



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

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/1986/48/Add.1

17 April 1986

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-third session
2-27 June 1986, Geneva
Item 7 of the provisional agenda

S U P P O R T

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 of the Secretary-General 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 the main substantive areas of DTCD: 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 discussion of operationally completed projects, information on DTCD management support services, and an overview of work of the Department in conjunction with the World Food Programme (WFP).

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Introduction.....	1 - 7	3
<u>Chapter</u>		
I. SUBSTANTIVE AREAS.....	8 - 78	4
A. Development issues and policies.....	8 - 15	4
B. Natural resources and energy.....	16 - 43	5
C. Public administration and finance.....	44 - 57	10
D. Statistics.....	58 - 64	13
E. Population.....	65 - 70	14
F. Ocean economics and technology.....	71	16
G. Social development and humanitarian affairs..	72 - 78	16
II. PROJECTS OPERATIONALLY COMPLETED IN 1985.....	79 - 96	17
A. Introduction.....	79 - 81	17
B. Description of projects.....	82 - 96	17
III. SUPPORT SERVICES.....	97 - 111	19
A. Technical assistance recruitment and project personnel administration.....	97 - 102	19
B. Contracts and procurement.....	103 - 104	21
C. Training.....	105 - 107	21
D. Financial Management.....	108 - 109	22
E. Reports.....	110 - 111	22
IV. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME.....	112 - 115	22

Introduction

1. The United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, whose activities in 1985 are described in this addendum, executed 1,352 projects with expenditures of \$ 127.2 million during the year. The Department continued to assist developing countries in its field of competence, carrying out projects in development planning, natural resources and energy, development administration and finance, statistics, population, ocean economics and technology and social development and humanitarian affairs.
2. In development planning, the Department helped strengthen planning for sustained growth and supported efforts towards improved mobilization, co-ordination and utilization of resources. For example, DTCD helped draw up an economic recovery programme for Guinea. Roundtable meetings of donor countries to which the Department provided assistance contributed to the identification of development problems and approaches to their solution in Burkina Faso and Mali.
3. In the minerals field, changes in world market conditions have led countries increasingly to request expert services in exploration for gold and in the strengthening of relevant institutions. Several exploration efforts, such as those in Benin, Ghana and Mali led to the discovery of significant mineral deposits. Other activities in natural resources and energy included the development of a unique microcomputer energy planning software package; assistance in water supply to drought-stricken African countries; and application of remote sensing to natural resources development.
4. DTCD efforts in the field of development administration assisted developing countries in the improvement of public administration, public financial management and public enterprises. For example, the Department helped to modernize the basic administrative structure of Equatorial Guinea, and in the United Arab Emirates, introduced information systems for more effective decision-making. Projects in several countries focused on strengthening Government budgeting, accounting and auditing systems.
5. Technical co-operation in statistics aimed to increase the capabilities of the developing countries in demographic and social statistics, national accounts and statistical organization. These efforts assisted, for example, the first nation-wide population census in the Lao People's Democratic Republic and contributed to continuing advances in microcomputer applications.
6. In population, DTCD executed projects on demographic evaluation and analysis, population policy and development planning and collection and the processing of demographic data.
7. A discussion of projects operationally completed during the year is included in this addendum, as is information on the management support services provided by the Department and certain aspects of the work of the World Food Programme.

/...

I. SUBSTANTIVE AREAS

A. Development issues and policies

8. In many developing countries, the critical importance of formulating and implementing appropriate economic and social policies continued to place development planning at the centre of efforts to revive sustained growth. African countries, especially, have had to face the effects of both the global economic crisis and severe regional calamities.

9. DTCD has continued to assist many developing countries, and especially least developed countries (LDCs), in strengthening their capacity to assess economic and social situations; to formulate realistic strategies; to manage their implementation; and to negotiate with external partners. These efforts encompass assistance in reformulating development objectives and recovery programmes; co-operation in establishing investment data-banks and monitoring cells; helping to create mechanisms for co-ordination of external assistance; and substantive preparation of donors' roundtables. In several countries, assistance at the central national level is complemented by assistance to regional (subnational) development planning and activities involving popular participation and self-help projects in the form of integrated rural development. In addition, training is pursued either locally, through in-service training or special courses, or through the provision of study tours and fellowships. Several interregional workshops on special aspects of development planning have also been conducted.

10. The Department has placed particular emphasis on introducing the concept of planning as a dynamic, continuous process, which includes strengthening the ability of countries to diagnose and evaluate evolving economic and social factors. This approach helps co-ordinate long-term strategies with short-term constraints and decisions. It should be stressed that efforts in this regard were made in close collaboration with UNDP, be it at headquarters or in the field, and through the joint evaluation of planning projects, and substantive contributions to country programming exercises and roundtable preparations. Co-operation is also developing with the World Bank, as well as with regional development banks, aimed at co-ordination and complementarity of effort as well as at launching joint activities.

11. During the year, the Department executed 254 development planning projects in 91 countries, with delivery of \$27.1 million against budgets of \$28.3 million. By region, 34 per cent of expenditures were in Africa; 15 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean; 28 per cent in the Middle East, Mediterranean, Europe and Interregional (MEMEI); and 23 per cent in Asia and the Pacific. There were 78 missions undertaken by interregional advisers.

12. While most DTCD activities mentioned in last year's report continued, several new activities were launched and some ongoing projects were adapted to respond to economic crises. For example, through regular programme-funded missions to Guinea, the Department helped the Government prepare an economic recovery programme and co-ordinate the contributions of several specialized organizations and consultants. An umbrella project began in Benin covering national accounts, planning and demography. It was jointly funded by UNDP and the World Bank. In Burkina Faso, a large planning project, including the formulation of a macro-economic framework, the establishment of an investment data-bank cell and regional (subnational) programming has been launched.

/...

These efforts will be coupled with the preparation of a roundtable. In Mali, a DTCD planning team was instrumental in preparing a second roundtable. In Zaire, DTCD co-operated in the preparation of the first development plan and in substantive contributions to the preparation on the part of the Government for the World Bank consultative group.

13. Requests for the establishment of investment data-banks resulted in several interregional missions, and co-operation to that end developed in Peru and Venezuela with Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and UNDP funding. An agreement was also reached with the African Development Bank (AfDB) for co-operation in this field. In Bangladesh, a project to facilitate co-ordination of external aid and monitoring of investment projects has been enlarged.

14. In the field of integrated rural development, particular emphasis was placed on local grass-roots community development and on increasing the participation of women. Related to this, more use was made of local and national staff. Also, increased attention was paid to linking local and district-level activities with those at the central level, including the collection and evaluation of data for preparing development programmes. An interregional workshop was convened to analyse community-based approaches to rural development. Two projects, one in Oman and another in Swaziland, received awards for achievement at the international conference in Nairobi on the United Nations Decade for Women. These projects have been executed in co-ordination with several bilateral and multilateral agencies. The project in Oman is multidisciplinary in nature, and has trained a large number of women volunteers to promote self-reliance and individual initiative. The Swaziland project emphasizes training for income generation, use of appropriate technologies and establishing health-related day-care centres. The success of the latter has drawn women trainers from other countries, including Lesotho, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda, to participate in training courses provided under the project.

15. Through its interregional advisers in development planning, DTCD assisted several Governments and UNDP in the formulation of new country programmes for the IPF fourth programme cycle. This is consistent with the Department's mandate to provide planning assistance in support of the country programming exercise in general, in addition to the specific areas of DTCD sectoral competence. In liason with UNDP, several evaluations of planning projects were also carried out. Support to WFP through review of new projects and evaluations continued.

B. Natural resources and energy

1. Minerals

16. Technical co-operation activities in the minerals field in 1985 covered all aspects of this sector, with special emphasis on institution-building, general and targeted exploration, rehabilitation of mines, training, planning, mining legislation and contract negotiation, supply of equipment and application of computer techniques - in particular, micro-computer applications. Assistance in the rehabilitation of existing but inefficient mines has increasingly been requested by developing countries, mainly as a result of continuing weak markets for minerals and metals, which made it more profitable to improve existing facilities than to open new ones.

/...

17. A total of 147 projects were operational in 1985, with delivery of \$13.1 million against budgets of \$15.3 million. The distribution of expenditures was 57 per cent in Africa; 16 per cent in Asia and Pacific; 10 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean; and 17 per cent in MEMEI. Two projects were executed in more than one country and promoted regional co-operation. There were 46 missions to developing countries by interregional advisers.

18. Current world economic trends have caused the Governments of developing countries to turn increasingly to the evaluation and development of gold resources wherever potential for such production may exist. The Department has provided technical advisory services and technical support in the evaluation and development of gold resources for many countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

19. A notable exploration success was achieved in Mali, where some 10,000 sq km were surveyed by geochemical methods, leading to the definition of several mineralized zones. Further detailed work indicated potentially mineable gold mineralization grading up to 15 grammes of gold per ton with average grades of roughly 2 grammes per ton. These deposits should be amenable to bulk mining methods. In Benin, where small alluvial gold deposits have been identified, the Department has been assisting in the development of artisanal scale mining methods that can be carried out by individual workers and co-operatives.

20. In India, specialized technical services have been provided to Bharat Gold Mines Ltd., the country's major gold producer. This enterprise operates some of the world's deepest mines, and the Department has been providing consultancy services in rock mechanics and in rock-burst monitoring and ground control as well as dust control and ventilation. Because there are considerable quantities of gold contained in waste and tailings heaps at the Indian mines, DTCD has been assisting in developing suitable heap-leaching technology for the extraction of the gold.

21. Co-operation with the World Bank has increased. One notable example is the assistance provided by the Department to the State Gold Mining Corporation of Ghana in the supervision of activities carried out by a group of Canadian consulting firms aimed at increasing production from the state gold mines. This rehabilitation is primarily financed with credit from the International Development Agency (IDA). The Department provided specialized advisory services to help select the external mining companies concerned and to help negotiate the management agreement that was ultimately concluded with them.

22. In the Latin American and Caribbean region, two projects started in Guyana. One provides support for the Geology and Mines Commission for research and laboratory work, with the objective of strengthening the Government capability in chemical and geochemical analyses. As a part of this project, a major chemical laboratory will be rehabilitated and national staff will be trained to replace expatriate personnel after the project terminates. The second project will result in the preparation of information and data necessary for the promotion of investment in the country's mining industry.

23. In Jamaica, a project in co-operation with the Geological Survey Department continues to investigate non-metallic minerals for national use and export. Special attention is being given to the search for raw materials for the production of cement, ceramic products and ornamental stone. It is

/...

expected that the country will become self-sufficient in some of these products and will be able to export others.

24. Formal and on-the-job training continues to be a major part of virtually all projects. One special example is a project undertaken under the Namibia nationhood programme, which provides funding for the academic and professional education of Namibian students in the fields of geology, geochemistry, mining engineering and mineral beneficiation. In Greece, short-term consultants in several disciplines provide on-the-job instruction to members of the national geological survey and provide the staff with up-to-date information on new techniques. In one Asian country, personnel of the geological survey undertake training in institutions in a neighbouring country, thus contributing to Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC).

2. Energy

25. Technical co-operation provided by DTCD in the field of energy is concentrated in three main areas: conventional energy; electric power; and new and renewable energy. During 1985, a total of 142 energy projects were under execution. A total of \$18.1 million was expended against \$24.7 million in budgets for projects in this sector. On a regional basis, 13 per cent of delivery was for Africa; 40 per cent for Asia and the Pacific; 32 per cent for Latin America and the Caribbean; and 15 per cent for MEMEI. Interregional advisers undertook 42 missions during the year.

26. Despite a gradual drop in the price of imported energy during the year, interest remained strong among developing countries in the production and management of domestic energy supplies. A notable achievement during 1985 was the DTCD development of a user-friendly microcomputer software package for use by energy planners in developing countries. Named ENERPLAN, the software assists in national energy planning by preparing national energy balances, simulating various energy supply and demand scenarios, and preparing hypothetical energy balances on the basis of selected parameters. Draft versions of the programme were tested in Thailand and Costa Rica, and its application potential was examined at a workshop microcomputer software in energy planning in developing countries, organized by DTCD in New York and funded under the Regular Programme. The 22 representatives of developing countries who attended found ENERPLAN to be the most versatile and useful of the various software packages presented, and many expressed interest in applying it in their own countries.

27. Projects related to coal and oil continued to provide technical co-operation and strengthening of institutions. In Romania, for example, assistance was provided in enhanced oil recovery, reservoir engineering and simulation techniques to further a drilling programme in the Black Sea and to increase the oil recovery factor. Similar assistance was provided to China and India.

28. Development of new and renewable sources of energy (NRSE) continued. Geothermal energy projects were carried out in 10 countries and work in solar, wind and biogas energy, as well as energy conservation and rural energy supply in 12. The programme to survey small hydropower sources, funded by the Regular Programme, with support from the Governments of Japan, Norway and Sweden, continued its work in 1985, and 11 countries have been identified for coverage in 1986 and 1987. This will be followed by a second phase, under

/...

which feasibility and design studies in 12 selected developing countries will be implemented. The Department also provided assistance in NRSE to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference Energy Secretariat. In Pakistan, feasibility studies are being planned as a first step for a project to harness sophisticated technology to harness NRSE.

29. In electricity supply, projects concentrated on the introduction of the computerization of utility management, application of new technologies in thermal power plant fuel cycles and the use of computerized training simulators.

30. A thermal power plant operator training centre continued to progress in China. A simulator installation was designed on the basis of the standard power plant layout being introduced there. A training simulator in India is facilitating the study of the management of high voltage electric power systems. A data base for medium- and long-term planning of the Egyptian electricity supply system was strengthened through provision of a computer centre.

31. Two interregional studies on the use of solid fuels for power generation continued: one examines energy sources; and the other, handling and disposal of ash. The Department also helped establish centres to develop and test power plant components in Bhutan and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

3. Water resources

32. During 1985, assistance in water resources exploration, development and management was provided to 59 developing countries through the execution of approximately 175 field projects. Some 46 per cent were concentrated in Africa, with about 18 projects principally directed to the alleviation of drought conditions. Thirty-two per cent of the projects were in Asia, with the highest concentration in India and Bangladesh, focusing on water resources development, technology and management. Eleven per cent were in Latin America and the Caribbean, where projects were geared mainly to water resources exploration, development and management. The remaining 11 per cent, in Europe and the Middle East, ranged from ground water exploration and development to institution building. The 1985 delivery amounted to \$21.4 million, against \$27.2 million in budgets. Twenty-five new projects were initiated, with budgets totalling \$14.7 million. Thirty-five interregional advisory missions were undertaken.

33. Much of the emphasis during the year was on the provision of water in seriously affected areas of Africa. For example, in Mali a follow-up project based on the successful results of prior activities was started in an effort to identify and assess the ground water resources for rangeland development in the Azaouad Basin.

34. In the Sudan, where desert encroachment in the northern region is affecting the productivity of the cultivated areas, UNDP-financed efforts are being made in co-operation with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to establish green irrigated shelterbelts in order to protect about 20,000 hectares of land. On the Nile, in the Equatorial Region of the Sudan, a water point maintenance unit is being established to repair and rehabilitate the boreholes in a 50,000 sq km area, serving a population of approximately 400,000. Financing sources include UNDP, United Nations High

Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

35. Since the late 1970s, DTCD has been involved in water resources exploration, assessment, planning and development in the small islands of the Caribbean, Atlantic and Mediterranean regions; now Governments of the Pacific islands have expressed interest.

36. A project in Argentina is an example of a novel approach to the implementation of a large-scale water project in co-operation with the IDB. The project, based at Argentina's National Institute for Water Science and Technology, consists of institution building through transfer of knowledge by more than 40 short-term, high-level consultant missions in all fields related to water resources; the purchase of highly specialized water-related equipment; and the organization of some 280 man-months of training, either in Argentina, using short-term consultants, or abroad at specialized institutions. Most of the funding for the project is in the form of an IDB loan to the Government.

37. Several seminars were also organized by DTCD with Regular Programme support. An interregional seminar on artificial recharge, organized in co-operation with the Government of India, provided water resources planners, managers and hydrogeologists with guidelines on how to replenish depleted aquifers. Also addressed were possible ways to store surplus rain water for use in dry periods, with the long-range aim of augmenting ground water resources.

38. An interregional seminar on non-conventional water resources use in developing countries was held in co-operation with the Government of the Netherlands Antilles. Its aim was to assist countries in choosing the most economically and environmentally sound water resources in water-short areas, such as desalination, shipment by tanker, cloud seeding and water reuse.

39. Other seminars were convened in Turkey, on water resources; in Hungary, on the assessment of multiple objective water resources projects; in Bermuda, on micro-computers for use in development and management of ground water; and in Kenya, on the use of computers in water resources development.

4. Remote sensing, public works and cartography

40. In 1985, 68 projects were active in these sectors, with delivery of \$7.1 million against budgets of \$10.5 million. Of these expenditures, 20 per cent were in Africa; 53 per cent in Asia and the Pacific; 2 per cent in Latin America; and 25 per cent in MEMEI. Interregional advisers undertook four missions during the period.

41. Activities in the remote sensing subsector included the preparation of projects for establishing remote sensing centres. Projects applying remote sensing technologies to natural resources were executed in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Zaire, as were joint projects between Egypt and the Sudan and between Democratic Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic. These projects focused on providing fellowships, technical assistance and interpretation equipment, so as to enable developing countries to use current technology in locating and developing resources. Assistance in use of remote sensing for resources development was provided to Ecuador, Ethiopia, Iran and Madagascar.

Preparations were also made to publish the proceedings of an expert meeting, organized during 1984, on the use of satellite imaging radar and thematic mapping data in natural resources development.

42. Projects in the field of public works were under execution in sixteen countries. They included pre-investment and engineering feasibility studies, institution-building, the training of nationals, direct support, the provision of equipment and sub-contracts. Three projects involving more than one country, on railways, river navigation and integrated transport development were under way in Africa. Although some of the activities in 1985 were oriented toward the development of new public works structures, a growing trend was to promote rehabilitation and the maintenance of existing works, involving training, transfers of technology and limited equipment components.

43. Projects in cartography include institution building, the transfer of technical expertise to national cartographic and hydrographic institutions and the provision of training and equipment. In 1985, the Department executed 20 projects in cartography, including surveying, mapping and hydrography in planning the development of economic and social sectors. Technical co-operation projects covering geodetic surveying, mapping, hydrography, photogrammetry and map production continued in 13 countries. Advisory and preparatory assistance missions for the identification of potential future technical co-operation projects or the extension of ongoing activities were made to ten countries.

C. Public administration and finance

44. The United Nations programme of technical co-operation in development administration assists developing countries in improving the performance of their public administration, public finance and public enterprises. Declining availability of resources due to recessionary factors, internal fiscal problems and a variety of socio-economic crises continued to lead developing countries to emphasize greater economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the management of their public institutions. In the field of administrative reform, several Governments sought co-operation to analyse the performance of their public administration and to improve the existing institutions.

45. The Department has been working closely with the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and with UNDP on the proposed Special Action Programme for Africa. This has followed on the recommendations of the seventh meeting of experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance, which were endorsed by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

46. In 1985, DTCD implemented 179 projects in this sector, with delivery of \$11.8 million against budgets of \$16.3 million. The distribution of expenditures was 39 per cent in Africa; 23 per cent in Asia and the Pacific; 13 per cent in Latin America; and 25 per cent in MEMEI. Interregional advisers undertook 25 missions to 22 developing countries.

47. During the year, the Department attempted to introduce, whenever possible, more cost-effective approaches in project design and implementation by continually reviewing projects. In Guyana, a project to strengthen the Department of International Economic Co-operation was redesigned to improve staff development and increase cost-effectiveness. In Zaire, a large

administrative reform project was divided into smaller, complementary components to increase economy and improve implementation. In Indonesia, a project on managers' skills analysis was redesigned to maximize the use of short-term consultancies in preference to long-term experts.

48. With respect to regional and interregional projects, DTCD continued to support the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences (AOAS), which assists various Governments of the Arab region in improving their public administration systems, while in Africa the Department maintained contact with the African Training and Research Centre in Development (CAFRAD). DTCD increased collaboration with the Centro Latinoamericano de la Administracion para el Desarrollo (CLAD), the Instituto Centroamericano de la Administracion Publica (ICAP) and the Caribbean Centre of Administration for Development (CARICAD), the three major regional public administration institutions in Latin America and the Caribbean. Collaboration was also maintained on substantive matters with the International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE) in Yugoslavia.

49. In the field of public administration systems and training, projects centred on the areas of management development and training, administrative reform and personnel administration systems. In response to developing countries' ongoing needs for rationalization of public institutions and improvement of personnel performance, most projects were concerned with administrative reform and personnel systems.

50. One major project in this area was in Equatorial Guinea, on the modernization of public administration and management. This successfully assisted the Government in re-establishing basic administrative structures, which had previously suffered severe disruption. The project rapidly provided basic administrative skills to a large number of civil servants. The World Bank agreed to fund a component for the implementation of educational plans and programmes. Rationalization of organizational structures and improvement of personnel performance also figured in technical co-operation projects in six other countries.

51. The need for sound information systems for effective decision making resulted in the development in 1985 of important projects in The United Arab Emirates, notably in the Municipalities of Sharjah, Abu Dhabi and Dubai. Similar efforts were also undertaken in Argentina, Algeria and Tunisia.

52. In the field of public financial management, DTCD continued to assist Governments of developing countries, and in particular African LDCs and low-income countries, in strengthening their Government budgeting, accounting and auditing as instruments of public policy and of national economic management. Projects in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Ethiopia, Jordan, Malawi and Uganda focused on budgetary systems and policies to help ensure efficient allocation and use of public resources. Others, including projects in Algeria, China, Ecuador, Malaysia, Singapore and Yemen, addressed legislative accountability, administrative control of funds and management aspects of Government accounting and auditing. Some of these projects include statistical sampling techniques and financial information systems.

53. The importance of public enterprises and deficits associated with them in many developing countries had led several to request assistance in improving the performance of this sector. While some projects dealt with the

/...

rationalization of approach and policy for public enterprises, most others were aimed at improving financial performance through effective evaluation, pricing policies and management information systems.

54. Confronted with increasing Government deficits, dim prospects of net capital flows from abroad and heavy debt burdens, an emerging issue in many Governments is the strengthening of tax policy and administration to mobilize domestic financial resources. Projects in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Rwanda, Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago focused on training tax and custom officials, formulating tax incentives, improving tax administration and legislation, as well as reforming the existing tax systems.

55. The economic and social problems of Sub-Saharan Africa brought forcefully into focus the need for the effective mobilization of internal and external resources and the optimum utilization of all available resources. The Department, in co-operation with other multilateral and bilateral donor organizations and agencies, sought to identify new initiatives and to intensify its efforts in the provision of technical assistance for the alleviation of the immediate as well as the medium- and long-term problems posed by the new situation.

56. The Department increased its collaboration with African countries in the fields of administrative reform and management development by assisting in the undertaking of more systematic and thorough needs identification exercises and, in the light of these, the formulation of technical co-operation projects with improved focus and orientation. Such efforts took place in Guinea and Zaire.

57. During the year, with Regular Programme support, DTCD organized workshops and seminars to promote exchange of experiences between developed and developing countries; to formulate guidelines for analysing public administration and finance issues; and to formulate guidelines for implementing programmes in the field of development administration. A meeting in China highlighted prevailing issues in civil service reform for development. Another, in Sweden, sought to increase awareness by senior officials of the public administration applications of emerging information technologies. A meeting in Pakistan developed management training packages for scientific and technical personnel in managerial positions. A meeting in Malawi focused on the management development needs of policy makers and chief executives. A seminar in Austria promoted adoption of national Government audit standards. Another, in Cyprus, trained middle-level officials in Government budgeting; and one in Thailand discussed the role of the public sector in developing countries.

D. Statistics

58. DTCD, with substantive support from the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), continued to play a major role in the statistical development of the developing countries. Technical co-operation was provided in statistical organization; national accounts; and demographic and social statistics, including population censuses, surveys, civil registration and statistical data processing.

59. There were 180 statistics and data processing projects in 1985, with delivery of \$17.7 million against \$21.5 million in budgets. Project expenditures rose by about 43 per cent over 1984. The distribution of

expenditures was 28 per cent for Africa; 30 per cent for Asia and the Pacific; 29 per cent for MEMEI; and 13 per cent for Latin America. Twenty-two interregional advisory missions were undertaken.

60. In 1985, DTCD executed 83 population projects dealing with basic data collection and data processing. They covered the organization and conduct of population surveys and the establishment or strengthening of effective civil registration and vital statistics systems. Eleven new projects were approved during the year in this field. Four countries, Burkina Faso, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives and Sierra Leone carried out their population censuses during 1985. This was the first ever nation-wide population census in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Through these and other projects, technical expertise was provided in the areas of census cartography, census organization, and post-censal activities, including data processing and statistical analysis.

61. The Department provided computer hardware, software and related technical skills to developing countries to process data from national population and housing census programmes as well as from economic and social surveys. Advances in technology continued to make possible more reliable and less expensive equipment. Microcomputer systems are now, or will soon be, used in support of population and general statistical work in over 40 countries. Microcomputer technology is appropriate in many developing countries because of its low cost, ease of use and the relatively simple character of its support systems. The success of such operations is directly linked to the availability of skilled national personnel and, during the transition period, to the involvement of qualified experts who can introduce new technologies and provide on-the-job training over a sufficient period of time. Use of these systems is likely to increase in the coming years.

62. Training is a central component of the technical co-operation programme in statistics, included in virtually all DTCD-executed projects in this sector. A particularly noteworthy example is the on-the-job statistical training programme, funded under the Regular Programme. This project, which promotes TCDC, enables junior statisticians and programmers from developing countries to work in the statistical offices of other developing countries and to benefit from their expertise. It has been under way since 1983 and has placed over 40 trainees in jobs. In 1985, the project involved fourteen trainees from ten countries, working in seven host countries. The project is quite successful, with a growing network of training sources and trainees; it has recently been extended through 1987. Two other Regular Programme-funded activities, training courses in the Soviet Union in economic statistics and collection and processing of statistical data, are also continuing.

63. The National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHCSPP), supported by DTCD and others, is a major technical co-operation endeavour of the United Nations system. It brings together national donors and international agencies to help developing countries promote a continuous flow of integrated statistics for development plans, policy-making and administration. By the end of 1985, 24 developing countries were participating in the programme, and 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. They have made good progress in developing their data collection and processing capabilities and in developing the necessary institutions. NHCSPP gave

continued attention in 1985 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 \$18 million in support to the participating countries. Of this, the share of United Nations agencies was approximately one half.

64. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) sponsored demographic computer software project began providing software programmes and training in 1985, while continuing to offer cross-tabulation and other support for population data processing. Software was distributed to 50 countries. The project also organized demonstrations and training at headquarters and in developing countries. Other activities included a workshop held in collaboration with the Population Division of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in Bangkok and a UNFPA-sponsored demographic software workshop held in Budapest. Project staff undertook 17 installation and training missions to 14 countries.

E. Population

65. The Department continued to co-operate with Governments in implementing the recommendations of the 1974 World Population Conference and of the World Population Plan of Action, taking into account the new modalities for action adopted at the 1984 International Conference on Population. Activities covered basic collection and processing of demographic data, demographic evaluation and analysis, training in demography and population, and population policy and development planning. DTCD also collaborated with UNFPA and DIESA on follow-up work to the 1984 conference, and in preparing a draft report on the implications of the recommendations adopted by the conference.

66. DTCD executed 98 UNFPA-supported demographic projects in 1985, of which 36 per cent were in demographic training, 45 per cent in the analysis of census and survey data (some in collaboration with the Statistical Office), and 19 per cent in population policy and development. Most were individual country projects, covering 62 developing countries. Delivery in 1985 totaled \$7.1 million, against budgets of \$7.8 million. The distribution of expenditures was 33 per cent in Africa; 22 per cent in Asia and the Pacific; 7 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean; and 38 per cent in MEMEI.

67. Co-operation in demographic training was provided to countries through support of national institutions and departments of demography, the two United Nations interregional demographic training centres and programmes (the Cairo Demographic Centre, and the United Nations/USSR training programme in population and development at Moscow State University), and through fellowships for population study abroad. Approximately 85 fellows from developing countries in all regions were trained at the two interregional demographic centres under United Nations fellowships. In addition, 110 new United Nations fellowship awards and 25 extensions of earlier awards were approved for fellows from 36 developing countries for study at locations other than United Nations centres. In co-operation with francophone African countries, the Department helped search for a way to continue the training in population and development formerly carried out at the United Nations-Romania Demographic Centre (CEDOR) in Bucharest, Romania, which ceased operation in June 1984. This session of the Governing Council will consider for approval a proposal by UNFPA for a similar course to be given at the Catholic University

of Louvain in Belgium for francophone countries. Proposals for other courses for anglophone countries and for other language groups are being prepared.

68. Projects in the field of demographic analysis focused on the evaluation and analysis of data collected by developing countries as part of the 1970-1980 round of censuses. Analysis of population data (including estimates of measures of fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization) help increase the awareness of Governments of the demographic processes taking place in many developing countries. Renewed efforts are being made for the dissemination and utilization of the results of such analyses and projections through meetings of policy-makers and administrators and of middle-level workers. The Department has refined its efforts to make computer software programmes and packages available to developing countries.

69. In the field of population policy and development, UNFPA support has enabled DTCD to help to establish and strengthen population units and centres for study of the interaction between demographic factors and social and economic variables, the formulation of population policies and the integration of demographic factors in planning. In addition, DTCD participated in several UNFPA-sponsored missions on population needs assessment and project formulation as well as technical evaluations of ongoing projects.

70. The Department's work took into account the new trends emerging in technical co-operation in this field, namely greater reliance on national resources and mutual support among neighbouring countries in demographic and population training; growing awareness of the importance of demographic analysis to development; the use of post-census seminars and workshops for dissemination of census results; the use of computer software for analysis and projections; increased emphasis on population policy units; and the need to strengthen the administration and management of population programmes.

F. Ocean economics and technology

71. The Ocean Economics and Technology Branch of DIESA provides substantive support to DTCD for the implementation of technical co-operation in this field. The main activity in 1985 was continued support for the Marine Affairs Institute of Trinidad and Tobago, which is concerned with coastal management, scientific research, legal aspects of marine affairs and environmental protection.

G. Social development and humanitarian affairs

72. Projects in the social aspects of development continue to be executed by DTCD with substantive support from the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) of DIESA. Activities in this field cover assistance in the areas of crime prevention, criminal justice, youth, the aging and the disabled.

73. In the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, technical co-operation was provided through regional and subregional training courses, seminars and workshops to promote effective and humane policies. The interregional adviser participated in the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, provided advisory services to nine countries, and collaborated on technical co-operation with a number of regional organizations.

74. The interregional adviser on youth undertook missions to six countries during the year, principally to help develop long-term national policies for greater participation by youth in national development. The adviser also consulted on two meetings promoting technical co-operation for youth development as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Congress on Youth. An interrregional seminar on children and the transition to youth was held in Bulgaria, funded by the Regular Programme.

75. During the year, the General Assembly adopted guidelines for further planning and follow-up in the field of youth, which provides a general framework for action in this field. The Assembly also renamed the trust fund for the International Youth Year as the United Nations Youth Fund. Several projects were financed by the Fund, while study grants and voluntary service assignments were arranged through contributions in kind.

76. In the field of aging, the CSDHA aging unit provided substantive support for four projects with funding from the Trust Fund for Aging, including a survey of urban elderly in Latin America and the Caribbean, a training programme for the development of services for elderly people, and support for publishing a sourcebook for aged persons wanting to set up co-operatives.

77. The unit also co-operated with UNFPA in the evaluation of project requests related to aging, and an interregional seminar to promote the implementation of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging was held in the Soviet Union, with Regular Programme funding.

78. Projects on disability prevention and rehabilitation were continued in Mauritania and Madagascar. In addition, four projects were supported by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, primarily for decentralized, community based activities for disability prevention and rehabilitation, as well as social integration for disabled people. Projects involving training, the exchange of information and the development of resources such as appropriate technical aids and sign language have, in many cases, been carried out on a regional or global basis. Five interregional advisory missions in disability were carried out in 1985 to assist in the preparation of national plans and programmes.

II. PROJECTS OPERATIONALLY COMPLETED IN 1985

A. Introduction

79. A total of 253 projects were operationally completed during the year, and a review was undertaken to determine lessons that could be drawn from them. While most were successful in achieving their objectives and outputs, a number of aspects of project execution were found to pose problems.

80. One such area was the quality of substantive support. While most projects received adequate levels of technical input, in several instances, further improvements in the quality of substantive support could have contributed to enhanced effectiveness of projects. The long-term impact of projects on development was another area of concern. In some cases, it was found that Governments had difficulties in sustaining changes in processes, techniques, policies and structures brought about by projects and in initiating follow-up work on certain projects. A particular difficulty was

/...

the retention in the public sector of personnel trained in advanced technology, especially computer applications and operation. Further attention also needs to be given to increasing the utilization of national personnel and women experts. The recruitment level of developing country experts remained essentially constant between 1984 and 1985, and that of women experts declined slightly. The Department continues to stress both.

81. The full list of the projects completed during the period is given in Addendum 3, with a short description in each case. More detailed highlights of several representative projects follow here.

B. Description of projects

SEN/85/003, Renforcement de la Gestion Publique (Senegal)

82. This project, which has been under way for some fifteen years, contributed substantially to the creation and establishment of the Government Bureau of Organization and Methods (BOM), the Government office responsible for administrative reform. Attached to the Office of the President, it is charged with personnel, public finance, public enterprises, administrative methodology, information processing and related activities.

83. The project was successful in attaining its goal of creating an effective office for administrative reform in a country originally lacking such a function. When first begun, the BOM was run almost entirely by international experts. Since that time, Senegal nationals have received extensive fellowship and in-service training so that when the project ended, the BOM was operating with a staff comprised entirely of national experts. A frequent problem in projects involving the extensive training that characterized SEN/85/003 - loss of trained personnel to other jobs - was avoided through carefully planned personnel policies, which kept a large proportion of fellowship recipients in the Bureau.

84. Negotiations are currently under way concerning a new project of assistance to BOM, not to provide operational support, which is no longer needed, but rather to participate in reform activities being undertaken by the Bureau and relating to personnel management and improvement of the public finance system.

MLI/82/007, Gold Prospection of the Bagoe (Mali)

85. The Mali Five-Year Plan for 1981-1985 called for the development of mineral resources to help improve the balance of payments. The project, which followed a preparatory phase, aimed to carry out an inventory of the occurrences of mineralization to permit the future evaluation of mining potentials. A second aim was the strengthening of the National Office of Geology and Mining, which is responsible for the development of the country's minerals.

86. The project focused on the southern part of the country, especially the area of the Bagoe River. It undertook geochemical and geological prospecting, seeking occurrences of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, diamonds and other economically significant minerals. DTCD technical co-operation was provided

in the form of three experts, short-term consultants, provision of the necessary equipment and sub-contracts for analysis.

87. As a result of the project, economically significant gold, chromium, lithium and titanium occurrences were discovered. Staff of the National Office of Geology and Mining received training both on-the-job and through fellowships. On the basis of the gold findings, the Government, with the assistance of DTCD, has begun negotiations with commercial mining investors to assess the deposits. A new five-year phase of the project has been initiated.

IND/78/029, Hydrogeological and Artificial Recharge Studies - Madras (India)

88. Madras, the capital city of Tamil Nadu State in south India, has been suffering from a water supply shortage for many years. In dry years, the water supply may be completely disrupted for many months. The water supply system is based on three reservoirs which lose up to 60 per cent of their stored water from evaporation and infiltration. These reservoirs and several well fields supply Madras, in normal years, with 180-200 million litres per day (MLD).

89. The ultimate solution to the Madras water supply problem will be the Krishna River project, which will bring water to the city from the north. Completion of this project is ten to fifteen years away, however, and several studies have attempted to find additional water resources in the Madras vicinity as an interim solution. Few sources have been identified.

90. The present project carried out detailed hydrological and hydrogeological studies in the area between the Arni River in the north and the Polar river in the south. Additional water resources were identified, but it was found that the main source of additional water for Madras could be derived from better management of existing surface water and development of more groundwater.

91. The project has shown that by improving and expanding the existing water works and well fields and by constructing additional ones, the water supply to Madras can be doubled (to 400 MLD) in normal or rainy years. In dry years, the supply can be maintained at its present normal rate (180-200 MLD).

92. To implement the recommendations of the project, the Government of Tamil Nadu has already appropriated \$120 million. Total investment related to the Madras water supply is expected to reach \$900 million. A second phase of the UNDP-funded project is being prepared to help implement the recommendations of the first.

BOL/81/001, Economic Analysis, Investment Evaluation and Economic Training (Bolivia)

93. This project, carried out in conjunction with the Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination, the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank and the National Statistics Institute, helped to prepare national development plans and to improve and co-ordinate available data concerning Bolivia's economic performance.

94. It assisted efforts to upgrade national accounts and data banks, to link Government data banks already in existence and to increase their use by Government institutions. In conjunction with development efforts, the project helped prepare a prioritized, computer-based list of public investment

/...

projects. It also developed more sophisticated macro-economic models and assessments of economic indicators, external debt and public sector financing. The project also helped organize a special donors' roundtable under the sponsorship of the Secretary-General.

95. The major problem faced by the project can be traced to the frequent changes of Government in Bolivia during the period of its operation (1981-1985) and the resulting changes in national planning emphasis. It may be noted, however, that the information available as a result of the project was found to be helpful during several Government transitions. Another difficulty was the problem of retaining Government employees once trained, owing to low salary levels for Government officials.

96. Although not all the goals of the project were met, largely as a result of external factors, the planning and macro-economic information prepared by it proved useful. For example, a USAID/Government of Bolivia project is using computerized models generated by the DTCD project for short-term economic analysis for its own economic studies.

III. SUPPORT SERVICES

A. Technical assistance recruitment and project administration

97. The pattern of demand for experts and consultants continued to evolve, reflecting changes in the economic and social development requirements of many developing countries. This is by nature a gradual process, and it is accordingly hard to pin down specific developments to any particular year. The trend that has been evident for some time, namely that, with their growing experience in organizing and managing their development programmes, many countries are increasingly able to define more precisely their technical co-operation requirements. In many countries, this resulted in better articulated project documents that are more closely linked to national development programmes and during 1985 it could be noted that project documents included more precise job descriptions and realistic implementation schedules.

98. In such an evolving situation, the Department was accordingly called upon to make corresponding changes in the implementation of the personnel components of technical co-operation projects. Thus, during 1985, requests for more specialized expertise and for expert contracts of shorter duration continued to increase. Of the 1,128 experts and consultants recruited and appointed during 1985 (1,020 in 1984), 82 per cent were specialists engaged for assignments ranging from a few days to six months, in response to the preferences expressed by the developing countries. As part of the same phenomenon, the demand from these countries for generalist experts for relatively longer periods continued to decline. During the year, only 200 such experts were recruited, constituting 18 per cent of the total. The number of experts in various countries of assignment during 1985, including those previously recruited was 1,492, up from 1,390 in 1984.

99. The Department continued its efforts to improve the international roster of candidates for technical assistance posts during 1985. After an evaluation in mid-year, work began to make the roster more responsive through ongoing reassessment of those listed and retention of only those whose credentials

match current needs; appropriate criteria to guide these actions were formulated, which will also be applied to new applications for inclusion in the roster.

100. DTCD work processes were further modified to help speed recruitment action. For example, efforts continued to computerize relevant recruitment data.

101. Experts from developing countries comprised 33.5 per cent of the 1,128 experts appointed during the year. The Department was able to maintain essentially the same proportion of developing country experts as in 1984, despite the nine per cent increase in expert appointments. With regard to the appointment of women experts, despite increases in previous years, 1985 performance recorded a drop to 5.3 per cent from 6.4 per cent in 1984 (a decrease of five experts in absolute terms). This was a disappointing outcome, given the considerable effort that the Department has made in this regard for the last few years. The Department is refocusing its attention on this point, but in order to improve performance in appointments of women in the future, it is essential to increase the number of qualified women candidates on the roster, whether from Government or individual sources. It is likewise important that Governments to whom candidates are submitted should look favourably on women candidates when they are included in the presentation.

102. Co-ordination with national recruitment services (NRSs) and other recruitment sources continued to strengthen. The Technical Assistance Recruitment and Administration Service (TARAS) updated the books of standard job descriptions and projections of manpower needs, and distributed them among the NRSs, and other recruitment sources. These books provide a basis for such agencies to suggest possible candidates who could be tapped for service as needed. These efforts helped to promote the important role of these organizations in assisting the Department to ensure universality of recruitment, opportunities for women and for experts from developing countries, and the overall integrity of the recruitment process.

B. Contracts and procurement

103. In 1985, the Department issued a total of 3,247 purchase orders in the amount of \$41.9 million, compared to 2,930 purchase orders having a total value of \$29.7 million in 1984. This represented an increase of 41 per cent. This substantial increase is attributable to several factors: the increased size of equipment and contracts project components during the year; larger overall budgets than in 1984; and more efficient use of the computerized system for issuing and tracking purchase orders. The significant increase in this area was accomplished without a commensurate increase in purchasing staff.

104. During the year, purchase of equipment accounted for 81 per cent of the total orders, with the remaining 19 per cent for provision of subcontracted services; in 1984, the figures were 80 per cent and 20 per cent. By value, about 15 per cent of all purchase orders and sub-contracts issued in 1985 were placed in developing countries. This percentage was the same as for 1984, but as mentioned above, the volume was 38 per cent greater.

/...

C. Training

105. During 1985, DTCD implemented a total of 3,670 awards, which included group training, study tours, workshops, seminars, and in-service training as well as individual fellowships. Fellows and participants from 140 countries were trained in 101 host countries. Developing countries provided host facilities for 76 fellows and participants, thus relating to the promotion of TCDC. The Department continued to use group training as a means of expediting placement and reducing individual costs; a number of recipient countries with large training components, as well as host Governments, were in favour of the group approach. On 1 April 1985, the United Nations entered into a new agreement with which to provide DTCD fellowship holders with medical insurance coverage that will significantly lower costs of medical claims charged to fellowship projects.

106. The Department continued to be responsible for the operational activities of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA). Contributions to UNETPSA in 1985 enabled the programme to grant 318 new awards in addition to extending 611 awards. Some 67 per cent of the scholarship holders were studying in developing countries; 40 per cent of the new awards were granted to women. DTCD also administered 10 awards financed under the United Nations Fund for Namibia. These programmes are endeavouring to increase the number of South African and Namibian students undergoing training in Africa. Although education leading to the award of a first degree remains a priority, new emphasis is being given to vocational and technical training. Special efforts are required to place in vocational and technical institutions those applicants who do not qualify for university admission. Co-operative arrangements for group training are being made with the Commonwealth Secretariat, with UNDP offices called upon to seek and counsel prospective candidates. For the present, Cyprus, India, Malta and Sri Lanka are being considered as host countries for group training. It has also been possible to assist a greater number of students at reduced costs in the United States through co-sponsorship with institutions providing waivers of tuition fees.

107. The Technical Assistance Recruitment and Fellowships Service (TARFO) of DTCD, in Geneva, continued to co-ordinate inter-agency consultations on fellowship matters, including preparing for meetings of senior fellowship officers. At the seventh senior fellowship officers' meeting, held in November, steps were taken by the agencies to ensure harmonization of procedures and allowances awarded in the administration of fellowships, and to co-ordinate further their approach on other matters. On the complex subject of the evaluation of fellowship programmes, a number of practical proposals were made at this meeting which, if implemented, would increase the effectiveness of fellowship programmes. TARFO also continued to assemble, collate and disseminate information on training facilities in the European and neighbouring countries. The 1985 edition contains entries for more than 500 courses in all fields of department competence. Special emphasis is given to training facilities for TCDC.

D. Financial management

108. During the course of the year, reports produced from the DTCD Project Management System were modified in order to provide more broadly based data for monitoring project delivery. New computer programs were developed for the

calculation of medical insurance premiums for fellowship holders and for the automatic entry of this data into the United Nations accounts system.

109. In addition, quantitative techniques were developed to improve accuracy in forecasting programme delivery. Detailed analyses of historical data were carried out to assist management in reviewing and monitoring programmes. Assistance was also provided toward development of improved procedures for budgeting the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Assistance.

E. Reports

110. In 1985, the Department processed 46 reports and distributed seven contractors' reports. The former included 27 agency terminal reports, five technical reports and fourteen seminar and mission reports. Depending on the recipient country, they were issued in English, French and Spanish. Of the 32 agency terminal reports and technical reports, ten went to Africa, twelve to Asia and ten to Latin America and the Caribbean.

111. The Department sent 227 documents to the DIESA Information Systems Unit for their computerized data base; based on users' requests, that unit sent 112 derestriction requests to Governments for DTCD reports listed in its development information abstracts.

IV. WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

112. The technical support the United Nations provides to the World Food Programme (WFP) through DTCD increased and broadened in its scope with the growing shift of the utilization of food aid from emergency operations to development projects. The special focus of DTCD and WFP on low-income, food-deficit and most seriously affected countries has made increased collaboration between the two entities extremely important. The efforts made in 1984 to improve the quality, relevance and effectiveness of United Nations technical input to WFP projects continued in 1985. Approaches to improve further the existing co-operation between DTCD and WFP were reviewed to enhance the quality of WFP-assisted projects.

113. In 1985, 74 project documents were submitted to the United Nations for technical scrutiny. Out of this total, fifteen new projects and 23 expansions of ongoing projects, with a combined value of \$526 million were approved by the Committee on Food Aid Policies. In addition to technical scrutiny of draft project documents, the Department took part in nine inter-agency missions carried out by WFP.

114. The development of the rural sector, particularly with regard to food production and the development of rural infrastructure and community development, continues to be emphasized, in view of the critical economic situation in the developing world and the current food crisis facing Africa. In response to the critical food situation the WFP set up an Africa Task Force secretariat to ensure timely and co-ordinated action for speedy delivery of emergency food aid.

115. WFP has continued to co-operate closely with DTCD and other United Nations bodies concerned with disaster relief, in particular the International Labour Organisation (ILO), UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO), FAO, UNHCR, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), the United

Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, UNFPA, the World Bank and the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa (OEOA). WFP collaborates very closely with the latter office both at headquarters and at field levels.

- - - - -

