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**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

Addendum

SUMMARY

The present addendum to the report on United Nations technical co-operation activities provides detailed information on the activities of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) of the United Nations Secretariat 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; and social development and humanitarian affairs. This report also includes information on DTCD programme support services, and work in conjunction with the World Food Programme.

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## INTRODUCTION

1. In 1989, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD) of the United Nations Secretariat had under execution 997 technical co-operation projects with total delivery of \$162.8 million against current year budgets of \$210.9 million. This addendum to document DP/1990/56 contains information on the substantive and managerial aspects of the work of the Department during the year. Data on project delivery are contained in document DP/1990/56/Add.3.

### I. SUBSTANTIVE AREAS

#### A. Development issues and policies

2. DTCD executed 168 projects in development issues and policies in 1989 with delivery of \$37.1 million in comparison with \$33.2 million in 1988.

3. In 1989 the importance of development planning was highlighted as developing countries sought to maximize benefits from the resources available to them and to mitigate the social costs of economic difficulties, structural adjustment and retrenchment of government budgets and services. To meet these challenges, the Department has strengthened its expertise in directly applicable areas of planning such as public sector investment programming and international technical and financial assistance co-ordination. This includes the development of computerized information systems to improve monitoring and management of these areas and strengthened linkages between financial and overall macro-economic planning and management. In all areas of planning the Department's political neutrality as part of the United Nations Secretariat is increasingly valued by Governments seeking assistance in crucial and sensitive areas related to major policy issues and decisions.

4. Africa continued to receive the bulk of assistance in development issues and policies, with 43 per cent of 1989 expenditures. African countries were assisted in a broad range of planning specializations. For example, in Burkina Faso the focus was on investment programming and macro-economic forecasting models, in Equatorial Guinea on a strengthened national planning system, monitoring public sector investment programming and co-ordinating international aid. Guinea-Bissau was assisted in national macro-economic and sectoral planning and, with funding from the Special Action Programme for Administration and Management in Africa (SAPAM), in financial planning, as well as in aid co-ordination and integrated rural development. Assistance to the Niger and Senegal was for macro-economic forecasting models and computer-operated models linking human resources policies with macro-economic planning and economic adjustment programmes, while in the Comoros it was for planning under the Management Development Programme (MDP).

5. In most of the 35 African countries which received assistance in development planning in 1989, attention was given to public sector investment programming and/or monitoring. Another priority was international aid co-ordination, as in the cases of National Technical Co-operation Assessment and Programmes (NaTCAP)

programmes (Guinea-Bissau), international donors' round tables (Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau) and technical preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Burundi, Comoros, Mauritania and Rwanda). DTCD has accumulated considerable experience and expertise in investment programming and aid co-ordination and in computerized information systems related to these areas. For example, with Regular Programme funding development began on a Public Sector Planning and Management Information System (PSPMIS) to strengthen linkages between national planning (annual or multiannual), annual budgets (development and recurrent) and public sector investment programming.

6. Government budget limitations and retrenchment affecting many African countries as a result of economic problems and consequent adjustment programmes have led to the need to strengthen economic management. Planning projects are meeting this need through increased use of national professionals and more operational, as opposed to advisory, international staff. National staff who have enhanced their expertise through a project in one country have been employed to assist other countries. For example, experience in projects in Mali and Senegal has thus been applied in other African countries.

7. In the Americas, Belize, El Salvador, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Saint Vincent were assisted in project data banks/investment programming, and Costa Rica, Mexico and Venezuela in co-ordinating international technical co-operation. The widespread use of national professionals and of interchange of experience between projects in the Americas has enhanced national capacities and maximized project benefits. With limited indicative planning figure (IPF) funds of the United Nations Development Fund (UNDF) available in much of this region, Governments have broadened the sources of financing for DTCD-executed projects, including funding from Norway and Sweden for a planning project in Nicaragua, and financing from the Inter-American Development Bank in El Salvador, and the European Community in Saint Vincent. In Panama, a critical poverty alleviation project has led to non-governmental organization (NGO) interest in funding innovative small-scale development activities.

8. In the Pacific, DTCD helped Tuvalu to establish a trust fund financed by international donors to enable the Government to meet its recurrent and development expenditures on a continuing basis. This is the first time that aid donors have pooled their resources to provide a long-term financial foundation for a developing country Government. With regular budget funding, work also continued in 1989 on macro-economic planning models designed specifically for the conditions of and application in small island developing countries. The Macro-economic Planning Model for Small Island Economies (MESIC), to be produced with training manuals, and the Regional Economic Model for Island Countries (REMIC) incorporate variables external to the countries' own economies.

9. In the environmental field, large-scale projects aimed at protecting the Black Sea coast and Danube regions began in Bulgaria with resources from UNDP and the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation and Seychelles was helped to incorporate environmental considerations into its national plan.

10. In the field of integrated rural and community development, assistance stressed participatory approaches and use of indigenous resources. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic a new project funded by the European Economic Community (EEC) and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) is helping disadvantaged rural population groups in remote regions to diversify their production and reduce their reliance on narcotic-producing crops, and in the Central African Republic and Liberia, multi-disciplinary village-level projects are providing training for diversified income-generating activities through replicable approaches. In all these projects there is a strong focus on increased participation of women in the development process. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic special attention is being given to mother-and-child care and to women's participation in development; in the Central African Republic assistance to women's groups includes training in income-generating activities, economic management and marketing; and in Liberia, development efforts introduce replicable techniques for reducing women's work-loads.

11. With Regular Programme funding, three interregional workshops were held on key aspects of development planning. In Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, senior policy makers in planning and finance from Africa and Asia dealt with the planning of financial resources for development. Another workshop, held in Mendoza, Argentina, for the Portuguese- and Spanish-speaking countries of Africa and Latin America, was on public-sector investment programming and management, while in Tashkent, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, participants from Africa, Asia and the Americas covered national experiences of the role of social services in achieving far-reaching social and economic changes.

## B. Natural resources and energy

### 1. Mineral resources

12. Total delivery for mineral resources projects executed by DTCD in 1989 was \$15.2 million, up from \$12.5 million in 1988. Most expenditures were in Africa and Asia. There were 120 advisory missions by DTCD technical staff in 1989, the same number as the year before. New requests for advisory services were mainly in mineral sector planning, programming, mineral exploration and processing, organizational strengthening, investment promotion and fields requiring highly specialized expertise.

13. Although the supply and demand imbalance in the minerals sector has been narrowing, most minerals experts expect that reasonably high prices will persist, as will interest in mineral development and mining. In 1989 interest in gold and other precious metals continued and increased in investment programmes, human resources development and efforts to attract private sector involvement in mining and technology transfer.

14. In Africa a number of projects have led to follow-up investment. In Mali, after an important project had identified some 2 million tons of reserves with a content of three grammes of gold per ton, the Government agreed to develop the surface gold mine at Syama with foreign investment. The project has also helped to

define several new gold deposits and has upgraded laboratories. Similarly, in Burkina Faso, following the discovery through a DTCD-executed project of the Perkoa base metal deposit, the Government agreed to develop it with foreign investment. A new project will verify and test geophysical anomalies detected through an airborne survey over the Perkoa area in 1988 to identify additional reserves. In Ghana, a project strengthening the State Gold Mining Corporation is in progress to allow the corporation to enter into joint ventures in developing the major gold mines of Ghana. Another project, near completion, assisted in the creation of the Minerals Commission, responsible for the co-ordination of all mining sector activities. A measure of success is the recent decision to invest new capital amounting to over \$500 million in mineral sector development, including the Ashantee Goldfield. With DTCD support, various Governments have ongoing negotiations related to titanium beach sands, graphite, bentonite, semi-precious minerals and coal.

15. In Ethiopia a DTCD-assisted project helped the Government to identify several very promising gold deposits and assisted in the training up to the Masters degree level at the University of Addis Ababa. DTCD technical co-operation in the legal area also continues in relation to minerals sector investment, and a promotional brochure is to be prepared to describe the country's little known mineral potential.

16. In Angola, the Government requested renewed assistance for the rehabilitation of its geological survey and its capabilities to develop promising mineral resources, while another new project in the Niger will verify the potential of the Liptako-Gourma greenstone belts for base and precious metals.

17. In Somalia, a new project is to identify potential economic mineral targets and to assemble a technical portfolio for investors. Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania have also requested assistance for the development of their mineral resources, while at the subregional level, the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) requested assistance to evaluate its regional potential for bauxite, refractories and lime, as well as soda ash and related products. Projects in Togo and Gabon, while still at the exploration stage, have yielded gold mineralization results which have already attracted investment interest. In Cameroon, limestone potential is being evaluated in connection with cement production.

18. In the Asia region, a project got under way in China to establish a system of computerized exploration field data acquisition, processing and evaluation of mineral deposits and to strengthen the China Geological Information Centre and three geological teams that will be used as prototypes to disseminate modern methods of exploration evaluation throughout the country. DTCD will also help the Korean Institute of Energy and Resources (KIER) to set up a PC-based workstation for the interpretation of airborne geophysical data, and another new project is helping the Geological Survey of Malaysia-Sarawak to monitor and interpret data from an airborne geophysical survey of West Sarawak. In India a major project continued to strengthen and upgrade the Indian Bureau of Mines, while in Thailand DTCD is supporting the development of potash resources in the north-east.

19. In Pakistan, as follow-up to previous United Nations exploration projects and DTCD support in negotiations and investment promotion, a contract was signed with

the Chinese Metallurgical Construction Company for development of the Saindak copper/gold deposits in Beluchistan which entails a significant investment in foreign currency. Also in Pakistan, a major zinc/lead deposit was identified north of Karachi and a follow-up project to begin in 1990 will define reserves and assess the feasibility of mining them. Under another project in Pakistan, assistance was provided for negotiations for a gemstone joint venture agreement of a state mineral development corporation.

20. In the Arab States, Morocco was helped to set up a computerized system for mineral title management and DTCD is helping the Yemeni Joint Project for Natural Resources to manage airborne geophysical surveys and interpret satellite imagery for mineral resources evaluation. In Democratic Yemen the Government is being assisted in the formulation of a mineral exploration plan.

21. In the Americas, a project in Bolivia has evaluated over 17 gold prospects in three geological environments. Two companies are drilling for pre-Cambrian gold and three companies have entered into ventures with co-operatives for the development of gold identified by DTCD. Industrial minerals were also evaluated by DTCD in Jamaica and Paraguay and local industrialists are interested in developing resources in Jamaica. Japan and other countries are interested in setting up mini-plants for fertilizers possibly using the phosphate resources discovered and being evaluated by the United Nations project. In Haiti, negotiations for gold prospects, discovered and evaluated with DTCD assistance, are in progress with foreign investors. Investment is expected to be some \$20 million. Additionally, world class calcium carbonates were evaluated and promotion will be carried out. Some companies have already expressed interest.

22. Two seminars were organized in 1989. The Belo Horizonte Seminar, held on 28 and 29 September in co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce of Minas Gerais and UNDP support, trained Brazilian executives in joint ventures negotiations under new legislation. An Interregional Seminar on Mining Exploration and Investment Potential of West Africa (Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, 11-15 December), organized by DTCD and the Ministry of Mines of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire with UNDP support, facilitated the exchange of information and experience among West African countries relating to minerals sector development and investment.

## 2. Energy

23. DTCD delivery in the energy field during 1989 was \$11.7 million, as compared with \$15.8 million in 1988. A total of 33 advisory missions provided advice on energy policy, resource evaluation and exploration, project design and feasibility studies in the areas of petroleum, coal, natural gas, electric power, energy planning, energy conservation, geothermal, solar, wind and multi-source renewable energy packages, computerized data banks and microcomputer-based energy analysis.

24. In energy planning and policy, 1989 witnessed renewed interest in energy policy management. Less concerned over rising energy prices than in previous years, Governments were anxious to increase the efficiency of energy sector

operations, to reduce non-competitive pricing and to develop national staff capabilities.

25. An important interregional project executed in co-operation with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) addresses energy information and training requirements in the quantitative aspects of energy planning. It has created a United Nations/OLADE Training Centre equipped with microcomputers, projection systems and course material which will provide training in Spanish, English and French. A first pilot workshop was held in December.

26. In the energy conservation area, a project begun in mid-1989 is developing India's first national energy conservation auditing programme. In 1989 energy audit measuring equipment worth \$100,000 was ordered and four energy vans are being constructed locally as prototypes for later mass production. In addition to industrial, transport and residential/commercial sector audits during 1990-1991, the project will assist in analysing the technical, legislative and institutional factors that will shape India's energy conservation effort. National experts will be used for half of all energy audits and regional competence in energy conservation will be promoted through the use of regional lead agencies.

27. Through its work in the energy sector, DTCD is providing practical means of reducing environmental problems in developing countries. For instance, geothermal projects in Bolivia and China (Tibet) are analysing the impact of geothermal fluid production on the environment and the feasibility and cost of reinjecting waste into reservoirs. In Bangladesh a project is reducing power losses and in China a pilot coal-fired power plant is being modernized; both projects will reduce air pollution. Energy conservation projects in India, Peru and Zambia are increasing the efficiency of industrial, transport and residential/commercial sector operations and lowering air and water pollution. In addition, small-scale hydropower projects are being promoted in several countries together with "cleaner" solar and wind energy projects.

28. While oil prices have declined since 1986, energy-deficient countries such as China and India continue to seek assistance for the development of indigenous energy sources to meet energy needs. In 1989, several petroleum sector projects reached their final stages with fruitful results. In China, new petroleum development technologies, such as well logging, sand control and polymer flooding, have been introduced to the major oilfields: Daging, Shingli and Daqang. A strategy for the development of the onshore Nanbao Basin on the coast of Bo Hai was devised and excellent seismic data have been acquired in the topographically difficult carbonate basin in Guizhou Province using vibrioses techniques.

29. In India, two out of three projects which have been providing technical assistance in the last few years to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission were completed in 1989. Under one of these completed projects, pilots for the application of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) techniques were designed and will be tested in a follow-up project. Under the other completed project, three-dimensional seismic surveys were run. The remaining active project has established the Institute of Petroleum Technology.



30. A strong focus of the Department's work in the energy sector is to strengthen national capacities, particularly in such areas as upgrading technical skills, decision-making, financial and economic analysis, negotiation techniques, legislation, and organizational structures. For example, in 1989 advice to Ghana and Nepal helped to strengthen their state petroleum corporations, while in Thailand a graduate programme in petroleum engineering was initiated at Chulalongkorn University.

31. In the conventional energy area, a regional project for the development of a computerized monitoring system for coal mining, both open-cast and underground, in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Turkey and Yugoslavia is in its third year. The project has established a network in these countries to co-ordinate research and development on such a system which will eventually include the monitoring of environmental impacts and automatic control of mining operations. In the next country programme cycle, DTCD will assist those developing countries with known coal resources to exploit them for power generation, while in countries now utilizing coal, the focus will be on conversion efficiency, environmental protection and mining safety.

32. With respect to electricity, the DTCD global large-scale power plant modernization (including fuel conversion) and rehabilitation programme is aimed at increasing the efficiency of power plants, thereby increasing the plants' outputs and operating reliability. Under this programme, projects are under way in China, Viet Nam, Guinea-Bissau and Angola; Nevis, Jordan, Thailand and Egypt have expressed interest in similar projects.

33. Regarding new and renewable energy resources, a new project is demonstrating, testing and promoting solar photovoltaic systems in western China. In Mongolia, a project is making solar, photovoltaic battery chargers for nomadic herdsmen, and another project entails demonstration production of portable wind battery chargers for nomadic herdsmen. This project is also demonstrating large biogas digester systems for farms. A project in Maldives has demonstrated solar photovoltaic lighting systems for public buildings and an agreement was reached with a private vendor to promote photovoltaic lighting kits for families. In Pakistan the fourth and largest solar photovoltaic village (50kW) is now operational. Progress continues on other solar and wind energy projects in Afghanistan, Cuba, Egypt, India and Romania.

34. New projects in geothermal energy include a three-year project in Tibet, China, to optimize power generation at the Yanbajain geothermal power station and to increase the geothermal fluid production of the field. It will also assess the reservoir capacity of the Naggu geothermal field with a view to installing a one-megawatt capacity binary cycle power plant and will explore a promising new area, Nyinzhong. Environmental protection is being taken into consideration in all these activities. The major geothermal project in Laguna Colorada, Bolivia, is approaching a successful conclusion with four deep geothermal wells drilled which produce enough fluid to operate a 5-MW demonstration plant to be installed in 1990.

35. To explore new fields of technical co-operation and exchange experiences gained in projects, seven international meetings were held in 1989: United Nations

Seminar on Petroleum Geology and Geochemistry: Problems and Prospects for Developing Countries (Kiev, USSR, 31 May-6 June); United Nations Seminar on Power Plant Operation, Maintenance, Rehabilitation and Distribution in the Arab Region (Amman, Jordan, 3-8 June); International Workshop on Wind Energy for Developing Countries (Roskilde, Denmark, 20-27 August); United Nations Seminar on Energy Conservation in Developing Countries (Stockholm, Sweden, 3-9 September); United Nations Seminar on Policy and Management of Petroleum Resources in Developing Countries (Oslo, Norway, 25-30 September); United Nations Symposium on Solar Energy Applications in Developing Countries (Lanzhou, China, 23-29 October); and United Nations Meeting on Marine Engineering Geological Survey for Petroleum Exploration in Developing Countries (Guangzhou, China, 30 November-6 December).

### 3. Water

36. Delivery in the water resources sector was \$24.2 million in 1989 as compared to \$19.2 million in 1988. During the year 117 UNDP-financed projects were being executed and 35 interregional advisory missions were sponsored under the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation, covering fields such as water legislation, water well drilling, computerized data management and hydrogeology.

37. The main activities of DTCD in the water resources sector have concentrated on improving rural water supply conditions through exploration and development of ground water, maintaining reserve water points for emergency use in water-short areas of developing countries and strengthening water resources planning capabilities at the national and river basin levels. Activities in water supply have evolved from an earlier concentration on borehole drilling to wider-based water resources planning and management, including training, operation and maintenance and monitoring.

38. Responding to the increasing demand for the transfer of high technology, DTCD is developing computer software and holding training seminars and workshops. At the same time, DTCD acts as a focal point for research and analysis of policy issues concerned with the water resources of developing countries and maintains a steady output of technical publications geared to their needs.

39. DTCD is also responding to increased requests for assistance in relation to preserving the environment in parallel with water resources development. The focus is on reducing water wastage and reducing demand to reasonable levels sufficient to meet human and development needs. One method used to attain these objectives is demand management policies which may entail a combination of economic incentives (water pricing), regulations for water use and legislation. Another is to encourage conservation through planning and strengthening of public policy and administration in an attempt to preserve existing water quality or reduce pollution of surface and ground water.

40. Strategies for identifying pollution sources, controlling water quality and promoting awareness and training have been initiated and tested in some projects. For example, in Brazil a project is attempting to restore polluted Lake Paranao both by reducing the pollution load from Brasilia city and by studying inexpensive

pollution control methods for city use. One element of a water resources master plan being developed in Mozambique is the safeguarding of the lake providing water to Maputo. In Qatar a project examined the relationship between overpumping and sea-water intrusion into ground-water aquifers. In addition, an investigation was made of the rise in ground-water levels in an urban area owing to excess infiltration and storage of sewage water, and remedies were proposed.

41. There has been some effort by DTCD to engage women as agents of development in the water resources sector. Since women are the managers of water, sanitation and health in the household, it is now clear that village-level water projects do not work without the involvement of local women in the operation, maintenance and management of water resources facilities. It has also been found that the introduction of a reliable and accessible water supply has in many cases been the entry point for women to engage in income-generating activities. DTCD is actively engaged in the Task Force on Women and Water of the Steering Committee on Co-operative Action for the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-1990), which has drawn up detailed strategies on the involvement of women in water supply and sanitation projects.

42. Almost all DTCD-assisted projects in this sector are increasingly using computers for storing and analysing data such as rainfall, run-off, river flows, lake levels and aquifer characteristics, and for modelling.

43. DTCD is in the process of developing hydrogeological software in Bermuda and Nepal. This user-friendly software consists of 10 packages and programmes which cover almost all needs related to normal hydrogeological studies.

44. Four major seminars on water resources were convened by DTCD in 1989: Interregional Seminar on Water Resources Management Techniques for Small Island Countries (Suva, Fiji, 26 June-1 July); Interregional Seminar on Water Quality Management in Developing Countries (Warsaw, Poland, 18-22 September); Interregional Seminar and Study Tour on Water Resources Planning and Management in Arid Areas (Tashkent, USSR, 17-25 October); and Interregional Symposium on Water Resources Management in Drought-Prone Areas (New Delhi, India, 27 November-1 December).

45. Most DTCD-assisted projects are aimed at improving the capability of national personnel and stress the sustainability of project results. For example, in Haiti, one project includes the recruitment and financing of five nationals at Government rates, and the Government is committed to continue to employ these nationals after completion of the project.

46. DTCD efforts in the water sector are also supporting Government-executed projects. In Morocco, DTCD is involved in a UNDP-funded project partly executed by the Government which entails the study of deep ground-water resources in selected areas. DTCD maintains some subcontracting responsibility related to mathematical modelling and provides technical advice to the Government in connection with the portion of the project which it executes.

4. Infrastructure: cartography, remote sensing and public works

47. In the fields of cartography, remote sensing and public works, there were 64 projects under execution during 1989 with total delivery of \$9 million, as compared to a \$9.5 million delivery in 1988.

48. Technical co-operation projects in cartography, surveying, mapping and hydrography included institution-building, transfer of technical expertise to national cartographic and hydrographic institutions and provision of training and equipment.

49. Fellowships and grants were awarded to candidates from all regions for studies in data processing, in photogrammetry, cartography/map compilation, cadastral and land information systems, geographical information systems, integrated digital mapping, geodetic science, map reproduction and map printing.

50. During 1989, the Infrastructure Branch of DTCD provided assistance in remote sensing to the Arabic-speaking countries and countries in the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) region. This included advice on the feasibility of particular remote-sensing projects as well as assistance to resource managers in gathering data for locating, managing and monitoring natural resources. Advisory services clarified queries about training programmes in remote sensing, with a focus on the use of satellite remote-sensing data from new sensors, assessing the use of remotely sensed data and identifying remote-sensing requirements for natural resources development.

51. Projects in public works were funded by UNDP, including the United Nations Capital Development Fund, as well as by national, bilateral and other multilateral sources. They also included ad hoc contributions such as participation in World Food Programme (WFP) projects, short-term advisory missions and participation in tripartite review missions and country programming activities. Although some activities in 1989 involved the development of new physical infrastructure, the focus remained on the inspection, evaluation, rehabilitation, upgrading, maintenance and restoration of existing works.

52. New projects stressed training and the transfer of appropriate technology and related equipment. In this context, co-operation between the World Bank and DTCD resulted in a large programme to train Indian nationals in highway construction. Another project in Swaziland is providing training in roads development and is supervising the construction of 21 km of highway financed by an African Development Bank credit.

C. Public administration and finance

53. During 1989 the Department implemented 119 projects in public administration and finance, with a delivery of \$20.8 million as compared with a \$18.6 million delivery in 1988. Interregional advisers in public administration and finance undertook 47 missions, compared with 22 in 1988, in tax administration and resource mobilization, management development and training; government budgeting and

financial management, including accounting and auditing; public enterprise; and administrative reform.

54. With the adverse economic situation in many developing countries, the need to re-examine critical aspects of development administration and to improve management of the public sector has become urgent. The Department's public administration and finance programme has supported developing countries in redefining the role of the public sector and designing administrative policies, structures, systems and procedures to improve macro-economic management and promote human-centred development in accordance with their economic and social development objectives.

55. In the area of public administration systems and training, projects reflected broad concern for organization and management improvement, training and management development, personnel administration and human resources planning, public policy analysis and development, regional and local administration, and information management, including use of computers.

56. A number of projects were designed to support the streamlining and rationalization of government machinery through a comprehensive approach focusing on ministries centrally responsible for policy guidance, co-ordination, resource allocation and control. Support was also given to the development of evaluation machinery and methodology for assessing the impact of administrative reforms.

57. The public administration programme continued to assist developing countries in their quest to optimize the use of their national capacities through the organization of cadres and the strengthening of capabilities of central personnel agencies. A project in Bhutan assisted the Government in identifying the needs of the civil service in a human resources development master plan, strengthening the institutional capacity of the Royal Civil Service Commission and developing an integrated management programme for the civil service. Human resources development, the training of managers and technical personnel in the public sector and the upgrading of national training institutions were central thrusts of this programme. Efforts to increase the role of women in public management also continued.

58. Another important feature was assistance for the improvement of management information systems and increased use of microcomputers in government in order to make information more readily available to decision makers, managers and planners. For instance, projects in the United Arab Emirates provided assistance in computer applications for the administration of municipalities.

59. On behalf of the Management Development Programme (MDP), needs assessment missions were carried out to Cape Verde, the Comoros, Jordan, Kenya and Madagascar. DTCD also supported several projects developed under SAPAM and participated in the inter-agency task force responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Programme. A regional project provided assistance to the Latin American Centre for Development Administration (CLAD) which trained high-level public managers and supported critical aspects of State reform, the modernization of public policies, decentralization and social programmes and research applied to public management.

60. In public finance, the Department assisted Governments in improving resource mobilization, reducing public spending and reforming the public enterprise sector through training and management development, improved tax policy and administration, improved budgeting, accounting and auditing systems and procedures, and increased managerial efficiency and accountability.

61. Tax administration systems were strengthened in the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Malawi, Nepal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Republic of Tanzania through projects aimed at reforming personal and corporate taxation, rationalizing domestic indirect taxation, and expanding customs and excise tax bases. These projects contributed to improved tax assessment and compliance and collection capacity by broadening the tax base, simplifying the tax system and closing tax loopholes.

62. Projects to improve financial management were carried out in several countries. In Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Malawi and Uganda, modern budgetary techniques and systems were introduced or streamlined. In Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Malaysia, Mauritius, the Netherlands Antilles, Sierra Leone and Yemen, projects focused on legislative accountability, administrative control of funds and government accounting and auditing.

63. Information systems strengthened public financial management in several projects. In China the transfer of know-how and training of personnel for the State Economic Information System were supported. In the Sudan, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning was helped to use modern information technology, while in Thailand information systems are improving managerial efficiency through timely support to the government decision-making process.

64. With the computerization of government financial management an ongoing process in most developing countries, in 1989 there was increased interest in advice on modern computer technology for government budgeting, accounting and auditing. In response to this demand, the Department is preparing a publication on computerization of government accounting in developing countries.

65. Many Governments are undertaking reforms to eliminate the financial losses and inefficiencies of public enterprises. In 1989 support to such reforms involved training of accounting and financial managers in Malawi, development of monitoring and performance evaluation systems in Bangladesh and Venezuela, and provision of computer equipment for management information systems and the exploration of divestment possibilities in a number of countries.

66. The Ninth Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance was held from 14 to 23 March 1989. It covered major issues facing public administration and finance systems in developing countries, reviewed SAPAM, identified policy and programme actions to be taken at the national level and formulated recommendations to improve the effectiveness of public sector management. Other meetings organized were: Expert Group Meeting on Government Financial Management in Least Developed Countries (Nicosia, 1-8 November); Expert Group Meeting on Measures to Enhance the Capacity of Management Improvement Agencies in Developing Countries (Brussels, 11-15 December); Interregional Seminar

on Performance Improvement of Public Enterprises (New Delhi, 12-19 April); Interregional Seminar on Software Development for Public Personnel Management (Amman, 1-6 December); Interregional Seminar on Corruption in Government, organized jointly with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Office at Vienna (The Hague, 11-15 December); and Expert Group Meeting and Interregional Seminar on Management Development and Training Modules for Project Management in Developing Countries (Tangier, 15-16 and 18-22 December).

#### D. Statistics

67. During 1989, DTCD executed 196 projects in all fields of statistics and statistical data processing, including informatics. Delivery in this field was \$28.4 million as compared with \$21.3 million in 1988, of which 34 per cent was for Africa. Technical and interregional advisers as well as staff from the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat undertook 149 project-related or direct advisory missions to 84 countries.

68. The programme in statistics receives support from UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), bilateral donors and the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation. The programme supports the efforts of developing countries to strengthen and extend their national statistical services and capabilities. Specific fields of subject-matter include general statistics, national accounts, demographic and social statistics, trade, industrial and energy statistics and statistics on women and special population groups such as disabled persons. In 1989, work related to preparations for the 1990 round of population and housing censuses increased substantially, while other aspects of technical co-operation in statistics also increased or continued at about the same level.

69. Support to statistical data processing is increasing rapidly as developing countries become aware of the advantages of computers and packages in processing, compiling and tabulating as well as in analysing statistical data. In 1989, DTCD executed 152 projects in all fields of statistics which had a data-processing component.

70. Training remained a central aspect of technical co-operation in statistics during 1989. It included on-the-job training, international training through fellowship, study tours, workshops and seminars and local training of staff provided by the technical and interregional advisers. In addition to the training carried out under most projects, the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat organized six training workshops and seminars in 1989. Four were funded by the Regular Programme: Interregional Workshop of Large-Scale Demographic and Social Data Collection Activities for Small Areas (Bangkok, Thailand, 20-24 November), Training Workshop on Disability Statistics (Malta, 27 November-2 December), Training Workshop for External Trade Statistics (Accra, Ghana, 27 November-8 December) and Workshop on the Compilation of National Accounts (New York, 13-17 November). In addition, two workshops were organized with UNFPA support: Population Data Bases and Related Topics (Voorburg, Netherlands, 6-10 November) and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (Nairobi, Kenya, 30 October-24 November). The Regular Programme also continued funding the

interregional project for junior statisticians and programmers and the training programme in the USSR in economic statistics and collecting and processing data.

71. Important support continues to an UNFPA-funded project for population census training in sub-Saharan Africa with multilateral support from Canada. National and subregional courses provided under this project are organized by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) while international fellowship courses are organized with Statistics Canada.

72. A major interregional project executed by DTCO at the global level as an interregional project is the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP). Co-sponsored and/or supported by the United Nations, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the regional commissions, the NHSCP is aimed primarily at the development of household survey capabilities in developing countries as a means of collecting demographic, social and economic data required for policy formulation, planning, programme implementation and evaluation. Unlike many internationally-supported survey programmes, NHSCP supports countries' efforts to develop survey programmes to meet their own needs, according to their own perceptions and priorities. At the end of 1989, 36 developing countries were participating in the programme and 40 missions were undertaken by the Central Co-ordinating Unit to provide advisory services to existing programmes or to help formulate new ones. It is expected that by 1991, 45 countries will take part. NHSCP, in collaboration with the League of Arab States, provides substantive support to the Pan-Arab Project for Child Development (PAPCHILD). This project, funded primarily by the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), the United Nations and UNFPA, enables the ministries of health and social affairs, national child welfare councils, and research and policy institutions to obtain reliable data to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate maternal and child care, health and development policies and programmes in a cost-effective manner. Two workshops related to the PAPCHILD project were held in 1989. NHSCP has also been developing sound collaborative arrangements with the World Bank in connection with the Bank's Social Dimensions of Structural Adjustment project, which includes a permanent household survey programme for the measurement of living standards and a study of the social implications of structural readjustment programmes.

73. An interregional project was established with UNFPA assistance in mid-1988 to support the development of national data bases on women, population and development. Missions were undertaken to several countries to assist in project development. As a result, funding for two country projects, in Cape Verde and Kenya, was secured and work is under way. The interregional project also provided for presentations by advisers and experts of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat at a number of meetings and conferences.

74. A handbook on national statistical data bases on women and development will be published in early 1990. Under NHSCP, Bangladesh and Pakistan have placed special priority on the improvement of statistics on women, in particular the measurement



of women's economic activity. Both countries have now developed surveys to measure more fully women's participation in the economy.

75. The Software and Support for Population Data Processing project, funded by UNFPA, continued to provide computer technical support and assistance to developing countries during 1989, through the development and distribution of software and organization of training workshops in software for editing and tabulating data, demographic analysis and population projections, and ad hoc assistance to UNFPA-supported population activities. Over 600 data processing and demographic software packages were distributed in 1989 and 18 training workshops were conducted during the year.

#### E. Population

76. In 1989 DTCD executed 109 projects in this sector with a total delivery of \$9.6 million as compared with \$9.4 million in 1988.

77. In the area of human resources development, 53 projects were implemented in 40 countries. The Department continued to sponsor international training through the Cairo Demographic Centre and the United Nations/USSR Interregional Training Programme in Population and Development. Two workshops were organized: the International Training Workshop on Microcomputer Applications for Population and Development in Hungary and the International Workshop on Population Projects in Poland. A total of 136 persons (40 per cent women) from 99 developing countries were trained in these international training programmes. In addition, fellowships were awarded at non-United Nations-sponsored institutions.

78. Skilled national experts assumed a greater technical responsibility for projects in 1989. This trend went hand in hand with the emphasis on national training programmes in population through universities and workshops, seminars and ad hoc courses for non-academic audiences. Most programmes in population have now been upgraded to programmes in population and socio-economic development, and microcomputer technology has become an important part of all teaching and research programmes. The increased availability of graduate-level training in developing countries had much to do with the fact that most project management in a number of projects was the responsibility of national personnel. Multiplying the benefits of this national-level training through Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC), African countries exchanged teachers, researchers, computer experts and librarians, country-specific publications and other relevant documents.

79. In preparation for the 1990 round of population censuses, vigorous efforts were made to upgrade skills at different levels of statistical offices through national, regional, interregional and other international technical co-operation programmes. There was greater demand for fellowships for training in computer software applications for demographic analysis, integration of population into development and population policy formulation.

80. In the area of population dynamics, 43 projects were implemented in 38 countries. Major emphasis continued to be on the evaluation and analysis of data

from the 1980 round of population censuses and demographic surveys and on guidelines for the analysis of data from the 1990 censuses. In co-operation with ECA, the Department organized two workshops in Ghana and Liberia to train African demographers and planners in the use of microcomputers for tabulation and analysis of census data. In addition, technical support was given to the Governments of Angola, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Togo and Zaire for the evaluation and analysis of data from the 1980 round of censuses.

81. To strengthen national capabilities in demographic analysis, new approaches were developed and successfully applied in many countries. These include: use of a team of national analysts from government agencies and institutions working with United Nations or national technical co-ordinators; use of microcomputers for analysis and report preparation; training in the use of microcomputers for demographic analysis and population projections; post-census analysis and dissemination of the results through seminars for data users and producers; and extensive publication of results and their distribution to users. These strategies were successfully applied in Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, China, Guinea, Liberia, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia, and are in progress in the current analyses of the censuses of Ghana, Sierra Leone and Somalia.

82. With the need for analysis of census data well established by previous population census rounds, the Department is helping developing countries to incorporate programmes of data analysis and dissemination into the 1990 population census design. A more comprehensive programme of assistance in evaluation and analysis will be proposed along the lines provided for the 1980 census rounds and utilizing the human resources and expertise already developed in the countries.

83. In population policy and development planning, 35 country projects were implemented in 25 countries, primarily in Africa. A number of projects in Asia and Latin America were also assisted by DTCD, often without the services of resident experts. Activities include studies on the interaction of population with social and economic development factors and the formulation of population policies in development planning at national, regional and sectoral levels.

84. The services of resident advisers in population-and-development and short-term consultants for specific topics were provided. Training has been greatly reinforced through short courses for national staff and in-service training, mostly in techniques to integrate population variables into development planning and the use of population and development models and related microcomputer software.

85. While progress in the integration of demographic variables in the planning process was significant in some countries in 1989, it has been relatively slow in others, owing to the paucity of reliable data. In most developing countries, the importance of population and the need to define population policy in the context of development have generally been recognized. Integrated maternal child health and family planning programmes have been increasingly accepted by Governments and the general population.

86. In 1989, concerted efforts were made to include women's concerns in all population projects assisted by DTCDC. Counterpart government agencies and national authorities were asked to pay added attention to women candidates for all relevant training opportunities and to include qualified women candidates in the United Nations roster of international resident advisers and consultants for project vacancies.

87. Progress was made in obtaining special tabulations by sex of demographic and socio-economic data collected through sample surveys and censuses. A microcomputer-based model on women in development, especially in rural agricultural settings, was developed. As empirical data become available, the validity of the model will be tested and it will be appropriately modified.

#### F. Social development and humanitarian affairs

88. During 1989 the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (UNOV/CSDHA) provided substantive support on behalf of DTCDC to \$1.5 million of projects concerned with the well-being of specific social groups and with social development policies and programmes, as compared with \$1.2 million in 1988. A major characteristic of the projects is their focus on building national capacities and developing institutional capabilities for social progress and development.

89. Special emphasis is on Africa in view of its critical social and economic situation. For instance, in Somalia assistance is being provided to develop the new secretariat for the National Council on Social Welfare, established to link public, private and voluntary efforts to improve the well-being of specific social groups. An innovative feature of the project is the effective use made of UNOV/CSDHA-administered trust funds by national project management to organize during 1989 the first national workshop on youth and to introduce training in income-generating activities in rehabilitation services for disabled persons.

90. Promotion of disabled persons through appropriate national institutions is an important area for technical co-operation in the social field. Assistance is being provided to Guinea and Mauritania to develop national centres for rehabilitation of the disabled. Organizations of disabled persons in both countries have received grants from the UNOV/CSDHA-administered Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons to carry out leadership training of disabled persons. In Djibouti a new project co-financed by UNDP, AGFUND and the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons seeks to strengthen national capacities for disability prevention, rehabilitation and equalization of opportunities. These experiences suggest that judicious use of extrabudgetary resources within the framework of the UNDP country programme can mobilize critically-needed resources from many sources for social progress and development.

91. Interregional exchanges have facilitated the transfer of appropriate disability technologies and the building of networks among interested centres and institutions, particularly in developing countries. Resources from the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation financed the International

Meeting on Human Resources in the Field of Disability (Tallinn, USSR, 14-22 August 1989), which developed the "Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability" later endorsed by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 44/70, annex).

92. Resources from the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation continue to play a key role in building national capacities in other areas of social concern as well. These resources co-financed, with the UNOV/CSDHA-administered United Nations Youth Fund, the International Meeting on Establishing and Developing National Machinery for Youth (Bangkok, 8-12 November 1989), attended by senior policy makers, planners and scholars from 20 developing countries, which developed "Guidelines on establishing and developing national co-ordinating machineries in the field of youth" for use by policy makers, planners and administrators.

93. The United Nations Regular Programme resources also financed the Interregional Seminar on Statistics and Indicators on the Social Situation of Families (Yalta, USSR, 5-15 December 1989), which was organized with joint substantive backstopping from UNOV/CSDHA and the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The seminar report, which provides guidelines for the collection and analysis of data related to family issues, will be issued as a technical publication.

94. The need for advisory services continued to grow steadily during 1989 as evidenced by an increasing number of requests received and advisory missions undertaken. DTCD interregional advisers on youth policies and programmes and on crime prevention assigned to UNOV/CSDHA provided on request high-level advice and assistance on policy design, programme formulation and evaluation through 26 missions to 16 developing countries.

95. In addition, Regular Programme resources of DTCD enabled UNOV/CSDHA to respond quickly and efficiently to a number of requests for short-term advisory services in the social field to Cameroon, Ghana, Iraq, Paraguay, Tunisia, Uganda and Yugoslavia.

## II. SUPPORT SERVICES

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

96. The 1989 delivery for project personnel was \$82 million as compared with \$74.6 million in 1988. Africa led the increase with 44 per cent of the total (\$36.1 million), followed by Asia and the Pacific with 18 per cent (\$14.9 million), the Middle East with 15 per cent (\$12.2 million), interregional with 12 per cent (\$9.6 million) and the Americas with 11 per cent (\$9.2 million).

97. Developing countries continued to demonstrate discriminating abilities in specifying the assistance they needed. As in 1988, more than four out of five technical co-operation personnel fielded were short-term and high-level consultants. Many of these were eventually identified, and their services specifically requested by recipient countries.

98. As in 1988, expertise in the physical sciences was supplied mostly by the economically advanced countries. Developing countries had comparatively better opportunities in providing expertise in the behavioural fields including public administration, population management, social development, economic development planning, and statistics. Overall, 63 per cent of recruits came from the developed countries.

99. DTCD organized the first international workshop for the training of senior cadres of national recruitment services (NRS) pursuant to the recommendations of recent biennial NRS meetings, including the eleventh in 1988. Its aim was to provide senior officers of NRS in developing countries with opportunities to observe the operations of similar institutions in economically more advanced countries, to analyse them and to ascertain lessons from operations that would be useful to developing countries in organizing new NRS or improving existing ones. The longer term goal was to help increase the recruitment of experts and consultants from developing countries in United Nations technical co-operation programmes. The Technical Assistance Recruitment and Administration Service (TARAS) and the Technical Assistance Recruitment Fellowships Office (TARFO) of DTCD will formulate appropriate guidelines for use by developing countries in the organization and management of their NRS.

100. Co-operation with NRS continued along both traditional and new lines. The use of facsimile communications with NRS enabled the Department quickly to obtain suitable candidates for posts under urgent recruitment. Recommendations of the 1988 NRS meeting were reviewed and considerable efforts made to implement them.

101. The Department collaborated with the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) in planning a special meeting to analyse and expand the role of women in technical co-operation projects, as recommended by the 1988 NRS meeting. DTCD offered to ICSC the opportunity of utilizing part of the 1990 NRS meeting for the special meeting on women.

102. Efforts to improve internal operational activities continued. A study was made of methods to simplify procedures for special service agreements, including the elimination of unnecessary and redundant activities, reduction of forms in use, and the promotion of lump-sum special service agreements, all of which were expected to reduce significantly administrative support costs. Reimbursable loan arrangements with companies for the services of experts and consultants were also reviewed for possible improvements. TARAS likewise initiated the compilation and updating of written procedures for recruitment and administration. Receipt of a small number of personal computers enabled TARAS to start the computerization of recruitment and administration activities of a limited number of staff members, and the immediate rostering of individuals found suitable for technical assistance project posts.

103. The innovative thrust in TARAS administration was pursued with a comparatively slimmer personnel complement. As in recent years, somewhat stabilized project budgets required more recruitment activities owing to the shift into more short-term consultant services, and more intensive administrative action dictated by the stress on a more responsive system of project execution. These efforts

shortened recruitment periods and generally made administrative operations cost-effective.

#### B. Contracts and procurement service

104. In 1989, DTCD issued purchase orders and contracts for the total amount of \$46.5 million compared to \$39.1 million in 1988. Purchase of equipment accounted for about 85 per cent of the total value; the remaining 15 per cent was for the provision of services. In 1988, the respective rates were 82 per cent and 18 per cent. By value, about 32.2 per cent of all purchase orders and contracts issued in 1989 was placed in developing countries, slightly more than in 1988.

105. Further improvements were achieved in the application of the on-line computerized tracking system. This system, which monitors shipments from vendors' premises to final destinations and compares scheduled versus actual delivery, shipping and arrival dates, has substantially reduced delivery time to the benefit of the field projects. In addition, more systematic use at substantive, operational and programme support levels of reports generated by the Automated Purchasing and Payment System (APPS) has reduced lead times and enabled the timely processing of procurement requests.

106. DTCD continued its co-operation with the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office (IAPSO) and participated in the Fourteenth Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group held in Stockholm, Sweden, in April 1989.

#### C. Training

107. Expenditures for fellowships and training components amounted to \$29.0 million in 1989. Asia and the Pacific had the largest share of expenditures, 38 per cent or \$11.2 million, Africa had 35 per cent or \$10.1 million, the Mediterranean, Middle East and interregional programmes had 23 per cent or \$6.6 million, and the Americas had 4 per cent or \$1.1 million.

108. A total of 4,045 training awards were implemented in 1989, including fellowships, study tours, seminars and workshops, as compared with 4,141 in 1988. Nationals of 154 countries were trained. Most placements were made in the United States of America, followed by the Congo, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and India. Resources of developing countries were utilized as much as possible in the training and over half of all trainees were placed in developing countries, a total of 2,146. DTCD has continued to give particular attention to women and 835 female trainees received DTCD awards in 1989.

109. The Department continued to co-operate with the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA). In 1989 contributions and pledges amounted to \$4,766,994, a slight increase over the previous year. The Programme continues to emphasize training at technical and first degree level in Africa. During this reporting period, UNETPSA sponsored 1,208 South African and Namibian students world wide, over half of whom are women. The Programme continues to co-operate with

scholarship agencies, NGOs, and educational institutions in co-sponsorship arrangements. In preparation for Namibia's independence, UNETPSA has trained over 750 Namibians since 1982. Several of the newly elected members of the Constituent Assembly in Namibia undertook studies under UNETPSA. The Programme undertook an evaluation in September 1989, the recommendations of which will be implemented starting in 1990.

110. As a result of the arrangement of Mutual Co-operation signed between DTCD and the Provincial Government of Quebec in 1988, four fellows were granted a tuition reduction to undertake graduate studies in the Province of Quebec.

111. The Technical Assistance Recruitment Fellowships Office (TARFO) of DTCD in Geneva, which is responsible for placement and administration of fellows and study tour participants in Europe, acted on 1,079 fellowships in 1989. As the inter-agency focal point on fellowship matters, TARFO hosted the biennial inter-agency Meeting of Senior Fellowship Officers in November, where it took a lead role in co-ordination of fellowship evaluation. TARFO continues to issue the annual Directory of Training Courses and Programmes, which provides authoritative and comprehensive information on development training facilities in Europe and neighbouring areas, with emphasis on training facilities for TCDC.

#### D. Financial management

112. The use of office automation equipment continued to be a priority in 1989 to achieve greater efficiency and accuracy in the financial management of technical co-operation projects.

113. A new applications programme which simplifies the updating and production of budget documents on personal computers was developed early in 1989. The Financial Management and Budgetary Control Service (FMBCS) installed this applications programme in the personal computers in substantive divisions of DTCD and periodically updates the data bases to provide users with the most recent information on authorized project budgets in the DTCD Project Management System master file. Training on the new system was provided by FMBCS to staff. Maintenance of the applications programme on personal computers will continue until installation of a local area network (LAN) capability.

114. Preparations are under way to establish a LAN in FMBCS. The network will link several personal computers to a file server and permit users to access and edit data from any personal computer in the LAN and to download from the mainframe. Arrangements will also be made to transmit mail electronically within the United Nations system.

115. The downloading of financial data from the mainframe to personal computers as well as the sharing of data applications from other systems will significantly decrease the volume of reports produced in hard copy and provide management with more up-to-date information on project and programme budgets and implementation.

### E. Reports

116. In 1989 the DTCD Reports Unit processed 114 documents. There were 58 project reports including 39 agency terminal reports, 8 technical reports and 11 seminar reports covering the range of departmental fields of activity. Of the 39 agency terminal reports, 17 covered countries in Africa, 17 in Asia, 4 in the Americas and 1 in Europe. Six non-project documents were also processed. A significant new development was the high number of documents translated (50). Of those, 19 were for the Tashkent Interregional Seminar on National Experience in Achieving Far-reaching Social and Economic Changes for the Purpose of Social Progress (5-13 December) and 14 for the Addis Ababa Seminar on Strengthening the Institutional and Managerial Capacity of African Countries in Development Planning (27 November-1 December).

117. Some 305 documents were accessioned and entered on the computerized data base of the Information Systems Unit, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Derestriction requests were received for reports listed in the Development Information Abstracts which were issued every two months by that department; the responsibility for the issuance of those abstracts was transferred to DTCD effective 1 January 1990.

### III. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

118. During 1989 the experts and consultants of DTCD were closely involved in formulating and appraising 27 developmental food aid projects valued at \$540 million in 23 countries. Three experts/consultants of the Department also took part in evaluating the development impacts of food aid projects in three countries.

119. Since the establishment of the World Food Programme (WFP) under the joint responsibility of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1962, large quantities of multilateral food aid transfers have been made through the Programme. These transfers were made not only for alleviating human tragedies stemming from recurrent droughts and emergency operations but also for promoting rural development initiatives through food-for-work activities. In these instances food is used as incentive or part payment of wages to promote agricultural and rural development, the construction of infrastructures such as rural roads, water wells and water catchments and irrigation canals; the education of school children as well as the promotion of rural literacy programmes and vocational training.

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