydrogeology.

31. Twenty-seven new and follow-up projects were initiated, mostly concentrated in Africa. A large-scale project in Mauritania was oriented toward setting up a master plan for water resources and ensuring a common strategy for their development and use. Early results of the project were the identification of basic needs of the rural population and collection of data on the availability of water resources. In Sierra Leone, the second phase of a project was initiated to strengthen the Government Rural Water Supply Unit, which was established under an earlier project to organize, co-ordinate and implement country-wide rural water supply activities.

32. DTCD supported the development of highly sophisticated hydrologic and hydrogeologic laboratories. In India, several laboratories were being equipped with advanced instruments to carry out research on such problems as the behaviour of soil under seismic conditions, calculating the shear characteristics of rock fill and testing concrete under two and three dimensional stresses. This knowledge is essential to the design of high rock-fill dams in the Himalayas, for which India



has a large programme, and is expected to also result in more efficient designs for concrete dams. The Department also provided instruments to improve the safety and speed of tunnel construction and deep rock excavations. A mainframe computer programme was being developed to model mathematically hydraulic structures and phenomena. A test rig was also provided to carry out efficiency tests on pumps and turbines, an activity with important implications, considering the more than 5 million agricultural pumps operating in India.

33. In Argentina, at the National Institute for Water Sciences (INCYTH), assistance was provided to upgrade technical equipment and to improve staff capabilities for applied research in fluid mechanics and coastal engineering. DTCD helped establish a centre within the Institute to provide assistance in the use of computers for water resources development. The project included a large national and international training component and has provided training to many other Latin American nationals, offering a good example of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC). A related example of TCDC is that the National Hydraulic Laboratory, which is part of INCYTH, has helped to set up a similar laboratory in Paraguay, where DTCD provided training to some of the engineers.

#### 4. Cartography, remote sensing and public works

34. A total of 56 projects were operational in 1986, with a combined budget of approximately \$14.7 million. Delivery amounted to \$13.1 million, a significant increase of 71 per cent over 1985. The 1986 implementation rate was 89 per cent. Of this, 12 per cent went to countries in Africa, 58 per cent to Asia and the Pacific, 3 per cent to Latin America and the Caribbean, and the remainder (27 per cent) to other countries.

35. Governments requesting assistance in cartographic activities emphasized close links with specific development projects. DTCD carried out surveying and mapping projects in 13 countries. In addition, multi-sectoral projects with surveying and mapping components were under execution in three others. The projects covered the fields of geodesy, topographical surveying, photogrammetry, mapping, cartography, hydrography and cadastral surveying and registration and map reproduction and printing. The projects were aimed at strengthening national mapping and survey organizations and their training and ancillary facilities. Two interregional meetings were held during the year: a seminar on hydrographic surveying and bathymetric charting; and a training course on large-scale mapping for planning and cadastral purposes.

36. In the field of remote sensing the principal development during 1986 was the movement of the space and data processing segments of the most widely-used system from the public to the private sector. This shift resulted in increased prices for data and the imposition of certain restrictions on their distribution, thereby influencing the activities of several developing countries, with resultant effects upon DTCD.

37. Work during the year included organization of a meeting in Tunisia to acquaint representatives of the Arab States region with the latest remote sensing technology

and assistance in the planning or design of remote sensing centres in Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iraq and Jamaica. DTCD co-operated with the Government of Jamaica in the use of remotely sensed data for identification of the country's natural resources potential.

38. The public works sector continued to be characterized, as in recent years, by a trend away from planning new large-scale projects in favor of inspection, maintenance and repair of existing structures. During 1986, activities in this area focused on the issues of efficient physical infrastructure and improved supply of services and gave priority to inspection, establishment of data banks, and maintenance and repair of existing facilities. The emphasis on existing facilities was primarily a result of financial constraints. It should be noted, however, that most developing countries still lacked national infrastructure policies and related facility planning.

39. Training was also stressed, with the startup of a large project in India. Ongoing projects in Indonesia, Iraq and Nicaragua were characterized by increased use of micro-computers for project analysis and management, particularly in the field of transportation. Some 30 projects covered coastal protection, inland waterways, road maintenance and research and municipal engineering.

#### C. Public administration and finance

40. The continuing decline in availability of funds for government expenditures generated demands for cutbacks in the civil service and public sectors and influenced the technical co-operation activities of DTCD in development administration during the year. In the climate of economic uncertainty which held sway, Governments were preoccupied with the need to enhance management performance and to improve overall productivity. They increasingly sought DTCD assistance in reviewing the role of public administration in national development and in devising new approaches to economic management. Delivery in this sector grew by 26 per cent as compared with 1985.

41. In 1986, the Department implemented 158 projects in this sector with budgets of \$19.2 million and a total expenditure of \$14.9 million, giving a delivery rate of 77 per cent. Of that, 42 per cent was in Africa, 20 per cent was in Asia and the Pacific, 15 per cent in the Americas and 23 per cent in MEMEI. Interregional advisers undertook 48 missions (compared with 29 in 1985) largely in the field of financial administration, including government budgeting and financial management, accounting and auditing, public enterprise, tax reform and mobilization. Governments also requested advisory services in management development and training, administrative reform, personnel administration and information systems management.

42. The Department gave priority attention to the resolution of the management and administrative problems of countries in Africa. To this end it participated in the formulation of the Special Programme of Action in Administration and Management (SAPAM). (See DP/1987/45.)

43. A large number of field projects, particularly in francophone Africa, was involved with comprehensive programmes of administrative reform. These sought to streamline governmental machinery and to improve personnel management through computerization of personnel records, introduction of manpower planning systems and formulation of national in-service training programmes. In other countries assistance was targeted on such priority areas as measurement of performance and productivity, development of capability to analyse management skills, strengthening policy-making capabilities in national institutions, supporting key institutions and promoting linkages among them.

44. Improving the delivery of services at the local level was a major concern. Many developing countries sought DTCD support in strengthening field structures to reduce bottlenecks and difficulties in the implementation of development programmes and projects. Continued emphasis was placed on increasing the operational efficiency of personnel management systems, both at the national and the local levels, to retain qualified personnel and make better use of available human resources.

45. Although the allocation of resources for in-service training programmes has remained static in recent years, it is none the less significant. In 1986, emphasis was placed on assisting countries to formulate national training policies and to introduce management training programmes for senior-level managers. While practically every developing country has an institute of public administration or a management development centre, assistance was requested, particularly in Africa, to adapt or revitalize the role of such training institutes and to modernize and diversify their programmes. These institutions have shown growing interest in becoming self-reliant in the skills needed to develop their own training materials. The Department co-operated with two non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the training of senior administrators: namely, the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA) at Manila; and the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS) at Brussels.

46. In the area of public finance, many Governments were seeking to strengthen government budgeting, accounting and auditing as an important instrument of public policy and national economic management. Projects in five countries focused on budgetary systems and policies and sought to ensure efficient allocation and use of public resources. Others addressed legislative accountability, administrative control of funds and management of government accounting and auditing. Some projects involved the use of statistical sampling techniques and financial information systems.

47. Other projects sought to strengthen tax policy and administration to help mobilize domestic financial resources. Along these lines projects were carried out in Bangladesh, Guinea-Bissau, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sao Tome and Principe and Trinidad and Tobago in training of tax and customs officials, tax incentives, improving tax administration and initiating reforms in tax policies.

48. In the area of management of financial institutions and structures, projects sought to improve skills and management of development banks (Uganda) and

assessment of aid utilization (Bangladesh). A broader analysis of economic management with focus on financial and non-financial institutions was also undertaken (Peru).

49. In view of the size of the public enterprise sector and the overall deficit associated with it in many developing countries, Governments are increasingly concerned with their improved financial performance. To this end, monitoring and evaluation systems based on modern computer-based information technology were developed with assistance from the Department in Kenya, Bangladesh, Malawi, Panama and Venezuela.

50. New projects in 1986 dealt with such areas as public enterprise monitoring (Malawi and Venezuela), government audit (Bhutan), fiscal reform (Sao Tome and Principe), provincial accounting systems (Papua New Guinea), financial management (Peru), and utilization of project aid (Bangladesh). Other countries asked for assistance in the formulation of projects to create institutes of public administration, to strengthen their civil service commissions and to develop more effective computer centres.

51. Activities undertaken with regular budget support, including research and analysis, were closely related to technical co-operation in the field. The regular programme also funded workshops and seminars to promote exchange of experiences between developed and developing countries and to formulate guidelines for analysing public administration and finance issues. Guidelines on governmental audit standards were finalized and an interregional training programme on effective auditing of major development projects was held in Austria in collaboration with the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutes (INTOSAI), an NGO. Work continued on packages for management training of scientific personnel. An interregional seminar for senior officials on management information systems for major development projects produced a study which will be completed in 1987 and used as training material in future.

#### D. Statistics

52. In the field of statistics, technical co-operation during 1986 was characterized by the end of much of the work associated with the 1980-round of population and census programmes, and the beginning of preparatory work for the 1990-round. This resulted in a drop in delivery of 11 per cent, a drop that is expected to be reversed as the activities focus on the next decade. During the year there was also increasing concern about and special international efforts on the problems of those developing countries that are least advanced in statistics. The trend to an increasing role for micro-computers continued to be marked.

53. There were 153 statistics and data processing projects in 1986, with delivery of \$15.5 million against \$18.8 million in budgets for an implementation rate of 83 per cent. The distribution of expenditures was 36 per cent in Africa; 20 per cent in Asia and the Pacific; 31 per cent in MEMEI; and 13 per cent in the Americas. Seventeen interregional advisory missions took place.

54. Projects for basic data collection and data processing assisted countries in the organization and conduct of censuses, demographic and related surveys and in the strengthening of civil registration systems. Eighty-seven such projects were active in 1986, of which 15 were newly approved. Five countries carried out population censuses with DTCD assistance. Technical expertise was provided in census cartography and organization, data processing, analysis and publication of results. Under the regular programme, two interregional advisors provided ad hoc assistance in demographic and social statistics and data processing.

55. Data processing has long been a bottle-neck in making statistical information readily available to users. To help overcome this, DTCD provided computer hardware, software and related technical skills to speed the processing of data from population and housing census programmes and from economic and social surveys. Advances in technology continued to make possible more reliable equipment at lower cost. Micro-computer systems were, or will soon be, used in support of population and general statistical work in over 40 countries.

56. Training remained an important element in the technical co-operation programme in statistics. Movement of trained personnel to more lucrative jobs in the country or abroad continued to be a problem for virtually every developing country with a national statistical office. Accordingly, most technical co-operation projects included considerable funds for training of nationals. The Department also continued the two noteworthy training projects funded under the regular programme: the on-the-job training programme for junior statisticians and programmers, and the training programme in the Soviet Union in economic statistics and collection and processing of statistical data. The on-the-job programme, which promotes TCDC, continued to generate enthusiasm both among those learning and those willing to share their expertise.

57. The National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), supported by the Department and others, remained a major technical co-operation endeavour of the United Nations development system. It brings together national donors and international agencies to help promote a continuous flow of integrated statistics for development planning, policymaking and administration. By 1986, 27 developing countries were participating in the programme, meeting roughly 75 per cent of the project costs from their own resources. Many participating countries have carried out several rounds of household surveys on a wide range of demographic, social and economic subjects, making good progress in developing data collection and processing capabilities and in building up the necessary institutions. NHSCP gave continued attention in 1986 to the promotion of technical standards, the training of national staff and the exchange of country experiences. Twenty multilateral and bilateral donors provided a total of \$20 million in support to the participating countries. Of this, the share of United Nations agencies was approximately 40 per cent.

58. Within the framework of objectives and approaches set out in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women, an increasing number of household survey, population census and statistical training projects focused on development and use of statistics and indicators on the situation of women, in co-operation with the International Research and Training Institute for the

Advancement of Women. Statistical concepts were improved and training and data collection programmes were expanded to measure the role of women in development, especially in the informal sector.

59. A major UNFPA-funded project continued to provide computer software and training for editing, cross-tabulation, demographic analysis and development of population data-bases. Training workshops were conducted at Baghdad and Kuwait for the ESCWA region countries, at Bangkok for several ESCAP region countries, and at Beijing for nation-wide staff of the State Family Planning Commission. The project also contributed software and took part in training workshops at Moscow for global participants in a demographic training programme, and at Nairobi for ECA-region participants in an ILO training workshop. Several training missions were undertaken to other individual countries and 12 national staff from 7 countries were provided special training at Headquarters. This project also provided ad hoc technical support to several other UNFPA-funded projects.

#### E. Population

60. DTCD work during the year reflected such recent trends in demographic and population training as greater reliance on national resources, increased use of demographic analyses in national development planning, growing use of seminars and workshops to disseminate results of analyses and studies and increased application of micro-computers and demographic software for analysis, population projections, modelling and training. Delivery in this field showed a 12 per cent drop from 1985 levels.

61. There were 83 projects operational, with total delivery of \$6.4 million out of a budget of \$7.6 million, for an implementation rate of 85 per cent. The distribution was 38 per cent in Africa; 23 per cent in Asia and the Pacific; 33 per cent in MEMEI; and 6 per cent in the Americas. Special technical advisers undertook 48 missions during the year. Twenty new projects began operation, covering training and research at national universities, evaluation and analysis of census and survey data and population policy and development.

62. There were 38 country projects and 2 United Nations interregional population training centres providing training in demography and related population studies during 1986. Ninety individuals were granted fellowships to attend the interregional centres, and 61 nationals from 26 countries received grants to institutions other than those supported by the United Nations. Training projects aimed mainly at institution building. A recent trend has been increased interdisciplinary training. One example (which also involves TCDC aspects) was in Togo, where a project provided training and research in population and development to students at the University of Benin and also to graduates from nearby countries.

63. Projects in population dynamics covered evaluation and analysis of demographic data, preparation of population projections and dissemination of data. They focused on completion of the analysis of the 1980-round of censuses and beginning of preparations for the 1990-round. Analyses included estimates of measures of

fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization and, in particular, population growth. The results, which helped increase government awareness of demographic trends and their implications for social and economic development, were communicated to government officials, planners and others through seminars and workshops, a new approach that appeared to work well. In response to increasing demand, computer software was provided to assist countries in preparing analysis and projections. In Zambia, for example, programmes were adapted for use at the national computer centre to analyse population census data, and a users' manual was prepared. National participants were heavily involved in both the analysis and the follow-up dissemination seminar.

64. In the field of population policy and development, DTCDC focused on strengthening capabilities for conducting research on the interaction of demographic, social and economic factors, for formulating population policies, and for integrating population factors into the national development process. Data base systems were established, networks for the dissemination of population-related data set up, staff training programmes carried out and national population commissions and population units supported. In Rwanda, for example, the National Office of Population was assisted in the formulation of comprehensive, integrated population policies as support to development planning.

#### F. Ocean economics and technology

65. During 1986 the Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of DIESA provided substantive support to DTCDC for the implementation of a project in Trinidad and Tobago with total delivery of \$12,000. The project provided substantive support to the Institute of Marine Affairs, which has become an important government agency in environmental studies and marine resources assessment.

#### G. Social development and humanitarian affairs

66. Projects were executed by DTCDC, with substantive support from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) of DIESA, in the fields of social integration and welfare, crime prevention and criminal justice, youth, aging and disabled persons. The Department executed 10 projects in these fields with delivery of \$505,000. Of the funds delivered, 38 per cent was in Asia and the Pacific and 62 per cent in MEMEI.

67. In crime prevention and criminal justice, regional and subregional training courses, seminars and workshops promoted effective and humane policies and programmes. The interregional adviser provided services to nine countries and collaborated with a number of regional and subregional organizations and institutions.

68. The interregional adviser on youth undertook missions to seven countries to assist in developing long-term national policies and programmes within the framework of the objectives for International Youth Year (IYY). Emphasis was placed on strengthening and consolidating the institutional arrangements,

structures and procedures designed to secure effective integration of youth policy on youth into national development planning.

69. At its fortieth session the General Assembly recommended that the Trust Fund for the International Youth Year be continued beyond 1985 to provide support for follow-up activities to IYY. The Assembly also recommended that the Trust Fund be renamed the United Nations Youth Fund. During 1986, 17 projects aimed at promoting participation of young people in the development of their countries were supported from the resources of the Fund or co-financed from grants earmarked by Governments and NGOs. These projects involved such areas as infrastructure development, environment and ecology, training for job development, health care, planning and development support communications.

70. In the field of aging, support was provided to nine projects funded from the resources of the Trust Fund for Aging, which included the Latin America Conference of Gerontology, held in Colombia, and the Workshop on Planning for the Elderly, held in Zimbabwe. Co-operation was also undertaken in conducting a feasibility study on the establishment of a United Nations Institute on Aging, to be located in Malta, and the organization of an expert group meeting for studying the issue.

71. A large-scale institution-building project concerned with the establishment of a National Disability Centre continued in Mauritania, with financial assistance from the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons. Advisory missions were undertaken to five countries. The Voluntary Fund also provided support to 14 projects, representing a commitment of nearly \$550,000. The major emphasis in these projects was training and institution building as means to strengthen national capacities for disability prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities.

## II. SUPPORT SERVICES

### A. Technical assistance recruitment and project personnel administration

72. DTCD recruited 1,228 experts and consultants during 1986 and extended 622. This was significantly more than in any year since 1981, a result of higher budgets and delivery and the resulting increased project activity. Medium- and long-term experts continued to decrease as a proportion of the total; only 16.5 per cent served for more than brief periods, as compared with 17.7 per cent in 1985. This further confirmed the trend for developing countries to request specialized, highly-skilled experts for shorter durations of time as the countries' level of expertise increases.

73. The experts fielded were predominantly divided among the fields of natural resources and energy (39 per cent), economic planning (35 per cent) and development administration (15 per cent), a distribution generally similar to that in 1985. Results of efforts to broaden the base of expertise were mixed. There were 357 experts and consultants recruited from developing countries in 1986, as compared with 377 the previous year, a percentage decline from 33 to 29. There was a slight



decrease (from 5.3 to 5.1) in the percentage of women experts, but an increase (from 2.1 to 2.3) in the percentage of experts and consultants from Eastern European countries.

74. Steps were taken during the year to upgrade the roster and make it more responsive to project needs. Because the roster was previously geared to those more likely to be chosen as long-term experts, revisions have been under way to include more specialized personnel. It is anticipated that improvements to the roster will enable DTCD to respond more fully to legislative mandates concerning the hiring of women and experts from developing countries and other areas and to ensure the universality and integrity of the recruitment process.

75. Progress was also made in 1986 in the computerization of recruitment and administrative functions, in a manner similar to that already in use for equipment and sub-contracts. Calculation and review of rental subsidies for field experts were computerized in 1986, as were data on project-related missions from Headquarters. When fully implemented, the system will permit closer monitoring and easier tabulation of recruitment data, and will facilitate administration of the conditions of service for field personnel.

76. Efforts were also made to streamline operations, including a reduction in the number of forms used and the introduction of procedures to facilitate retrieval of financial data on projects. Plans for internal reorganization were drawn up to increase flexibility in staff assignments and increase efficiency.

77. The working relationship between the Department and government national recruitment services (NRSs) continued to be strengthened. The DTCD Technical Assistance Recruitment and Fellowships Office (TARFO) at Geneva assisted as liaison with NRSs in Europe and North Africa, interviewing candidates presented for consideration in the technical co-operation programme, and contacting NGOs identified by NRSs as potential sources for expertise, mostly short-term. The tenth international meeting of NRSs, hosted by the Department, reviewed the DTCD recruitment performance and found it generally satisfactory. The meeting recommended a number of further steps to be taken by DTCD. (See DP/1987/45.)

#### B. Contracts and procurement

78. In 1986, DTCD delivered equipment in the amount of \$45 million and sub-contracts valued at \$9.2 million, for a total of \$54.2 million, an increase of 29 per cent over 1985. By value, about 19 per cent of all equipment and 34 per cent of all contracts were placed in developing countries during 1986.

79. The reasons for the large overall increase in equipment and contracts can be traced to several factors. First was the jump in project funds budgeted for equipment and contracts, from \$53.9 million in 1985 to approximately \$63.2 million in 1986. The average value per purchase order also grew, from \$12,800 to \$15,400, partly as a result of the increasing sophistication in the type of services and equipment being requested and partly owing to the fall in the value of the

United States dollar. Finally, a reorganization of the DTCD office responsible for this activity resulted in improved utilization of existing resources and increased efficiency.

### C. Training

80. A total of 3,818 training awards were implemented in 1986, including fellowships, seminars, study tours and workshops, as compared with 3,670 in 1985. Fellows and participants from 135 countries were trained in 97 host countries. Resources of developing countries were utilized as much as possible; 1,658 (43 per cent) of the trainees were placed in developing countries. The Department continued to encourage the submission of women candidates, but despite these efforts, a total of only 161 (4 per cent) received training under DTCD projects.

81. The Department participated in the global insurance policy for fellowship holders which was negotiated in 1985. The premium increased slightly in 1986, but it appears that overall the coverage provided is satisfactory.

82. DTCD continued to co-operate with the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs in the United Nations Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNEPTSA). The programme granted 504 new awards and extended 608 current awards. Of the total scholarship holders, 55 per cent attended institutions in Africa and another 13 per cent were trained in other developing countries. The programme encouraged participation by women, with 291 new awards and extensions granted to women for 1986-1987. Several training projects within the programme are now being co-financed by UNETPSA and the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation. Collaboration also continued with institutions granting tuition waivers to South Africans and Namibians.

83. To foster more effective co-operation with Governments and resident representatives/co-ordinators in training matters, DTCD forwarded to UNDP field offices early in 1986 a letter containing guidelines on fellowship procedures. This has already led to measurable improvements in efficiency among the partners.

84. The DTCD Technical Assistance Recruitment and Fellowships Office (TARFO) at Geneva again prepared and disseminated a directory on training facilities in European and neighbouring countries. The 1986 edition reflects more than 500 such courses.

### D. Financial management

85. A redesign of the Project Management System was begun in 1986 to make it compatible with a more advanced method of accessing the project data base. On its completion in mid-1987, the new system was expected to provide users with an expanded and more diversified capability for on-line retrieval of selected project data by area, country and field of activity. This was expected to shorten the time required for programming and production of new reports.

86. The introduction of a micro-computer enhanced the presentation and analysis of historical data on budgets and delivery required by management for proper monitoring of programmes. Data on pipeline projects and outstanding budget revisions, which was previously kept manually, has also been computerized, allowing faster processing and manipulation of information on budgets in process. Further refinements were introduced in the forecasting of programme delivery, resulting in greater accuracy in the estimates.

#### E. Reports

87. In 1986, the Department processed 42 reports and distributed 11 contractors' reports. These included 28 agency terminal reports, 6 technical reports and 8 seminar reports. Depending on the recipient country they were issued in English, French and/or Spanish, with English accounting for 83 per cent. Of the 34 agency terminal reports and technical reports, 13 covered Africa, 15 Asia and 6 the Americas.

88. The Department accessioned 310 documents which were sent to the Information Systems Unit of DIESA for inclusion in their computerized data base. DTCD received 99 derestriction requests for reports listed in the Development Information Abstracts.

### III. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

89. The recent pattern of increasing the integration of food aid with other types of development assistance continued to make close co-operation between the World Food Programme (WFP), other United Nations agencies and NGOs a necessity for enhancing aid effectiveness. With this objective in mind, WFP decided to promote early involvement of co-operating agencies by submitting its project outlines for technical scrutiny even before they reached the stage of project formulation and project summary.

90. In 1986, 70 project documents, including 24 assistance request documents, 36 project summaries and 10 project outlines, were submitted by WFP to DTCD for technical scrutiny. This was fewer than the 74 documents submitted in 1985, but the average value of the projects increased from \$12.5 million to \$13 million. This trend of fewer but larger projects began with the introduction of the Programme's new project cycle and is expected to continue.

91. As a result of the complementarity of WFP and DTCD assistance in many key development sectors, and the targeting of that assistance to low-income countries, WFP sought to enlist greater participation of DTCD in its project formulation or project evaluation and appraisal missions. In 1986, DTCD received six such requests. The Department provided the services of one interregional adviser for the country food-aid planning review carried out by the Programme in Nigeria. It also assisted WFP in the recruitment of a consultant for an evaluation mission of WFP assistance to Kampuchean refugees on the border between Thailand and Democratic Kampuchea.

