

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



# UNDP

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## COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

### Consideration and approval of country programmes

#### FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR SINGAPORE

#### UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Singapore for the period 1982-1984

Illustrative IPF for 1982-1986: \$7 500 000

#### INTRODUCTION

1. The fourth country programme covers a three-year period, from January 1982 to December 1984, to enable planning flexibility in a changing economic situation. The duration of the third country programme was also three years.

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Note: In accordance with decision 81/15, adopted by the Governing Council on 27 June 1981 (E/1981/61/Rev.1, Annex I), the country programme for Singapore is being submitted to the Council without an accompanying note by the Administrator.

The previous country programmes for Singapore and the accompanying notes by the Administrator were issued under the document symbols DP/GC/SIN/R.1 - DP/GC/SIN/R.3 and DP/GC/SIN/R.1/RECOMMENDATION - DP/GC/SIN/R.3/RECOMMENDATION, respectively.

2. The programming exercise for the fourth country programme began in December 1979. The ongoing activities were first reviewed to provide a reference for the planning of the country programme. This was followed by the identification of new project proposals. The specialized agencies of the United Nations development system were invited to comment on these proposals. After close consultation with the concerned ministries and statutory bodies, the ultimate selection of the proposals was made jointly by the UNDP Regional Representative and the Revenue Division of the Ministry of Finance, which is the government co-ordinating body for UNDP matters.

3. The resources available for programming over the fourth country programme period were first estimated at \$5.75 million, including three-fifths of the illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) for the 1982-1986 period and the carryover of resources from the last IPF cycle. The UNDP decision in November 1980 to undertake programming on the basis of 80 per cent of the illustrative IPF necessitated a review of the projects which were to be included in the fourth country programme. The result was that seven projects totaling \$2.76 million had to be deferred until such time as the UNDP determines whether the full illustrative IPF would be available. The total UNDP input in the revised country programme is estimated at \$4.17 million. A financial summary is contained in the Annex.

4. Technical assistance, though relatively small in monetary terms, represents a significant ingredient in the development process in that it provides for selective inputs, such as specialized expertise and fellowships, which the Government would have difficulty obtaining otherwise. UNDP assistance requested in the third country programme is basically to support the upgrading of technology in selected industries and the development of manpower in education, vocational training and public administration. These are geared towards the Government's objective to develop Singapore into a modern economy based on science, technology and skilled personnel.

#### UNDP TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ENVISAGED IN SUPPORT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

##### Occupational safety and health

5. Industrialization, launched in the early sixties, has brought with it a greater number of industrial accidents. The Government has established industrial safety and health standards and has been enforcing them through the Factory Inspectorate and the Industrial Health Division of the Ministry of Labour. However, the administration of promotional, training, consultancy and research activities in this important area has not been very effective as both of these government agencies have been preoccupied with enforcement functions. There is also a lack of centralized planning for these activities.

6. UNDP assistance is being sought for developing the local capacities to provide training, consultancy and research services in the field of occupational safety and health. The UNDP input during the 1982-1984 period is estimated at \$462,000.

### Public services development

7. UNDP assistance is required to supplement the Government's efforts in developing expertise in the public services sector. The Public Service Commission needs assistance in the form of fellowships for its training programmes in public administration, mass media communications, computer services, taxation, labour statistics, town and country planning and auditing. The requirement for UNDP assistance for 1982-1984 is estimated at \$242,000.

8. The Management Services Department is the Government's in-house management consultancy organization. UNDP has been requested to provide expert services and fellowships to the Department for the development of expertise in operations research, management information services and organizational analysis/development. The UNDP input for the 1982-1984 period is estimated at \$175,000.

### Construction materials assessment

9. Land in Singapore is being taken up rapidly by housing, industrial and public development projects. The Government therefore intends to carry out a survey of available sites for the production of such construction materials as clay, sand and granite.

10. The Public Works Department has been assigned to undertake this activity. The survey involves mineral exploration and reserve evaluation, in which the Department has very little expertise. UNDP assistance is therefore requested to train the personnel to carry out the survey through the provision of expert services and fellowships. The UNDP input is estimated at \$273,000 for the 1982-1983 period.

### Technical education

11. Technical and vocational education will be further emphasized during the next five years to meet the increasing demand for technicians and skilled workers. Priority will be given to training the teaching staff and to the design and development of the curricula and training methodology of the existing technical education institutions.

12. Enrollment for technician training in the two existing polytechnics - the Singapore Polytechnic and the Ngee Ann Technical College - is expected to increase from 8,000 to 13,000 by 1986. These institutions specialize in engineering courses. The Singapore Polytechnic is currently receiving UNDP assistance in developing the instrumentation and control programme in the Electrical and Electronics Department. Continuing assistance during the 1982-1983 period will be in the form of advisory services and fellowships. The estimated UNDP input is \$155,000.

13. The Vocational and Industrial Training Board (VITB) will offer more skill-specific courses in the engineering and services trades. Five new engineering and two new commercial institutes will be established, while enrollment in vocational institutes is expected to ultimately double to 24,000.

The VITB received UNDP assistance under the third country programme for the development of aptitude testing and selection procedures and for the preparatory phase of the Commercial Education System project. A Resource and Staff Training Centre will be established by the VITB and further assistance is required in the training of its instructors and in the design and development of curricula for advanced training programmes at the Centre. The UNDP input is estimated at \$534,000 for 1982 and 1983.

14. A third polytechnic is expected to be set up in 1984 which will provide courses in business, computer systems, hotel and tourism operations and applied arts for a student population of 5,000. A task force has been formed to guide the establishment of this institution. UNDP assistance was provided in 1981 for a mission by the polytechnic formulation task force to a number of institutions abroad. Further assistance has been requested for the services of a consultant on the development of the Hotel and Tourism Studies Department of the proposed polytechnic in 1982. The UNDP input is estimated at \$8,000.

#### Civil aviation

15. To meet the demands of air traffic in the 1980s and beyond, the Government has embarked on a massive project to develop the Changi Airport at a cost of S\$1,700 million. The project consists of two phases. The first phase was completed in 1981. It involved the construction of a new runway, a passenger terminal building, parking aprons, roadways, cargo and maintenance facilities and ancillary buildings. The second phase is scheduled to be completed in 1986. It involves the construction of a second runway, a second passenger terminal building and other facilities.

16. Temporary difficulties have arisen in the management and operation of the new airport. UNDP assistance is sought to provide short-term consultancies and fellowships for management and operational staff to obtain practical experience abroad. The UNDP input is estimated at \$300,000.

#### Materials technology and applications centre

17. To promote higher value-added and higher skill and technology intensive industries, the Government is undertaking the development of research and development programmes in selected fields. One suitable area is materials science, since materials constitute about 96 per cent of the total input to products in the major industries of Singapore.

18. Accordingly, the Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SISIR) is planning to establish a Materials Technology and Applications Centre. The activities of the Centre will include materials and product testing and evaluation services, advisory assistance in technology for production processes, and the dissemination of information on materials and related technologies. UNDP assistance is sought to train the required personnel, to engage foreign experts and to develop a modern laboratory facility. The UNDP input is estimated at \$457,000.

Ongoing projects

19. The fourth country programme will also provide for UNDP assistance in respect of 15 ongoing projects. A total UNDP input of about \$1,640,000 is required for the following projects:

- Telecommunications Training Centre (SIN/71/514)
- Animal Waste Management and Utilization (SIN/74/006)
- Telecommunications Engineers Training (SIN/74/020)
- Export Credit Insurance Scheme (SIN/75/003)
- Advanced Training for the Department of Civil Aviation (SIN/77/001)
- Telecommunications Planning and Development (SIN/78/001)
- Management Supervision and Evaluation of Schools (SIN/78/003)
- Development of Aptitude Testing and Other Selection Procedures for VITB (SIN/78/004)
- Workshop Curriculum and Staff Development Programme for Ngee Ann Technical College (SIN/78/005)
- Civil Aviation Flight Operations Inspector (SIN/78/007)
- Seamen's Training at the Shore-Based Ratings Training School (SIN/78/008)
- Assistance for Curriculum Development for the Singapore Polytechnic (SIN/78/009)
- Assistance to the National Productivity Board, Phase II (SIN/78/011)
- Development of an Institutional Capability to Provide Supporting Technical Services to Industry (SIN/78/013)
- Veterinary Public Health Institute (SIN/78/014)

Relationship with activities at the intercountry level

20. The fourth country programme for Singapore is complemented by activities in the intercountry programme, although there are no direct linkages between the programmes. The more significant of Singapore's intercountry projects are the Civil Aviation Training Centre and the Regional Training Programme in Frequency Management and Monitoring at the Telecommunications Training Centre. Other areas of participation at the intercountry level include labour administration, maritime training, medicine and health, vocational education and activities of the IAEA.



Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

A. Resources

(a) IPF and other resources	\$
(i) Illustrative IPF for programme period (1982-1984)	4 170 000
(ii) Carry-over from previous IPF cycles	1 646 000
(b) Provision for adequate programming	-
TOTAL	5 816 000

B. Use of resources

(a) Programmed	
(i) Ongoing projects	1 639 518
(ii) New projects and new phases included in the country programme	2 523 415
(iii) Earmarked for specific objectives and activities for which projects are to be worked out at a later stage	-
Subtotal	4 162 933
(b) Reserve	819 067
(c) Unprogrammed balance	834 000
TOTAL	5 816 000

C. Financial distribution of programme, by sector

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Ongoing projects</u>	<u>New projects</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	\$	\$	\$
02 General development issues	5 900	416 820	422 720
03 Natural resources		272 900	272 900
04 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	672 378		672 378
05 Industry	251 720	845 210	1 096 930
06 Transport and communications	217 300	300 000	517 300
07 International trade and development finance	16 650		16 650
11 Education	475 570	688 485	1 164 055
TOTAL	1 639 518	2 523 415	4 162 933

