

**PROPOSED
MEDIUM-TERM PLAN
FOR THE
PERIOD 1980-1983**

Volume IV

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-THIRD SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 6 (A/33/6/Rev.1)



UNITED NATIONS

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The proposed medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 has been divided into four volumes. The present volume contains chapters 21 to 28;* chapters 1 to 12 appear in volume I, chapters 13 to 16 in volume II and chapters 17 to 20 in volume III.

* These chapters appeared in mimeographed form as separate documents under the symbols A/33/6 (Part 21) to A/33/6 (Part 28), issued between 6 July and 6 September 1978.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
CPC	Committee for Programme and Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EEC	European Economic Community
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNEF	United Nations Emergency Force
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

UNITAR United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in
the Near East
UNTSO United Nations Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine
UPU Universal Postal Union
WFC World Food Council
WFP World Food Programme
WHO World Health Organization
WIPO World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO World Meteorological Organization

Part Two

MAJOR PROGRAMMES (continued)

C. Economic and social (continued)

CHAPTER 21*

POPULATION

PROGRAMME 1: DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

21.1 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Population Commission which meets every two years. The last meeting was held in January 1977 and the next scheduled meeting will be in February 1979. This plan has not been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

21.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Population Division. There were 35 Professional staff members as at 1 July 1978; 8 of the posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following units as at 1 July 1978: 1/

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
		<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>		
1. Office of the Director	5	-		5
2. Population Trends and Structure Section	6	-		6
3. Estimates and Projections Section	5	1		6
4. Population and Development Section	4	1		5
5. Fertility and Family Planning Studies Section	5	2		7
6. Population Policy Section	3	3		6
Total	<u>28</u>	<u>7</u>		<u>35</u>

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

21.3 The Office of the Director provides programme planning and management as

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 21) and Corr.1 and 2.

1/ Following the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, 11 Professional posts were transferred to the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. See below, para. 21.63 and foot-note 6.

well as the over-all co-ordination required for the substantive programme of the Division and for the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action (WPPA), 2/ specifically with reference to the monitoring of population trends and policies, and the review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the Plan. It also covers a range of activities which are to be found in the major substantive subprogrammes. As part of the programme of dissemination of studies and information, the office undertakes the preparation of the Population Bulletin of the United Nations and the Population Newsletter. The five substantive sections, namely, Population Trends and Structure, Estimates and Projections, Fertility and Family Planning Studies, Population and Development, and Population Policy, besides carrying out the specific research and substantive projects included in the programme, also contribute to the subprogramme relating to monitoring. The Population Policy Section contributes substantially to the work on review and appraisal.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

(a) Expected completions

21.4 The following programme elements, described in paragraph 5A.38 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 3/ are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 3.2, 3.3, 4.3 and 4.7, and exploratory studies on the establishment of a population information system as required by Economic and Social Council resolution 2052 (LXII);
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 4.6 and 4.9.

(b) Consequent reorganization

21.5 The work under subprogramme 3 (Factors affecting patterns of reproduction), will be reorganized to accommodate studies based upon data from the World Fertility Survey - a collaborative project between the United Nations and the International Statistical Institute. Thus, three new projects of a continuing nature will replace projects 3.2 and 3.3 of the 1978-1979 programme budget. Resources from programme elements 4.3 and 4.7 will be deployed to programme element 4.5 (Review, appraisal and elaboration of population and development models) and programme element 4.8 (Demographic studies needed for development planning). Work related to the former programme elements will be subsumed under programme element 4.2 (Assessment of the implications for economic and social development of different patterns of population trends and alternate future prospects).

5. Other organizational matters

21.6 The Division's manning table includes eight Professional and seven General Service posts representing the infrastructure support funded so far by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. These posts, which were established

2/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

in 1972 as an integral part of the research and technical resources available to the Division, have helped to strengthen its activities in respect of the following subprogrammes: demographic projections, factors affecting patterns of reproduction, population policies and technical co-operation. The infrastructure support was responsible for the creation of the Population Policy Section, and UNFPA support constitutes the major staff complement of that Section at the present time. If policy changes in UNFPA lead to the withdrawal of financing of infrastructure support, a decision will be required as to whether, and if so how, these programme activities should be continued and financed.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

21.7 Close substantive co-ordination will be maintained with the Population Programmes and Projects Office of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. Substantive co-ordination of all population programmes between Headquarters and the regional commissions is achieved through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Sub-Committee on Population and the establishment of the biennial programme for UNFPA support directed to regional commissions and interested offices at Headquarters. Co-ordination of activities funded by UNFPA is carried out under the aegis of the UNFPA Inter-Agency Consultative Committee. Project-by-project co-ordination of population activities is also maintained with the Statistical Office; the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning; the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; and the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in the Secretariat, as well as through the departmental task forces on rural development, on long-term development objectives and on human settlements.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

21.8 Formal co-ordination with the specialized agencies (FAO, WHO, UNESCO, ILO and UNIDO) and the World Bank is maintained through the UNFPA Inter-Agency Consultative Committee and the ACC Sub-Committee on Population and its working groups on population and development and on demographic projections. Co-ordination and co-operative arrangements also exist with non-governmental agencies working in the population field, in particular with the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, the World Fertility Survey, the Population Council, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), the Ford Foundation, the Committee for International Co-ordination of National Research in Demography (CICRED), and the International Development Research Council (IDRC).

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

21.9 The Division will continue to plan and carry out jointly with UNFPA several projects on new and emerging problems in the population field during the medium-term plan period. Joint activities will also continue with the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies on the review, appraisal and elaboration of a population and development model and on demographic studies needed for development planning.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

21.10 The trend in percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budge- tary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budge- tary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budge- tary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Demographic analysis	24	-	19	23	-	17	21	-	17
2. Demographic projections	17	11	16	16	10	15	15	12	14
3. Factors affecting patterns of reproduction	18	26	20	16	46	24	15	51	23
4. Population and development	14	23	16	17	20	17	16	23	17
5. Population policies	5	37	12	8	21	11	14	11	14
6. Monitoring, review and appraisal	22	3	17	20	3	16	19	3	15
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. General outline of the programme

21.11 The main thrust of the work in the 1980-1983 plan will be within the context of population and development. Efforts will be directed towards more adequate clarification of the interrelationships of population and development factors and, subsequently, towards the incorporation of population factors in development plans and strategies, including those of food, rural development, education, health, employment and housing. The plan thus reflects a phenomenon that has been gaining recognition since the adoption of the World Population Plan of Action, namely, that population is at the core of the total development process and that solutions to problems involving population growth, structure, fertility, mortality, migration and urbanization can be found only by understanding and intervening in the relationship between these variables and social and economic development factors. The policy implications of these interrelationships will be given adequate attention during the plan period.

E. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

(a) Objective

21.12 The objective of this subprogramme is to analyse specific major population issues in the less developed as well as the more developed countries, to study the causes of demographic change and to predict their consequences.

(b) Problems addressed

21.13 The problems addressed here are mainly those related to such aspects as urbanization, mortality, international migration, internal migration and population structure. Other demographic problems, particularly those related to fertility and population growth, are addressed within other subprogrammes. Rapid urbanization in less developed countries, resulting from net rural-urban migration, has created many administrative problems. At the same time such migration may be speeding social and economic development. Mortality rates remain quite high in many parts of the world, particularly in remote or very densely inhabited agrarian regions. International migration, both documented and undocumented, has serious consequences for sending and receiving countries. Changes in age structure resulting from fertility changes can produce important changes in economic performance and in demands for public services. Analysis of these problems is greatly advanced by international and comparative studies which the United Nations is uniquely situated to perform.

(c) Legislative authority

21.14 Legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1763 (LIV), 1946 (LVIII) and 2053 (LXII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.15 The following major reports will have been completed in the 1978-1979 biennium: recent levels and trends in mortality; new model life tables for developing countries; patterns of urban and rural population change; and levels and demographic characteristics of international migration. A briefer study of the economic characteristics of international migrants will also have been completed.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.16 Studies will be completed in the following areas: factors influencing international mortality trends; information, models and procedures required to evaluate the impact of migration on economic and social well-being; changing characteristics of the child population; and the importance of undocumented and short-term migration in international flows. In addition, World Fertility Survey data will be used to study the effects on infant and child mortality of parents' social class and residence, parity, birth intervals and lactation for purposes of comparison by nation. These studies will be published as working papers or sales publications and are intended for use by Governments and by demographic analysts

who function in an advisory capacity to Governments. Estimates and projections of the urban and large city population for each country of the world will be revised and updated in part on the basis of the 1980 round of population censuses. This information will be disseminated among various organizations and the specialized agencies in the form of working papers and special tabulations. The updated estimates will be used to re-examine the factors that seem to be contributing to unusually rapid or slow urbanization and large city growth. This activity will be followed by intensive case studies of a few selected countries. In addition to updated mortality and international migration estimates, the urbanization estimates will be included in the monitoring report on population trends to be prepared for the twenty-first session of the Population Commission in 1981. A Concise Report on the World Population Situation will be prepared in 1981 and distributed in easily readable pamphlet form. Substantive support will continue to be provided to UNFPA, upon its request, for research and over-all policy questions in such areas as urbanization, internal and international migration and mortality.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.17 Monitoring of international trends in urbanization, mortality and international migration will continue. Selected studies of emerging problems within these subject areas will be undertaken. Substantive support will continue to be provided to UNFPA.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.18 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.19 The impact of activities conducted under this subprogramme can only be described in qualitative terms. Knowledge of the causes and consequences of population patterns is essential to proper policy formulation. By specifying the international and historical context within which demographic development takes place, research carried out under this subprogramme should enable nations to identify current and projected problems better, to understand the source of those problems, and to profit from the accumulated experience of other nations in dealing with them.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

(a) Objective

21.20 The objective of the subprogramme is to prepare and disseminate to Member States and United Nations bodies internationally comparable, statistically assessed and methodologically standardized estimates and projections of world, regional and national populations and their components by sex and age and by selected demographic indicators. A major portion of this subprogramme is devoted to questions of adjusting incomplete or deficient data for developing countries.

(b) Problems addressed

21.21 Demographic estimates and projections are the basis for formulating national population policies and are at the same time utilized for programming in such areas

as education, health, employment, food supply and housing. However, demographic data are still lacking or defective in many countries and it is necessary to estimate population and basic demographic indicators from incomplete data by using specially developed techniques. The number of countries which have so far prepared their own national projections is small (only about one fourth of all countries in the world). Even where national projections are available, however, there are many technical problems in respect of their consistency and comparability. This subprogramme will provide support to UNFRA, upon its request, for research in the area of demographic projections, as called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV).

(c) Legislative authority

21.22 The legislative authority for this programme derives from paragraph 78 (e) of the World Population Plan of Action, endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 3344 (XXIX), and from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1763 (LIV), 1946 (LVIII) and 2053 (LXII).

(d) Strategy and output

21.23 The strategy includes: (i) evaluation of the accuracy and completeness of basic demographic data and preparation of reliable and comparable estimates of demographic indicators at the global and national levels; (ii) the development of techniques for preparation of internationally comparable and methodologically standardized demographic projections by sex and age and by households and families; and (iii) preparation and application of demographic simulation models to developing countries in order to assess the impact of population policy changes upon demographic trends. These studies are disseminated in numerous reports, working papers, computer tapes and printouts, including those to be published in the Population Bulletin of the United Nations. The estimates and projections contained in these reports have been and will continue to be used by national departments and ministries dealing with population, economic and social development planning, housing, manpower, education, health and environmental management and protection, as well as by the bodies of the United Nations system.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.24 By the end of 1979 four major reports will have been prepared and published on the following topics: world population prospects by region and country as assessed in 1978; prospects of the number of households and families by region and country; the demographic simulation model used to assess the impact of population policies upon demographic trends and prospects; and the meeting of the Ad Hoc Group of Experts on Demographic Projections held in November 1977. In addition, approximately five working papers will have been prepared concerning new estimates of selected demographic indicators and development of new methods of estimating demographic measures from incomplete data. Print-outs and tapes will have been made available to Governments, specialized agencies and other bodies.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.25 Special efforts will be made to maintain up-to-date demographic estimates and projections including population by age and sex and household. During this biennium, four major reports will be prepared: a report on revised estimates of

demographic indicators by region and country; a manual on methods of estimating basic demographic indicators; a report on revised household and family projections by region and country; and a manual on methods of developing micro-simulation models to be applied to developing countries with the aim of assessing the impact of population policies on demographic trends. In addition, approximately five working papers concerning new demographic estimates and details of the methodology of their preparation will be produced and sent annually to Governments, specialized agencies and other bodies. It is proposed to hold, in 1980, an interregional expert group meeting on methods of demographic estimation.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.26 During the biennium 1982-1983, major reports will be prepared on the following topics: the world population prospects as assessed in 1983; and micro-simulation models on families and households to assist projections of families and households by size and class. In addition, approximately five working papers on new estimates and projections will be prepared during this biennium to be submitted to Governments, specialized agencies and other bodies.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.27 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.28 The projections prepared under this subprogramme will be used by other United Nations bodies, notably specialized agencies such as ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF, UNIDO, IBRD, in their population-related studies and programmes. Furthermore, estimates and projections prepared under United Nations sponsorship have been and will be very extensively used and referred to by the world-wide audience, including national and international demographic, economic, social or environmental research institutes. The availability of such information will permit Governments to collect better and improved data through population censuses, surveys and vital registration. They also provide a useful tool for assessing and evaluating the accomplishments of national policies and programmes on population and family planning.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: FACTORS AFFECTING PATTERNS OF REPRODUCTION

(a) Objective

21.29 The objective of this subprogramme is to find a more satisfactory explanation of relations between reproductive behaviour and aspects of development.

(b) Problems addressed

21.30 Causal factors in fertility levels and change therein are more difficult to understand and the knowledge more difficult to apply than is the case with other components of population change. Thus, the fertility studies programme must include some experimental and methodological components. Despite the limited knowledge of the effect of government measures to modify fertility, several types of policies and a great variety of means of implementing them are in force

throughout the world. Thus, studies of the effectiveness and methodology of these programmes continue to deserve high priority. But these studies require improvement both in quality and supply of statistics. Results of national surveys taken in connexion with the World Fertility Survey hold promise of a short-term remedy, enabling comparisons of fertility conditions in 40 to 50 developing countries. The subprogramme has become particularly important owing to recent trends of fertility changes observed in both developing and developed countries. The subprogramme will provide support to UNFPA, upon its request, in the area of fertility and family planning, as called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV).

(c) Legislative authority

21.31 Legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1763 (LIV), 1946 (LVIII) and 2052 (LXII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.32 During 1978-1979, data from the World Fertility Survey will be used to monitor the level and trends of fertility throughout the world and, of further importance, to assess the demographic, cultural, social and economic factors affecting them. Efforts will be made: (a) to improve the methodology for analysing the effect upon fertility of government policy measures aimed specifically at influencing reproductive behaviour; and (b) to assess the impact that such policies, including family planning programmes, have had upon fertility in various political and developmental settings.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.33 Since the beginning of the World Fertility Survey, the Population Division has served on the Programme Steering Committee and the Technical Advisory Committee of the Survey to ensure that the experience and standards of the United Nations are applied in the surveys. The Population Division is to co-ordinate the analysis of Survey data by members of the United Nations system and is to undertake interregional and international comparative analysis of the data obtained in the 40 to 50 developing and 20 developed countries of the survey. Thus, 1980-1981 will see an intensification of research based on data from countries that are participating in the World Fertility Survey. In the main, the thrust will be towards improving knowledge of the circumstances in which fertility can be expected to begin a downward trend in areas where it is high. Accordingly, in addition to continuing projects, studies will be undertaken: (a) to explore the relationship between the condition of women, their integration into development and the level and pattern of fertility, taking into account demographic, cultural, economic and social circumstances; and (b) to determine the elements of development that are interrelated with reproductive behaviour and the way their influence is affected in the examination of the beginning of the decline in the onset of fertility. Continued support for the World Fertility Survey will also be provided.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.34 Work will continue on the projects listed under (ii) above. Assistance will be provided in the development of national capabilities in the developing countries to undertake research and surveys related to fertility and human reproduction.

- (iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.35 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.36 It is expected that studies prepared under this subprogramme will provide the basis of a clearer understanding by Governments of the social and economic factors affecting reproductive behaviour. They will also aid Governments in formulating and reassessing policies regarding fertility and population growth. The methodology emphasized in the studies will improve research techniques and provide bases for more efficient action programmes. These and other data derived from the surveys will greatly strengthen the basis for population estimates and projections. For the first time, factual analyses will throw some light on the ways in which conditions of fertility influence the participation of women in development, and reasonable evidence will be available as to what impact, if any, government policies have on fertility and the way in which this may vary according to national circumstances.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

21.37 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist Governments in the incorporation of demographic factors in development strategies, plans and programmes, particularly through the study of the interrelations between population and economic and social factors.

(b) Problems addressed

21.38 The subprogramme is concerned with the implications of different patterns of population trends for development and with the impact of social and economic change on demographic trends, including the formulation of population-development models and integration of demographic factors in development planning. This will include consideration of the interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development. The interpretation and assessment of the population processes, as related to development, are not sufficiently advanced to achieve the needed integration of population factors in development strategies and planning. The subprogramme will provide support to UNFPA, upon its request, for research and over-all policy questions in the area of population and development, as called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV).

(c) Legislative authority

21.39 Legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) and 3345 (XXIX); and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1943 (LVIII), 1946 (LVIII), 2052 (LXII) and 2053 (LXII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.40 Reports will have been completed on a comparative study of the relations between population and economic and social development, and case studies will be under way to study the impact of socio-economic development on demographic trends.

Part of a manual on integration of demographic factors in development planning will have been completed, and an expert meeting on this subject area will have been organized. Exploratory studies and proposals for a design of a population information system will have been completed.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.41 The increased pace of changing patterns of fertility, mortality and migration and the demographic goals to be set in international and national development strategies will increase the need for the identification of development policies and programmes which influence demographic factors in the desired direction. In addition, against the background of emerging strategies concerned with basic needs, assessments will have to be made of the way in which changes in population size, composition and trends affect basic and other requirements. Criteria and methods for taking into account demographic determinants of food, education, health and housing and others will be needed. Attention will be given to those specific aspects emphasized in international and national development strategies, including rural development. The more comprehensive treatment of population and demographic factors and their incorporation into the broader framework for development strategies requires a population model integrated into their over-all quantitative framework. Increased attention will be given to the development of criteria, methods and prerequisites for the actual process of introducing the population component into development plans and programmes. A series of reports on these different elements of the strategy will be prepared in the biennium.

21.42 Special consideration will be given to four major areas: the role of socio-economic development in achieving demographic goals; basic needs and other requirements resulting from current and prospective population trends; the development of demographic-economic models and the introduction of population factors in development models and frameworks; and the integration of demographic aspects in development planning and institutions. Other prerequisites, such as the establishment of population units in planning offices, will receive consideration. Further, subject to decision of legislative bodies, additional action will be taken on the question of the establishment of a population information system. 4/

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.43 Work will continue in the major areas described above, with increasing emphasis on those aspects relating to the integration of population factor into the development process.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.44 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

4/ See Economic and Social Council resolution 2052 (LXII).

(e) Expected impact

21.45 It is anticipated that the activities under this subprogramme will contribute to greater awareness and knowledge of the relationship between population and development and, in particular, will increase the capacity of countries and the international community to deal with population problems.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: POPULATION POLICIES

(a) Objective

21.46 The objective of this subprogramme is to enhance the capability of the United Nations for effective provision of information and guidance to Governments in the formulation and implementation of population policy.

(b) Problem addressed

21.47 Almost all Governments have some, and many have very substantial experience in the field. However, the total wealth of their experience has not yet been adequately analysed on an impartial and systematic basis at the global level. Consequently, much information has not been diffused to those Governments wishing to benefit from the experience of others, and it has been difficult to provide the best guidance to those asking for it. The collection of information, its analysis, and the diffusion of existing knowledge in the field has been, therefore, an urgent task in the light of the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action. The subprogramme will provide support to UNEFPA, upon its request, for research and over-all policy questions in respect of population policies, as called for under Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV).

(c) Legislative authority

21.48 Legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from the World Population Plan of Action, endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 3344 (XXIX), and from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1946 (LVIII) and 2052 (LXII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.49 The strategy consists of the maintenance of a population policy data bank and the continued updating of data contained therein on the basis of replies to biennial inquiries and other documentation available within the system and through other governmental channels. Reports on national experience in the formulation and implementation of population policy, reports on the world situation prepared as parts of the biennial monitoring and the quinquennial review and appraisal activities, guidelines for population policy formulation and implementation and case studies will have been prepared. The situation at the end of 1979 will witness the completion of data bank coverage from 1960 onwards, and of reports on national experience for almost all developing countries, a set of general and sectoral guidelines for Governments of developing countries and a first population policy compendium. Thus, a basis will have been established for focusing attention during succeeding biennia upon the study of those factors involved in the development of population policies in the context of a new development strategy for the 1980s. Special emphasis will be given to the analysis of factors constraining implementation of the recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.50 The population policy data bank will be maintained and its operations computerized. Reports of national experience will be completed for the remaining developing countries; published reports will be revised and reports for developed countries will be begun. The fifth United Nations population inquiry among Governments, referring to the situation as at mid-1980, will be completed, and a second edition of the Population Policy Compendium will be published in 1981 for 1980. A group meeting of experts will be held on policy formulation and implementation in developing countries. Studies will be prepared on the interrelationships between population policies and the protection of human rights and the status of women, and on the possible impact upon national population policy formulation and implementation of an international development strategy for the 1980s.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.51 Computerized operation of the population policy data bank will be continued and the series of reports on national experience will be completed. The following components of the various regular series of activities will be undertaken: the sixth United Nations population inquiry among Governments (situation as at mid-1982); and the third edition of the Population Policy Yearbook (published in 1983 for 1982). The guidelines series will be revised and expanded to constitute a series of detailed manuals in population policy formulation and implementation. Studies will be prepared on the interrelationships between population policies and those concerning children and aged persons.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.52 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.53 The impact expected is an improvement in the ability of Governments of both developing and developed countries to effectively formulate and implement appropriate population policies as integral parts of their developmental strategy. This will be achieved both directly, by means of the provision to them of needed information and guidance, and indirectly, by means of improved information and advice provided to agencies responsible for delivery of assistance within both bilateral and multilateral programmes. Success in attaining this improvement will be indicated by the increased effectiveness of national population policy formulation, as evidenced by the publication by Governments of comprehensive reports on their population and development policy, by more systematic treatment of population matters within development plans, and by improved reporting by Governments of the achievement of their own policy targets.

SUBPROGRAMME 6: MONITORING, REVIEW AND APPRAISAL

(a) Objectives

21.54 The objectives of this subprogramme are to monitor the recent changes in population growth, fertility, mortality, migration, urbanization, population

structure, population policies and the related social and economic factors, and to review and appraise the progress made towards achieving the goals and recommendations of the World Population Plan of Action.

(b) Problem addressed

21.55 Owing to the importance of changes in the world population situation and the implications for social and economic development, the World Population Plan of Action recommended that monitoring of population trends and policies be undertaken continuously as a specialized activity of the United Nations and reviewed biennially by the appropriate bodies of the United Nations system. Each round of monitoring provides a summary of recent levels and trends of demographic variables and their social and economic correlates. It also discusses Governments' perceptions and policies regarding each of these variables. Topics of special importance are also analysed.

(c) Legislative authority

21.56 Legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from the World Population Plan of Action (paras. 107-109) ^{5/} endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 3344 (XXIX), and from Economic and Social Council decision 87 (IVIII) and resolution 2051 (LXII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.57 The second round of monitoring will have been completed and reports on it will have been submitted to the Population Commission. The Population Commission, in its turn, will have reported to the Economic and Social Council. Planning of the third round of monitoring, including consultations with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions, will also have been carried out in 1979. The first round of review and appraisal will have been completed in 1979 after consultations with Governments and the agencies and commissions, and the findings will have been considered by the Economic and Social Council. It is expected that they will be taken into account in the preparation of a new development strategy.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.58 Work on the third round of monitoring will be carried out during 1980 and 1981. The report will be completed in 1981 and planning for the fourth round will be carried out in 1981. The planning of the second round of review and appraisal will start in 1981.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.59 Work on the fourth round of monitoring will be carried out during 1982 and 1983, and the report will be ready in 1983. Work on the second round of review and appraisal will be carried out during this biennium. It is also foreseen that a global discussion, by Governments, of the world population situation and of

^{5/} Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, Bucharest, 19-30 August 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

possible revision of the World Population Plan of Action will be necessary in 1984 after the completion of the second round of review and appraisal. This discussion could take place at a special session of the Economic and Social Council, or at part of a General Assembly session or a separate world population conference.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.60 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.61 Reports on the progress of monitoring are discussed by the Population Commission and the Economic and Social Council and are widely circulated among Governments, international organizations, institutions and demographers. This subprogramme is expected to enable the countries and the legislative bodies of the United Nations to identify current and foreseen demographic problems, to improve their understanding of the causes and consequences of population trends, and to profit from the accumulated experience of other countries in dealing with population questions through population policies and programmes. The results of monitoring are also utilized in the quinquennial exercise of review and appraisal of the World Population Plan of Action whose findings are to be considered by the Council, with the object of making appropriate modifications of the goals and recommendations of the Plan whenever necessary. The review and appraisal should have a major impact in clarifying the role of population factors in development planning. This impact should be the greater in that the appraisal is based mainly on Governments' own assessments of the progress they have made in achieving the goals and recommendations of the Plan, through population policies and programmes that they have adopted in the context of their development objectives. The appraisals by individual Governments will cover policies and programmes designed to influence demographic levels and trends as well as socio-economic measures with the potential to affect levels and trends, for example, measures relating to employment, education, status of women, etc. The impact of the findings of the review and appraisal exercise will thus be relevant not only to the Plan as an international instrument for development but also to the ways of incorporating the population factor into a new development strategy.

PROGRAMME 2: DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

21.62 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed and approved by the Population Commission, which meets every two years. The last meeting was in January 1977, and the next meeting is scheduled for February 1979. This work will also be reviewed by other subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council and by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme which meets twice a year. The last meeting of the Governing Council was in June 1978. This plan has been derived from decisions of these bodies but has not been approved by them.

2. Secretariat

21.63 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Population Programmes and Projects Office ^{6/} of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, in which there were 11 Professional staff members as at 1 July 1978; all the posts were funded from extrabudgetary resources. The Office had the following units as at 1 July 1978:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Executive direction and management	..	2	2
Operations section	-	6	6
Advisory services	-	3	3
Total	-	11	11

^{6/} Prior to the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, this unit formed part of the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The unit now forms part of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. Apart from this unit, there are proportionate staff positions in programme co-ordination and management and support service (recruitment, administrative services, contracts and equipment procurement, report processing and fellowship placement) in the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

3. Divergencies from current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

21.64 In addition to the existing staff described above, it is the intention of the Department to assign two interregional advisory posts to strengthen the capacity of the Department for providing advisory services to developing countries in connexion with activities under subprogrammes 2 and 3 below.

h. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

21.65 Programme element 7.2 in paragraph 5A.38, subprogramme 7, in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 7/ is expected to be completed in 1978-1979, but only in so far as it refers to the planning and co-ordination of the United Nations biennial programme of regional population activities funded by UNFPA.

21.66 The resources which were devoted by the Population Programmes and Projects Office to the preparation of a consolidated biennial regional programme will be shifted, after completion of the above, to providing assistance under the new subprogrammes 2 and 3 mentioned below, related to national research to be carried out in the developing countries at their request, with the assistance of experts and advisers contributed by the United Nations and to strengthening national population commissions and other government agencies dealing with population policies in the same countries. It is expected that in the period under review, the regional commissions will assume an increasing responsibility for the activities of technical support.

5. Other organizational matters

21.67 Approximately 50 per cent of the staff resources of the Population Programmes and Projects Office is funded from overhead and is therefore determined by the extent of the operational programme: the remainder is funded from resources supplied by UNFPA. It can be anticipated that new operating mechanisms for technical co-operation will become available in the 1980s as an outgrowth of the recommendations of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. The Population Programmes and Projects Office will need to respond to that situation by preparing proposals for joint and/or multicountry projects involving the participation of several developing countries and the exchange of experiences between countries having common population problems and comparable situations.

B. Co-ordination

21.68 The Population Programmes and Projects Office of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development will co-ordinate its work and exchange information with the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Within the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Office will act as the liaison and channel for collaboration with

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

UNFPA on the substantive aspects of technical co-operation projects funded by UNFPA. It will also participate in co-ordinating the technical co-operation activities of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development with those of the regional commissions and will maintain communications with major sources of support for population activities in addition to UNFPA.

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

21.69 Co-ordination for purposes of project development, review and evaluation will be maintained between the Population Programmes and Projects Office of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the various offices and divisions in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, and the Centre for Human Settlements in connexion with technical co-operation activities funded by UNFPA. The Population Programmes and Projects Office will participate in interdepartmental task forces concerned with important population matters, in particular the task forces on rural development and human settlements and the working group on long-term development objectives.

2. Formal co-ordination with the United Nations system

21.70 The Office will participate in any arrangements that may be established for purposes of co-ordinating interagency actions for technical co-operation activities in the population field, especially in the UNFPA Inter-Agency Consultative Committee (IACC) and the regional interagency co-ordinating committees and regional task forces which are in the process of being established. The Office will participate in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Sub-Committee on Population when the Sub-Committee discusses technical co-operation activities. It will also participate in the machinery for interagency co-ordination for project implementation at the country level, for which appropriate arrangements will be made. Arrangements for co-ordination with ILO, WHO, UNESCO and FAO as well as with UNICEF will be worked out for the development of certain types of projects of common interest to the United Nations and one or more of these agencies.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

21.71 Joint activities with the Population Division and the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat will continue to be the pattern in connexion with research and statistical technical co-operation activities funded by UNFPA.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

21.72 The percentage of allocation of resources to programmes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	Regu- lar budget	Extra- budge- tary sources	Total	Regu- lar budget	Extra- budge- tary sources	Total	Regu- lar budget	Extra- budge- tary sources	Total
1. Training	24	26	25	33	25	28	20	30	26
2. Assistance to national research on population dynamics	20	30	26	33	33	33	40	36	38
3. Assistance for national population programmes and offices	56	44	49	34	42	39	40	34	36
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: TRAINING

(a) Objective

21.73 The long-term objective of the subprogramme is to make individual countries self-sufficient in teaching demography and related subjects, in collecting and analysing population data, and in integrating population factors into planning for social and economic development.

(b) Problems addressed

21.74 It was realized during the 1950s that while research findings revealed the likelihood of a very significant increase in world population in the coming decades, the implications of this rapid rate of growth for general development were scarcely known. Moreover, especially in the developing countries, there was a shortage of qualified persons to undertake studies that would produce this essential information. The issue was discussed and the need for a training programme emphasized at the First World Population Conference, in 1954, as also at the World Population Conference of 1974, where particular attention was paid to the need for additional training in the interdisciplinary aspects of population as

being of great practical utility in the preparation of population policies for development. The conclusion of both conferences (subsequently embodied in the United Nations decisions) was that the support of the United Nations for a world programme of population training was necessary. Such a programme should be implemented through regional training centres, through assistance in the development of national population facilities and the provision of fellowships for training abroad in one of the population disciplines. This subprogramme will provide support to UNFPA, as requested, in compliance with the terms of paragraph 1 (a) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV).

(c) Legislative authority

21.75 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX) which endorsed the World Population Plan of Action; and Economic and Social Council resolution 2053 (LXII), endorsing the work programme proposals emanating from the 1974 World Population Conference.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.76 The six regional and interregional demographic training centres established under the auspices of the United Nations, by virtue of agreements with the respective host Governments, the duration of which run well into the 1980s, will continue to be in operation. A minimum total of 2,000 trainees will have passed through these centres under United Nations fellowship awards by the end of 1979. An additional 1,000 government nominees will have received training in population disciplines under United Nations fellowship awards tenable at institutions other than United Nations centres. A programme under the auspices of the United Nations and Moscow State University providing training in population and development will have completed its second year of operation with an expected total of approximately 100 trainees. Assistance will also have been provided for the establishment of approximately 15 national departments or centres of demography, mainly in universities, devoted to demographic teaching and research, and for the initiation of training programmes in them. Such centres will work in close association with the United Nations-sponsored regional and interregional demographic training centres. Short-term seminars and courses in population-related disciplines will also have been provided under the auspices of the United Nations in these and other national institutions.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.77 All available evidence, including that obtained from the third inquiry among Governments on population policies (1975-1976), underscores the continuing need among less developed countries for training facilities in population-related disciplines. During the biennium 1980-1981, therefore, the United Nations, specifically the Population Programmes and Projects Office in collaboration with the Population Division will continue to provide these facilities along the lines already established: support to regional and interregional training centres, the provision of short-term training programmes and seminars, aid in establishing some 20 additional national population training units, and the provision of fellowships for more advanced training abroad. The round of censuses in the 1980s may be expected to redouble the demand for training in the analysis of census data. In addition, in response to countries' expressed interest, the biennium will see increased attention to the provision of training in the "applied" aspects of population analysis, with particular reference to problems of migration, rural development and general socio-economic development.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.78 It appears unlikely that the need for population training in its current form will have appreciably diminished at the global level by the beginning of the second biennium, although there may be regional variations. The main thrust of this subprogramme will therefore continue to be towards providing training facilities in demography and associated disciplines along lines already established. At the same time, increased attention will be paid during the second biennium to assistance in establishing and developing national training facilities, and to training programmes in population in relation to social and economic development policies. This will be accomplished both by modifying the curricula of the United Nations-sponsored regional and interregional training centres and by establishing new training programmes in this subject and extending existing ones.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.79 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.80 As a result of the training in population disciplines of government nominated personnel, some 100 assisted countries will have an enhanced capacity to formulate, implement and evaluate population programmes and to analyse the relevance of population phenomena to economic and social development. New national and regional demographic teaching and research bodies in some 20 countries will have been established with United Nations support, and their staff provided with a greater opportunity to enhance their professional capacity. It is expected that as a result of this subprogramme Governments will have acquired a higher degree of self-reliance in dealing with population matters.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL RESEARCH ON POPULATION DYNAMICS

(a) Objective

21.81 The long-term objective of this subprogramme is to assist in developing national capacities for analytical research studies which are essential for the incorporation of population factors in programmes of development planning. In the short run, the objective is to assist developing countries, in collaboration with the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, in evaluating and analysing the results of their 1980 population censuses and in conducting demographic research studies to determine and consider the consequences of mortality, fertility, migration and other aspects related to the composition and trends of population in the formulation of appropriate policies directed towards the achievement of national developmental objectives.

(b) Problems addressed

21.82 The need to analyse and assess the demographic data obtained from censuses, surveys and vital statistics and to prepare the results for development planning has often been overlooked in the course of population data collection in many developing countries, thus precluding maximum utilization of the data obtained. A

general short-coming of censuses is that while raw data are published, their completeness and accuracy are frequently not assessed or presented in a form that is readily usable by planners and policy makers. Therefore, now that most countries will be conducting censuses and surveys, it is necessary to stimulate and assist in the analysis of results, so as to promote wider and better utilization of census and survey findings.

(c) Legislative authority

21.83 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 3344 (XXIX) and 3345 (XXIX), which endorsed the World Population Plan of Action and emphasized the role of the United Nations in providing assistance to achieve the goals of the Plan; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1946 (LVIII) and 2053 (LXII), endorsing the work programme proposals emanating from the 1974 World Population Conference.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.84 It is expected that, by the end of 1979, some of the 72 developing countries which conducted population censuses in the 1970s will have tabulated and analysed the results of these censuses. In most of the countries, the follow-up demographic research and household surveys will also have been completed, and preparations will be under way for the 1980 round of censuses; in particular, the series of training workshops for the 1980 census will have been held. In addition, some 20 countries will have been assisted in establishing and/or strengthening national units for population studies.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.85 There will be a need during 1980-1981 to assist some 50 developing countries in preparing for the 1980 censuses, to help develop projects of mutual co-operation with other countries and to ensure that adequate provision is made in the census plans for analysing the results of the censuses. It is envisaged that assistance will be provided to some 30 countries through short-term consultants, or through sharing of experts or exchange of technicians among developing countries for conducting research studies on socio-economic and demographic factors which affect mortality, fertility, migration and their implications for development planning. In this respect, the existing schemes for technical co-operation among developing countries will be strengthened and utilized for this programme. This subprogramme will provide support to UNFPA, as requested, in compliance with the terms of paragraph 1 (a) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV).

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.86 The 1980 censuses in about 25 countries will have yielded results which will be subjected to detailed evaluation and analysis by national demographers with the assistance of interregional advisers and short-term intercountry consultants.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.87 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.88 It is expected that the use of population census results will be improved and that demographic research studies conducted during the period will generate additional up-to-date information needed for the formulation of population policies and implementation of development programmes in some 30 countries. It is also expected that a widespread awareness will have been created in developing countries of the need fully to analyse and interpret collected population data and utilize them in planning. The quality of population data will be improved in some 50 countries through the process of evaluation and analysis of results of population censuses and demographic surveys. Above all, a system of evaluation and analysis will be built into the general census plans of some 50 countries, along with provisions for data collection and data processing at the planning stage.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: ASSISTANCE TO NATIONAL POPULATION PROGRAMMES AND OFFICES

(a) Objectives

21.89 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist developing countries in establishing or strengthening national population commissions or councils which will be responsible for the formulation of population policies, for implementing these policies as a means of improving economic and social development planning, and for evaluating the impact of such policies on the demographic conditions of these countries. Emphasis will also be placed on strengthening the planning mechanisms of Governments, with particular regard to national family planning programmes and internal migration and human settlement programmes, with the aim of assisting Governments in improving the organization and administration of these programmes, instituting procedures for continuing internal programme evaluation, and alleviating problems such as those arising out of excessive rural-urban migration and inefficient geographical settlement patterns. A further objective will be to assist Governments in the formulation of measures to encourage a fuller integration of women in the development process, particularly in the rural areas.

(b) Problems addressed

21.90 A large number of countries are carrying out population-related programmes, especially in family planning and, increasingly, in population redistribution, but Governments are finding that in many instances these programmes need to be improved and adapted to prevailing conditions so as to be more effective. At the same time, Governments are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of demographic variables in virtually all sectors of planned socio-economic development. They are thus anxious to improve their ability to incorporate what is known about these variables, both as causes and as consequences of demographic phenomena, into their over-all development strategies and plans. Some specific examples of urgently felt needs in this regard are as follows: (a) needed improvement in living conditions in rural areas and, in this connexion, expansion of family planning programmes - now more prevalent in urban areas - into the rural areas, by integrating them with health, education and other development programmes; (b) problems caused by the insufficient integration of women in the development process; and (c) prevailing internal migration patterns and the geographic distribution of populations, and availability to Governments of assistance with resettlement schemes. This subprogramme will provide support to UNFPA, as requested, in compliance with the terms of paragraph 1 (a) of Economic and Social Council resolution 1763 (LIV).

21.91 A situation which will require increasing attention has to do with the implications which the downward trend in fertility and population growth has for consumption and the future demand for social services. In order to monitor these implications and plan appropriate action, Governments will need and are expected to request assistance for revised projections of basic social needs, such as food, housing, health services, education and employment, which will necessitate studies on such topics as population size and structure and international migration flows, and will require close collaboration between population offices and sectoral offices and an integration of their work programmes.

(c) Legislative authority

21.92 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 3344 (XXIX), paragraphs 4 and 13, which endorses the World Population Plan of Action; and Economic and Social Council resolution 2053 (LXII), paragraph 3 (d), endorsing the work programme in the field of population.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.93 National population commissions or councils are usually high-level bodies responsible for over-all policy recommendations. Therefore, as a preliminary step to the realization of the ultimate objective, assistance will have been provided for the creation or strengthening of population units which will carry out the studies and research required to enable the policy-makers to formulate appropriate plans of action.

21.94 At the end of 1979, over 70 developing countries (nearly two thirds of all developing countries) will have some form of family planning programme, but many of these will require restructuring and reorganization to make them more effective. Existing programmes are mainly in urban areas, and it is likely that there will be increasing interest in expanding them to rural areas.

21.95 As indicated in the responses received to the third population inquiry among Governments, nearly two thirds of the developing countries feel that the spatial distribution of their population is very inefficient for purposes of development, and indications are that increasing numbers of Governments will seek assistance in drawing up and undertaking population resettlement programmes. In effect, some countries are already engaged or are about to engage in such programmes with United Nations assistance.

21.96 Some 83 - or almost three fourths - of the developing countries have central planning organizations which are normally responsible for the integration of population policies. However, only a few of these countries have an administrative unit specifically concerned with such matters. It is anticipated that, by the end of 1979, technical co-operation activities carried out under this subprogramme will have resulted in the establishment or strengthening of population units responsible for evolving and implementing population policies and programmes in some 20 countries.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.97 It is expected that during the biennium 1980-1981, national population commissions or councils will become operative in an increasing number of developing countries. Since these commissions, as mentioned earlier, are high-level policy-making bodies, they will need the support of technical secretariats, or population units, responsible for drawing up work programmes, drafting legislation, organizing and co-ordinating research, formulating action programmes and similar activities. Support will therefore continue to be provided, through a multifaceted strategy combining several types of activity, for the establishment or strengthening of such population planning units in approximately 20 countries (in addition to about 10 which will already have been receiving assistance under the previous medium-term plan). This assistance will consist of: (a) advisory missions by the Population Programmes and Projects Office staff and interregional advisers to countries which have received United Nations assistance in establishing population commissions and/or population studies units, with a view to promoting an exchange of information and experience among these countries; (b) the provision of experts' services to countries, on a short- or a long-term basis as appropriate; (c) arrangements for nationals of developing countries with experience in the formulation and implementation of population policies and programmes to undertake advisory missions to other countries and for nationals of interested countries to obtain practical on-the-job training in countries with similar problems; (d) the awarding of fellowships for study in suitable institutions and support for locally organized group training programmes for national staff involved in population policy formulation and implementation; and (e) organization, in collaboration with the regional commissions, of national seminars on population and development and regional seminar/workshops for officials from national population planning units.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.98 It is expected that the strategy for this biennium will consist mainly in the continuation and consolidation of the activities carried out in the previous biennium. Assistance to those countries which have attained self-sufficiency in respect of population policy formulation and implementation and the integration of population factors in development planning will be phased out, and assistance will continue to be provided to those countries still requiring it and to countries requesting it for the first time - perhaps some 10 in number. It is anticipated that it should be possible to rely increasingly on services rendered within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries. Training, both through the awarding of individual fellowships and through national group training programmes, would continue to be important, but national institutions in developing countries would assume a larger share of the training responsibilities.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.99 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.100 By the end of 1983, it is expected that population factors will be taken into account by most Governments in the formulation of their development policies,

and that population policies will be duly integrated with developmental programmes. Many countries should then have the necessary governmental machinery for the continuous improvement of their actions in the population field, and there will be an appreciable increase in the number of government officials trained in the different aspects of population policy formulation and implementation, and the relationship between population factors and development.

PROGRAMME 3: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

21.101 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Conference of Ministers which meets every two years. The last meeting was in February/March 1977. This plan has not been approved by this body. However, it is based on the work programme approved by the Conference of African Demographers.

2. Secretariat

21.102 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Population Division. There were nine Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; seven of the posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following sections as at 31 December 1977.

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the Chief	-	1	1
Fertility and Mortality Studies	-	3	3
Population Planning and Policies	1	2	3
General Demography	1	1	2
Total	2	7	9

3. Expected completions

21.103 The following programme elements, described in paragraph 9.37 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 8/ are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.4, 1.5, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 2.1, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.9, 3.1 and 3.2:
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1.2, 1.3, 1.6 and 1.7.

8/ Ibid.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

21.104 Owing to the nature of the programme, ad hoc meetings are held with the Statistics, Social Development and Socio-economic Research and Planning Divisions of the Commission in order to co-ordinate some of the activities. It has also been agreed that the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat will involve regional commissions more in the preparation of population projections.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

21.105 By rotation, the specialized agencies are represented in the advisory committees of the United Nations-sponsored demographic training centres. As a general rule they are also invited to meetings organized by ECA and, conversely, upon their invitation, ECA participates in some of their meetings involving population activities.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

21.106 Joint activities are expected with the Population Division, Statistical Office and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs; with the Statistics Division and the Social Development and Socio-economic Research and Planning Divisions of ECA; and with ILO, UNESCO, WHO and UNICEF.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

21.107 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	Regu- lar budg- et	Extra- budg- etary sources	Total	Regu- lar budg- et	Extra- budg- etary sources	Total	Regu- lar budg- et	Extra- budg- etary sources	Total
1. Relevant aspects of population policies and programmes within the framework of economic and social development	33	38	37	33	38	37	33	40	37
2. Population dynamics and economic and social development	34	50	47	34	54	47	34	60	47
3. Regional training and research	33	12	16	33	8	16	33	-	16
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: RELEVANT ASPECTS OF POPULATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

21.108 The objective of this subprogramme is to create increased awareness among African Governments of the short-term and long-term issues relating to different aspects of population structure, movements and changes and to assist them in the formulation and implementation of effective population policies and in the integration of the population aspects in the process of the planning for development.

(b) Problems addressed

21.109 The need for increased awareness of population issues and of the need for population policies has become more urgent in the light of such issues as the persistent high rate of growth of population in the region and the unlikelihood of its slowing down sufficiently rapidly in the next few decades, the continuing shift of population structure in favour of the young and the associated issues of education, employment and production, and the possible intensification of a drift from rural areas to a few large urban centres with serious economic and social consequences. Although an increasing number of African countries are coming to realize the relationship between population and economic and social development, only a few of them have adopted official population policies appropriate to their development objectives. Others have also, without clearly stated official policies, accepted related measures on rural development and the integration of family planning as part of maternal and child health services.

(c) Legislative authority

21.110 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from Economic Commission for Africa resolution 273 (XII), General Assembly resolution 2315 (XXVI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1672 (LIV).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.111 The following activities will have been completed by the end of 1979:

(a) Study of the role of private international organizations in the implementation of family planning programmes and their impact in the region;

(b) Study of trends in the adoption of population policies and their implementation within the context of development planning in Africa;

(c) Study of the demographic effects of integrated rural development projects;

(d) Study of international migration policies and their effects on the movements of migrant labour in the western and southern African subregions;

(e) National seminar on the relationship between population and socio-economic development in seven countries.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.112 The strategy will include the undertaking of studies on different aspects of population policies within the countries of the region; the monitoring of policies and their implementation as part of development programmes; the organization of seminars and assistance to the countries in the formulation of policies. As part of this strategy, efforts will be made to expand the population information base by the intensification of work on the African Population Newsletter and the African Population Studies Series. It is expected that the following studies will be completed:

- (a) Study of the international migration policies and their effects on the movement of migrant labour in western and southern African subregions (for countries not covered in the previous biennium);
- (b) Comparative study of the administration and evaluation aspects of family planning programmes in Africa;
- (c) Study of the demographic effectiveness of family planning in selected countries.

The following meetings/seminars will also be held during the biennium:

- (a) Four national seminars on the role of population in economic and social development in four countries;
- (b) A working group on the effectiveness of family planning programmes in Africa.

Finally, for each year of the biennium, four issues of the African Population Newsletter and one issue of the Population Studies Series will be published.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.113 The strategy will consist of conducting studies on all aspects of population policies and programmes; monitoring the adoption and implementation of population policies and programmes; holding four national seminars on the relationships between population and socio-economic development as well as the organization of a conference of African demographers, and the publication of relevant periodicals and newsletters. The conference of African demographers will define clearly for ECA and the African countries activities to be undertaken in the region during the next biennium. Regional co-ordination meetings will be held with United Nations agencies and non-United Nations organizations. Assistance will be given to more countries in the integration of population policies in their development programmes and the subsequent implementation of these policies.

- (iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.114 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.115 It is expected that the activities implemented during the plan period will help to give Governments a better realization of the relationship between population and socio-economic development and thus encourage them to adopt broad-based population policies within the context of development planning as an aid to rapid socio-economic development.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: POPULATION DYNAMICS AND ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

21.116 The objective of this subprogramme is to develop, test and apply techniques of demographic research in the context of African development and to study and evaluate factors accounting for demographic growth rates and structural changes as aids to the design of socio-economic policies and the planning for socio-economic development.

(b) Problem addressed

21.117 Owing to the lack of adequate data and of trained staff to do the relevant analysis of the demographic situation and trends, many African Governments have not been in a position to study the interrelationships between population growth and socio-economic development. Although in recent years there has been a recognition of the need to undertake such studies, a great deal remains to be done because of the previous neglect.

(c) Legislative authority

21.118 The legislative authority for the subprogramme derives from Economic Commission for Africa resolutions 230 (X) and 273 (XII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.119 By the end of 1979 the following activities will have been undertaken:

(a) Evaluation, adjustment and analysis of demographic data and preparation of population projections for countries of the region;

(b) Study of the relationship of infant and childhood mortality to fertility levels and patterns in selected African countries;

(c) Study of mortality levels, trends, patterns and differentials in the four subregions;

(d) Study of international migration trends in selected countries;

(e) Macro-case studies on the relationship between population and economic development for 25 countries of the region;

(f) Expert group on mortality levels and trends thereof in Africa and their policy implications;

(g) Working group on fertility differentials and change in the 1970s and prospects for the future;

(h) Seven national seminars on the relationship between population and development.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.120 The strategy will consist of specific studies on the relationship between population and socio-economic development and on specific aspects of the demographic situation and trends within the region. Among others, these activities include:

(a) Preparation of macro-case studies on the relationship between population and socio-economic development for 10 selected countries;

(b) The analysis of recently concluded censuses in the region either at the request of the countries or at the initiative of the Division;

(c) Study of the demographic aspects of the labour force in Africa;

(d) Study of trends in rates of female labour force participation in Africa;

(e) Working group on mortality surveys and studies in Africa;

(f) The publication of the African Demographic Handbook.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.121 The strategy will be a continuation of activities of the previous biennium with emphasis on specific areas as yet unexamined. Special efforts will be made to cover the least developed countries which, as a result of the lack of qualified personnel, may not have been studied in the preparation of the macro-case studies on the relationship between population and socio-economic development. Since many more countries will have obtained the data required for in-depth studies, the results will be more substantial. Output will consist of:

(a) Macro-case studies for 10 countries;

(b) Assistance to countries in the analysis of their censuses and surveys, especially of censuses undertaken during the 1980 round of censuses;

(c) A comparative analysis of demographic trends within the region;

(d) A study of the demography of nomadic populations;

(e) A study of types, volume and trends in migratory movements in Africa.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.122 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.123 It is expected that the activities implemented during the plan period will encourage Governments to develop machinery for data collection and analysis in order to grasp better the relationships between population and economic and social development, and thus adopt broad-based population policies covering all aspects of population, which will facilitate more rapid economic and social development.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: REGIONAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH

(a) Objective

21.124 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist Governments in the training of personnel for work in the field of population by encouraging them to make full use of the regional demographic training centres at Accra, Yaoundé and Cairo and at available national institutions and to avail themselves of the research facilities of the institutions.

(b) Problem addressed

21.125 There is still an acute shortage of trained demographers in the region for data collection and analysis both at the higher and middle levels. The operation and use of the regional training centres should help to alleviate this problem.

(c) Legislative authority

21.126 The legislative authority for the subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Africa resolutions 230 (X) and 273 (XII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.127 The two recently established institutions in Accra and Yaoundé will have produced between them about 240 post-graduate trainees in population studies. The Cairo Demographic Centre will also be producing about 15 to 20 African trainees per year. They will also have run short-term and job-training courses for higher and middle level personnel. Assistance will have been given to Governments in the development of national training institutions. A study of trends in the training and utilization of nationals for population in Africa will have been completed and a training course on the techniques of fertility analysis will also have been organized by the secretariat.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.128 The strategy for the biennium will consist of assistance to countries in the training of nationals at the regional demographic training institutes. The support of the research and training programmes of these institutes as well as of national institutions will continue; and the organization of short-term training courses for national experts will also be carried out. It is expected that by the end of the biennium the three institutes in the region will have produced between 80 and 100 post-graduate trainees in population studies. They will also have organized short-term training courses and undertaken advisory services in the area of demographic analysis in the countries they serve.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.129 The strategy will be based on the results of the planned 1979 study of trends in the training and utilization of nationals. The results of this may lead to a shift in the priorities of the institutes, perhaps to national research and to short-term training courses on specialized topics for nationals working in the field of population. The output will be the training of a sufficient number of persons to do research at the country level.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.130 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.131 It is expected that the implementation of the strategy for the plan period will enable each country to have at least one trained demographer by the end of the period. It is further expected that many countries will have built up a group of qualified persons who will be able to increase the understanding of the relationship between population and socio-economic development and promote the greater use of demographic factors in development planning.

PROGRAMME 4: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

21.132 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), which meets every two years. The last meeting was April/May 1977. This plan has been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

21.133 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE). There were four Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; all the posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

21.134 The Latin American Demographic Centre, which is the executing agency of the ECLA Regional Population Programme, is at present entirely financed by extrabudgetary funds. In its resolution 376 (XVII), the Commission requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to incorporate in the regular budget, as from 1978, five Professional posts for the executive direction and management of the population programme. The incorporation of the CELADE infrastructure in the ECLA regular budget will ensure better programming and implementation of activities in population matters.

4. Expected completions

21.135 In the past, ECLA did not have a permanent population programme and, therefore, this programme was not reflected in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979. 9/

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

21.136 There is formal co-ordination in connexion with the following specific projects of ECLA: critical poverty in Latin America; rural social development; economic projections and perspectives for 1990 in Latin America; 1980 population censuses; and regional advisory services in computation.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

21.137 CELADE, on behalf of ECLA, participates as a full member in the ACC Sub-Committee on Population and the Inter-Agency Administrative Co-ordinating Committee of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

21.138 Joint activities will be undertaken with the Division of Statistics, and the Development Planning, Projections and Policy Programme of ECLA, and with the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, and the Population Programmes and Projects Office, Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

21.139 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	Regu- lar budget sources	Extra- budget- ary	Total	Regu- lar budget sources	Extra- budget- ary	Total	Regu- lar budget sources	Extra- budget- ary	Total
1. Demographic statistics and monitoring of population trends	25	36	35	33	35	35	33	35	35
2. Population and development	25	36	35	33	35	35	33	35	35
3. Training, information and dissemination	50	28	30	34	30	30	34	30	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS AND MONITORING OF POPULATION TRENDS

(a) Objectives

21.140 The objectives of this subprogramme are to develop and improve permanent capabilities for the organization and implementation (including data elaboration and publication) of population censuses and surveys; to develop and promote the

use of analytical methods in the countries in order to improve the quality of their population statistics and adapt them to the needs of economic and social planning; and to keep up to date basic information on the situation and prospects of the demographic evolution of the countries of the region.

(b) Problem addressed

21.141 The main aspects of the present demographic situation and population trends and their future prospects are not known with sufficient accuracy and detail in many countries of the region. Therefore, there is a lack of basic input for the preparation of diagnostic studies necessary in the formulation of population policies and programmes and in the planning process. This is a consequence of the deficiency of demographic statistics (low quality, insufficient quantity, late publication). Moreover, in many countries the national capacity to analyse the available demographic information and to prepare population estimates and projections is still limited.

(c) Legislative authority

21.142 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Latin America resolution 381 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.143 The projects (components) of this subprogramme are of a continuous nature and, therefore, do not have a termination date. They are executed through a permanent or periodic work process in order to update information on population trends and prospects, and to improve the organization and implementation of national programmes of statistics and demographic studies. A significant part of this activity is accomplished through technical co-operation missions to the countries, designed to provide assistance in the programming, execution and evaluation of national programmes and/or specific projects.

21.144 It is expected that by the end of 1979 every country, especially the relatively less developed ones, will have adequately programmed the 1980 population census in line with the recommendations of competent regional organizations. In countries with deficient vital statistics, demographic surveys will have been undertaken which are designed to obtain reliable information on mortality and fertility levels. Complete and detailed up-to-date reports will be available on the demographic situation, trends and prospects of all the countries of the region. An up-to-date report will be available on the coverage, characteristics of users, services and estimated demographic effects of family planning programmes which are now under way at the national level.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.145 Following a strategy similar to that described under (i) (para. 21.143), the subprogramme is intended to assist the relatively less developed countries in obtaining the following main outputs: data processing of the 1980 censuses; development and/or strengthening of demographic statistics systems (mortality, fertility and internal migration surveys); development of a comparative regional

study on fertility, using data from surveys undertaken in six countries (World Fertility Survey): Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela; and development and strengthening of national units for census data analysis and demographic surveys.

21.146 At the regional level, the subprogramme is intended to monitor population trends for all the countries of the region, producing a detailed report at the end of 1981; to carry out at least two in-depth studies, utilizing World Fertility Survey data; and to continue with the evaluation of the demographic effects of family planning programmes of national coverage.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.147 Work is envisaged along the same lines as those foreseen for the 1980-1981 biennium, if necessary at a more advanced stage, as for example in the analysis of the 1980 census data.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.148 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.149 Activities under this subprogramme are expected to lead to improvement of demographic statistics, particularly in the countries of less relative development, and the strengthening of the capacity of the countries to develop basic demographic studies needed for increasing knowledge of trends and for the estimation of population prospects.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objectives

21.150 The objectives of this subprogramme are to identify and quantify the determinants of population dynamics and their economic, social, political and cultural effects on regional systems and differentiated social groups in Latin American countries; to develop and apply analytical tools (quantitative models), adapted to the conditions of the countries of the region, for the incorporation of the demographic variables into the planning process; to develop and elaborate the conceptual frame and input for the design, implementation and evaluation of population policies and programmes; and to follow up current population programmes and policies in the countries of the region.

(b) Problem addressed

21.151 The rate of growth, the characteristics and geographic distribution of the population affect and are affected by most of the critical problems of economic and social development in less industrialized countries. Studies and activities under this subprogramme are aimed at contributing to the search for solutions to problems mainly related to regional and urban development, quality of human settlements, critical poverty, internal migration, the brain drain,

human resources, participation of women in economic activities, and social services (health, education, social security, and housing).

(c) Legislative authority

21.152 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Latin America resolution 381 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.153 At the end of 1979, final reports on the following research projects will have been concluded:

(a) Regional development, public policies, migration and metropolitan primacy (Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay);

(b) Migration of qualified personnel from Latin America;

(c) Reproduction patterns of low-income groups (Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Costa Rica);

(d) Emergent metropolitan areas and the quality of the habitat in relatively less developed countries: the case of the Caribbean;

(e) Three technical advisory reports on national projects in Bolivia, El Salvador and Paraguay for population studies oriented towards the formulation of measures, including demographic goals;

(f) A prospective evaluation (1975-2000) on the relationships between population trends and the main indicators of economic and social development in the countries of Latin America;

(g) The situation of population policies and programmes in Latin America.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.154 Studies on the interrelationships between demographic variables and economic and social variables will continue to be deepened and the country coverage extended, with emphasis on key population groups and strategic variables for the formulation of policies. (Technical assistance will be given to governmental organizations upon request.) The design of a Latin American economic/demographic model will be concluded and it will be put into operation in the countries for analytical purposes (i.e., prospective evaluations), as well as for planning and policy formulation. An up-to-date monitoring report on political measures and population programmes for the countries of the region will be made available, and a manual will be completed on population policy design, with emphasis on spatial redistribution and international migration policies.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.155 Work along the same lines as those foreseen for the 1980-1981 biennium is envisaged, if necessary at a more advanced stage, as for instance in the analysis of the 1980 census data.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.156 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.157 Activities implemented under this subprogramme are expected to strengthen the capacity of the countries, particularly the relatively less developed ones, to carry out studies and to develop the means and tools needed for the formulation of policies and for the incorporation of the population variable into the planning process.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: TRAINING, INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION

(a) Objectives

21.158 The objectives of this subprogramme are to maintain a flow of information on population data and documentation in Latin America; to stimulate, maintain and improve the teaching of methods of demographic analysis, population studies, and training in specific areas (i.e., courses for planners and statisticians, courses on electronic processing of population data); to publish studies, manuals and other technical reports and communicate them to national and international bodies; and, in general, to disseminate this literature among scientific researchers, teachers, students and the public at large.

(b) Problem addressed

21.159 In most countries of the region, economic and social planning and the formulation of population policies and programmes are hindered by the scarcity of trained personnel for the programming and implementation of activities in the field of population (statistics and analysis of demographic data, diagnostic studies, economic-demographic models for planning, design of population policies and programmes, etc.). Similarly, planning and policy formulation are limited due to the lack of an adequate information flow (microdata, tabulations, documents), and the relatively poor specialized literature produced in the countries.

(c) Legislative authority

21.160 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Economic Commission for Latin America resolution 381 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.161 By the end of 1979, the regional training programme of the Latin America Demographic Centre (CELADE) will embrace the following teaching activities:

- (a) Course on demographic analysis (20 months' duration);

(b) Two programmes of post-graduate university studies (master's degree in economics with specialization in demography, four semesters; social studies of population, four semesters);

(c) Intensive courses on demography at the national and subregional levels (two to three courses; duration, 12 to 16 weeks each);

(d) Training on ad hoc courses, courses on electronic data processing, courses for planners, seminars on evaluation of population programmes and seminars for policy-makers.

21.162 The implementation of the information system on Latin America (DOCPAL) will be completed by 1979, and it will have the following services: bibliographic information through a biannual "Review of Summaries"; supply of copies of documents and statistical tabulations; processing of microdata upon request; and technical assistance for the organization of population information systems. The intended recipients are international and national bodies, private institutions and individual users, and CELADE researchers. The 1979 publications programme will include: periodical issues: Demographic Bulletin (biannual), Notas de Población (quarterly CELADE journal), Resúmenes de Población de América Latina (biannual); and occasional issues: books (one or two), Cuadernos del CELADE (two to four), reports on research projects, documents for seminars and technical meetings, etc.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.163 During this period, the training, information and publications programmes will be similar in orientation and intensity to the 1979 programmes. As regards teaching, emphasis will be placed on the expansion and consolidation of the training programme for planners and policy-makers.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.164 Among the few significant changes expected is the incorporation into the CELADE data bank of all samples of the 1980 population censuses of Latin American countries available during the period in question.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.165 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.166 The impact expected from activities under this subprogramme includes improvement of the professional level of government technicians, social scientists and other national personnel engaged in activities requiring specialized knowledge of demography and interdisciplinary studies; and improvement of the quantity and quality of information and specialized literature on population in Latin America available to governmental institutions, international organizations, private institutions and policy-makers.

PROGRAMME 5: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

21.167 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission which meets every year. The last meeting was in May 1978. This plan has been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

21.168 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Population Division. There were 11 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; 8 of the posts were supported from extrabudgetary (UNFPA) sources. The Division has no branches, sections or units.

3. Expected completions

21.169 The following programme elements, described in paragraph 10.28 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 10/ are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5;
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1.1 and 2.1.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

21.170 It is expected that appropriate activities under subprogramme 2 (Population development and policy) will be planned & co-ordinated through both the ECWA task force of the working group on regional integration and the committee on rural development, both to be established towards the end of the 1978-1979 biennium.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

21.171 There are three formal co-ordination arrangements between the Population Division of ECWA and other bodies within the United Nations. First, the ACC Sub-Committee on Population co-ordinates over-all the work strategies of the various population programmes of the United Nations system. Secondly, the ACC Sub-Committee's Working Group on Estimates and Projections sets the guidelines and co-ordinates the time-table for the population, labour force and educational estimates and projections of the United Nations system. Thirdly, the Inter-Agency Co-ordination Committee of UNFPA (IACC) deals with the co-ordination of UNFPA-assisted projects as well as with financial and technical co-operation matters. Through this machinery and direct contact, the population programme of ECWA

10/ Ibid.

exchanges assistance and experience with other United Nations bodies such as the Population Division, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, and the Population Programmes and Projects Office, Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, other regional commissions and the specialized agencies.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

21.172 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogramme a/	1978-1979		1980-1981		1982-1983	
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources
1. Data collection and analysis	-	-	45	45	40	40
(1) Demographic data	50	50	-	-	-	-
2. Population development and policy	-	-	25	25	30	30
(2) Demographic projections and policies	50	50	-	-	-	-
3. Population education and information	-	-	30	30	30	30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

a/ (1) and (2) denote the two subprogrammes appearing in paragraph 10.28 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2)). During the medium-term plan period these two subprogrammes have been reformulated into three new subprogrammes as indicated in the table.

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

(a) Objective

21.173 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist the countries in the region in the development of sufficient and reliable national and regional demographic and related socio-economic data.

(b) Problem addressed

21.174 Although much progress has been achieved in the development of demographic and related socio-economic data in countries of the region, there is still much to be done. In some countries many of these data are either lacking or unreliable. In other countries there is a pressing need for adjustment of available demographic data. Also, in most countries of the region, civil registration systems are not adequate and, consequently, vital statistics are either unreliable or lacking, and statistics of births, deaths and other vital events are subject to substantial margins of error. With regard to censuses, three countries have not had any census in recent years. Even for those that have already conducted population censuses and surveys, the data are sometimes of doubtful quality and considerable demographic work is required for their adjustment. Financial constraints in some ECWA countries and manpower constraints in others have also impeded rapid development.

(c) Legislative authority

21.175 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 1217 (XII), paragraph 3; Economic and Social Council resolution 1215 (XLIII), paragraph 2; and the World Population Plan of Action, paragraphs 73 to 77. 11/

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.176 Although the problem of missing or unreliable demographic and related socio-economic data will continue well beyond 1979, by the end of that year the activities listed in 3 (i) above (para. 21.169) as well as continuing national and international efforts will have had a marked impact on improving the situation. The proposed studies and conferences will lead, inter alia, to: (a) more up-to-date estimates; (b) greater awareness of the gaps and the importance of reliable data; and (c) the compilation and dissemination of the most recent data.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.177 This subprogramme will be pursued through the development of national registration systems and the undertaking of national population and housing

11/ Report of the United Nations World Population Conference, 1974 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XIII.3), chap. I.

censuses and population surveys. The subprogramme will consist of two closely interrelated elements: data collection and statistical and demographic analysis. The data collection element will itself contain two types of activities: assistance to Governments in their national demographic data collection efforts and the direct undertaking of regional surveys by ECWA. The statistical and demographic analysis element, on the other hand, aims at determining the reliability of existing demographic and related socio-economic data, adjusting them for increased accuracy and filling the gaps by estimates and projections.

21.178 The sequence of activities and the resulting major output expected are: (a) assistance to countries in undertaking the 1980 round of censuses (for technical departments); (b) assistance to countries in undertaking other population surveys, on a regional and subregional basis where the nature of the problem requires such an approach (for technical departments); (c) the compilation and evaluation of population and related socio-economic data (for government technicians and researchers); (d) estimates and projections to fill gaps in the available data (for policy-makers); (e) the preparation of the data for use by researchers and development planners; and (f) in-depth demographic studies on specific issues of major importance to development plans in the region (for policy-makers and technical departments).

21.179 The expected output is the successful completion of censuses and surveys and the publication of these results, and the continuing publication and dissemination of ECWA demographic data sheets for the countries in the region, including related socio-economic data. With regard to regional surveys, the output will depend on the approval of extrabudgetary funding for the undertaking and financing of the census of Palestinians, the survey of Arab scholars and the survey of intraregional migration.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.180 During this period, the data collection and analysis subprogramme is expected to continue, but with somewhat greater attention being paid to the analysis component, since substantial data are anticipated from the 1980 round of censuses and surveys. In addition, given the expansion of the work activities of the population programmes over the last few years, an increased demand for assistance to countries of the region is foreseen, including comparative analysis, further estimates and projections, socio-demographic analysis and assistance in demographic data collection systems, such as vital registration systems. In addition, the ECWA population programme anticipates that it will be providing greater technical training in data collection and analysis techniques to the staff of member States, which is expected to assist in the building and expansion of the statistical infrastructure of these countries.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.181 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.182 It is expected that the activities will assist the countries in the region in improving their means of demographic data collection and analysis, and will

help directly in standardizing concepts and results. Although explicit achievement indicators are difficult to specify owing to the nature of the tasks, country participation in the 1980 round of censuses and surveys and the establishment and improvement of vital registration systems will provide some indication of the impact of these activities. Another indicator will be the extent of the use of data analysed and disseminated by ECWA.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: POPULATION DEVELOPMENT AND POLICY

(a) Objective

21.183 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member countries in the assessment of the relationships between the various aspects of development and the current and prospective trends of the population in the region.

(b) Problem addressed

21.184 In most countries of the region, local experience in assessing the relationships between population trends and development aspects has so far been limited. Although some countries have adopted measures intended to facilitate the use of demographic statistics in development planning, an integrated approach to development will necessitate undertaking intensive and in-depth research into the determinants and consequences of population trends. Furthermore, it is generally accepted that a comprehensive development policy cannot be effectively undertaken without due consideration of the population factor, and that population policy should be an important component of over-all development policy and planning.

(c) Legislative authority

21.185 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 1838 (XVII) and 3362 (S-VII); Economic and Social Council resolutions 1347 (XLV) and 1672 (LII); and the World Population Plan of Action, paragraphs 78 to 80. 11/

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.186 As with others, the subprogramme on population development and policy is continuing, with projects and activities overlapping and interdependent with those of other subprogrammes. However, it is expected that the completion of activities in 1978-1979 will help facilitate co-operation and enhance co-ordination of actions and programmes both between the member Governments themselves and between them and the international community by permitting future population trends to be better discerned, particularly in relation to their strongest impact on development and their most significant social and economic determinants in the context of this region's conditions. These activities are also expected to shed light on deficiencies in the integration of population factors in present development plans in the region and on ways of improving this integration.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.187 Pursuing the objective of this subprogramme will entail undertaking research into the determinants and consequences of population trends; advising

Governments and training institutions on the relationships between demographic, economic and social aspects of development; aiding Governments of the region in the formulation, implementation, and evaluation of population policies and the integration of the population factor in development plans and programmes; and promoting concerted regional actions. The following activities are planned in this regard during the biennium:

(a) Updating of "country population profiles", in which the most recent demographic and related socio-economic data on countries of the region will be analysed, supplemented and presented in a brief form (for researchers and technical departments);

(b) The undertaking of projections of population and related socio-economic variables beyond systematic and standardized projections (for policy-makers and technical departments);

(c) Studies of specific population development questions, in particular a study of population and manpower in the ECWA region, containing statistics, estimates and projections of components of population growth, composition, and structure of labour force, educational status and attainment, and other important variables and an analysis of their interrelationships (for planners and technical departments);

(d) Publication and dissemination of monographs on population and development and on population policy in the ECWA region which will be based on the papers to be presented at the Population and Development Conference and the Second Regional Population Conference (for researchers, policy-makers and technical departments);

(e) The preparation of a comparative study on decision making in population policy; the role of national population commissions, which will try to study the location and function of existing commissions to compare them with commissions elsewhere, and to identify models for establishing such commissions that are relevant to the conditions of the ECWA region (for policy-makers);

(f) The preparation of reports on the monitoring, review and appraisal of the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action in the region (for policy-makers).

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.188 During this period, there will be greater emphasis on the determinants and consequences of population phenomena, as most of the censuses for the countries of the region will have been completed. For example, one study which is envisioned deals with the consequences of international migration for the countries in the region. Also, given the conferences and studies scheduled prior to this period, attempts will be made for greater co-ordination and harmonization of population policies at the national and regional levels.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.189 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.190 The activities envisaged under this subprogramme will enable the countries in the region to adopt an integrated approach to population problems, and will facilitate the formulation of integrated population policies in the fields of health, social welfare, income distribution and distribution of social services. In addition, these activities will enable Governments to consolidate their efforts in the population field, which will enhance action programmes and speed economic and social development and regional integration.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: POPULATION EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

(a) Objective

21.191 The objective of this subprogramme is to increase knowledge and awareness of population questions through population, education and information activities.

(b) Problem addressed

21.192 In most countries of the region the need for demographic training has been recognized. Courses in demography and population statistics have been introduced in universities and colleges, and programmes have been launched to train officials handling population statistics. However, there is a growing need in almost every country for more trained demographers at all levels. This need has been felt not merely by departments directly concerned with censuses and statistics, but also by several other departments concerned with economic planning, housing, labour, education and public health.

(c) Legislative authority

21.193 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1672 (LII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.194 At the end of 1979, the population programme anticipates completion of a number of activities which will contribute to the increase of technically trained personnel and technical assistance and research in population and related fields. Among these activities are: (a) the publication and dissemination of the Population Bulletin, Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, both in English and Arabic, which will contain recent demographic techniques and research results useful for training in the various institutes and universities of the region; (b) the publication of mimeographs which contain state-of-the-art material suitable for training in demography and population studies; (c) the establishment of a nucleus of training staff at the Population Division of ECWA who will assist countries in setting up and executing training programmes and will provide specialized training to trainees visiting the Population Division; (d) the expansion of the reference centre of the Population Division which will be available to representatives of member States as well as various researchers; and (e) the strengthening of efforts to provide assistance in securing research grants and fellowships.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.195 Among the major steps to be taken towards the achievement of the goals of this subprogramme are: (a) continuation of the publication of the Population Bulletin and training materials in Arabic (for training institutions and researchers); (b) continued improvement in the centre of population information (for training institutions and researchers); (c) assistance to universities and institutes in establishing and running training programmes in population statistics, demography and population studies; and (d) continuation of efforts to provide assistance to potential candidates in securing research grants, fellowships and aid.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.196 During this biennium the population programme will continue to assist in the development and strengthening of national and regional facilities for training research, information and advisory services in the field of population. In addition, there will be continuation of the publication of relevant technical information (both in English and Arabic) and the securing of grants for local researchers and potential advanced-level students.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.197 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.198 The planned activities are expected to enable the Governments in the region to introduce more and better training programmes in demography and population studies. The regional training programme will permit graduate and specialized training in population data collection and analysis and research in Arabic, in the context of regional conditions. The development of a regional information centre within the Population Division of ECWA will provide a valuable research facility for researchers both in the region and abroad. In general, the activities envisaged will mobilize people and resources, increasing the supply of technically trained personnel and action-oriented research in the region, and will bring regional and international experience and co-operation to bear on national population issues.

PROGRAMME 6: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA
AND THE PACIFIC

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

21.199 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission which meets annually. The last meeting was in March 1978. This plan has been approved by that body. Substantive review in detail of the work programme in this area is done by the ESCAP Committee on Population, which meets every three years. The last meeting of the Committee was in June/July 1976.

2. Secretariat

21.200 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is composed of three sections within the Division of Population and Social Affairs. There were 21 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; 16 of the posts, including that of one regional adviser, were supported from extrabudgetary sources. This excludes the Division Chief, who is responsible both for this programme and for the programme on social development and humanitarian affairs. For convenience of presentation only, the post is shown under the latter programme. The part of the Division responsible for this programme had the following sections as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	
General Demography Section	3	5	8
Fertility and Family Planning Section	1	3	4
Clearing-house and Information Section	1	8	9

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

21.201 As a result of the merging in early 1977 of the Population Division and the Social Development Division to form a new Division of Population and Social Affairs, this Division is responsible for two medium-term plan programmes on population and on social development and humanitarian affairs. Subprogramme 2, on rural-urban migrations, in the medium-term plan, 1978-1981, has been combined with subprogramme 1 on population and development in this plan.

4. Expected completions

21.202 The following programme elements, described in paragraph 7.66 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 12/ are expected to be completed:

12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

(i) In 1978-1979: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.10, 1.13, 2.2, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.14, 4.5, 4.7, 4.8 and 4.11;

(ii) In 1980-1981: 1.5, 1.9, 1.11, 1.12, 2.1, 2.7, 2.8, 2.12, 3.3, 3.8, 3.13, 4.10 and 4.12.

5. Other organizational matters

21.203 Plans are being formulated to restructure the units of the new Division (not reflected in this plan), in order to implement more effectively fuller integration of the activities in the fields of population and social development. A start has already been made in regard to the reorganization of the Clearing-house and Information Section, which will collect and disseminate information in both fields.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

21.204 The Division is represented in interdivisional task forces, such as that on integrated rural development, and other interdivisional meetings on priority programmes and on activities involving joint interest and collaboration between divisions. Bilateral consultations are held with other divisions where appropriate.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

21.205 Proposed activities of the Division and of regional offices of the agencies and bodies of the United Nations system in the fields of population and social development are discussed and reviewed periodically in meetings convened by the ESCAP secretariat. It is planned to institutionalize these meetings in order to effect maximum co-ordination. ESCAP is also represented in periodic meetings of the ACC Sub-Committee on Population and in the Inter-Agency Consultative Committee convened regularly by UNFPA.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

21.206 Major joint activities are expected to be undertaken with the Development Planning Division, the Statistics Division, the Division of Industry, Housing and Technology, the Asian and Pacific Development Institute, and the Asian and Pacific Centre for Development Administration.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

21.207 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979		1980-1981		1982-1983				
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources			
1. Population and development	40	25	29	38	27	30	44	20	29
2. Population policies	20	25	24	24	20	22	23	27	25
3. Population information	40	50	47	38	53	48	33	53	46
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

21.208 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member Governments in better understanding the interrelation between population change and movement and socio-economic development, and in formulating effective development strategies by integrating appropriate population policies and programmes into their development plans, both at the national and subnational levels.

(b) Problems addressed

21.209 Development planning in most countries of the region still has not generally recognized that appropriate population policies can help to bring about a more desirably balanced development and achievement of growth targets and that socio-economic development processes can themselves be deliberately planned to help implement population policies. This continued isolation of population problems from related problems of development has been the result of a number of factors. In the first instance, there is insufficient understanding and appreciation of the interaction between population and development, mainly because of the complexity of the interaction. Secondly, there has continued to be insufficient research on the nature and extent of the two-way relation between population and development. Thirdly, a large number of countries in the region do not have current data of the acceptable quality and precision required for this research. Fourthly, countries of the region lack adequately trained personnel for the development and analysis of data as well as for conducting research.

(c) Legislative authority

21.210 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from the thirty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1978.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.211 At the end of 1979, it is expected that a sufficient number of country and regional studies, technical meetings and training courses will have been undertaken to provide a basic understanding of the importance of interrelation between population and development and the methodology of integrating population factors in the development planning process. These should provide valuable guidance to countries in formulating their policies, plans and programmes. For example, the regional comparative study of migration and urbanization in relation to development will have progressed sufficiently to make it possible for countries of the region to derive from it and other relevant research useful guidelines for framing their policies for population redistribution. The countries in the region which have undertaken sample national fertility surveys by participating in the global World Fertility Survey programme will be preparing for or carrying out in-depth analyses of the data collected through these surveys.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.212 The existence of population units in the development planning machinery of countries is a requisite for translating the results of studies and meetings at global, regional and national levels into the integration of population into development planning. The secretariat will, therefore, collaborate with other agencies and bodies of the United Nations system in activities at the regional level for establishing such population units in national and subnational planning organizations in the countries of the region where such units do not exist.

21.213 In collaboration with national experts, the secretariat will continue the preparation of country monographs on the population situation. Through the convening of subregional and/or national seminars, the secretariat will assist in ensuring that the knowledge gained at the national level is further disseminated and better utilized by planning offices. Collaborative work with subregional groups such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) will be strengthened. In national population activities, the secretariat will help promote investigations of the interrelationship between population and other socio-economic variables, particularly of those aspects that have been made feasible by data collected in national censuses and in the fertility surveys conducted as part of the World Fertility Survey programme. A new area of work will relate to the detailed analysis of the interaction between population factors and the role of women and the needs of children and youth in the context of economic and social development. In collaboration with other agencies of the United Nations, the secretariat will undertake a regional comparative study based on the findings of the fertility surveys conducted by countries in the region.

21.214 Four subregional seminars (two in 1980 and the other two in 1981) on the role and integration of population factors into socio-economic development are proposed for participants coming from as many countries of the region as possible. Similarly, four subregional seminars or workshops are proposed on the techniques of detailed in-depth analysis of fertility survey data. It is proposed that the activities programmed earlier but not implemented during the period 1978-1979 will be undertaken in 1980-1981.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.215 The secretariat will continue its work on the preparation of country monographs on the population situation. Regional seminars will be organized to disseminate the techniques and results of regional studies on the projections relating to families, households and housing requirements and rural/urban populations, as well as for purposes of reviewing the results of the regional comparative study of the migration and urbanization aspects of development. It is planned that the major activities of the secretariat in the population field will be focused mainly on the organization and convening of the third Asian Population Conference which may be envisaged for mid-1983; on preparatory meetings to discuss technical aspects of major issues which may not be sufficiently covered by the Conference; and on the preparation of documents for them. It is envisaged that the Conference and the preparatory meetings will deal mostly with a review of current population trends and of development and achievements of population policies and programmes since the meeting of the Committee on Population, held from 29 June to 5 July 1976 at Bangkok. It is expected that the other subprogrammes in population will be involved in preparing and administering the Conference.

- (iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.216 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.217 No objective indicators of the impact of the subprogramme are possible, but it is expected that the implementation of this programme will result in

(i) development of a cadre of trained personnel for undertaking the collection and analysis of relevant demographic data and research on the nature and extent of the interrelation between population and development; (ii) improvement of the ability of national planners in using techniques for effectively integrating population factors into the over-all planning process; (iii) assistance to the countries of the region in acquiring a better understanding of the interrelationship between population and socio-economic development and sounder bases for measuring human needs in terms of population variables.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: POPULATION POLICIES

(a) Objective

21.218 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist the countries of the region in achieving their fertility goals through more efficient and effective planning, management, motivation and evaluation of family planning programmes and by integrating family planning and related population policies into the total development planning.

(b) Problems addressed

21.219 As of 1977, 24 of the 36 member and associate member countries in the ESCAP region had official population or family planning policies and national programmes. Another three countries had no stated policy, but they supported or permitted family planning activities. As a result, in some countries of the region, fertility decline is evident along with socio-economic change. However, there is still a wide gap between current fertility levels and the fertility goals recommended for 1985 by the ESCAP regional consultative meetings held before and after the World Population Conference.

21.220 To meet the fertility goals set for 1985, further improvement is needed in programme organization, management and evaluation, in view of the fact that many of the family planning policies and programmes have become diversified and integrated with other developmental policies and programmes (e.g. health, nutrition, and status of women). It is necessary to incorporate family planning/population policy and programme into the over-all framework of development planning, not only at central governmental level but also at local level. Training should also be provided to reorient programme personnel to changing needs resulting from the diversification and integration of family planning programmes with other areas of development. Improvements are needed in monitoring and evaluating progress and programme achievement. Research is required to increase efficiency in the use of resources and to enhance the understanding of client populations. Gaps between research and implementation must be filled by translating evaluation and research findings for administrative action.

(c) Legislative authority

21.221 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from the thirty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1978.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.222 At the end of 1979, this subprogramme will have accumulated the experience and knowledge gained through the regional activities in each of the programme elements and will utilize the experience and knowledge for better programme management and development towards resolving population problems in member countries of the region. Documentation relating to the results of training courses, regional meetings and studies will have been widely disseminated in the form of reports to programme administrators, policy decision-makers and experts in the countries of the region.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.223 In the area of family planning administration, management training courses and national seminars on the utilization of research findings for programme development undertaken in 1977-1979 will be continued. In order to formulate sound programme strategies of delivery systems taking into account both organizational and client dimensions of the programmes, a study of the interaction between the client population and family planning workers will be undertaken. Furthermore, it is proposed to develop profiles on innovative integrated policies and programmes, including incentive and disincentive measures, the factors and processes involved in the formulation of effective policies, and the successful implementation of programmes in some countries of the region.

21.224 In the area of family planning motivation, subregional research seminars on the social and psychological aspects of fertility behaviour will be undertaken. A study on the influence of social and cultural factors on the acceptance and non-acceptance of services will also be undertaken. To examine the relationship between the level of motivation for adopting a small-size family norm and the level of welfare services at the family level, a working group and a study will be conducted to consider the distributional aspects of family planning and other developmental services among families in rural and urban areas.

21.225 In the area of family planning evaluation, subregional training courses on fertility and family planning evaluation will be conducted to upgrade the skills of evaluation personnel in the region. A survey of evaluation personnel, research and facilities will also be undertaken to assess the existing evaluation capabilities and potential with a view to establishing or further strengthening the evaluation unit. After gaining experience in evaluating the programme impact on fertility at the macro-level in 1978-1979, the effects on various family functions of reduced family size could be examined during the period. Technical consultation services will be continuously provided to countries in the region, particularly to those where fertility remains high, utilizing the available findings and the additional knowledge gained from past and current activities in regard to the three areas discussed above.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.226 Major priority will continue to be given to those projects that will assist member countries in: (a) improving organizational performance in supplying services and in creating demand for those services; (b) enhancing their knowledge of the determinants of fertility behaviour at the family level; and (c) assessing the impact of the programme on fertility. The secretariat will be involved in preparing and organizing the third Asian Population Conference.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.227 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.228 This subprogramme will be complementary to the national efforts in reducing fertility and rates of population growth as part of the over-all socio-economic development programme. Thus, no objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible. Nevertheless, it is expected that by sharing and transferring the experience and knowledge gained through regional activities, this subprogramme will directly or indirectly assist 21 or more countries with either high or declining fertility and with family planning policies and programmes to enhance: (i) technical skills and capabilities in planning, organizing, managing and evaluating the increasingly diversified and complex policies and programmes; and (ii) the understanding among makers of development policies and among family planning administrators of the relationship between fertility goals and development goals.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: POPULATION INFORMATION

(a) Objective

21.229 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member countries in the collection, processing, retrieval and dissemination of population information.

(b) Problem addressed

21.230 Population action programmes often lack an effective system of communication for transmitting information in a use-oriented form from sources to programme end-points. While, on the one hand, there is a publication explosion among programme administrators, there is, on the other, a shortage of information on the activities of field workers. The proposed answer is to build up a third category of professionals, namely, channellers of information, who obtain, analyse, edit, adapt and transmit information from the producers to the consumers, to increase utilization of information and thereby expedite the achievement of population goals. Part of the difficulty stems from internal problems, such as inadequately trained personnel and inadequate facilities, and partly from lack of external sources of technical expertise and information resources, in both of which areas a regional clearing-house can provide assistance.

(c) Legislative authority

21.231 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from the thirty-fourth session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1978.

(a) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

21.232 The continuing efforts to strengthen and develop a regional clearing-house in the secretariat will have solved some of the problems mentioned above by means of its reference, documentation and referral services and by dissemination of publications. The directors of population programmes in at least five countries in the region will have recognized the value of the role of information channellers and technical services provided by the secretariat, and will have established national clearing-house/information centres and networks. A regional expert group meeting on evaluation and follow-up of ESCAP national population correspondents' workshops will have been held. Strategy and tactics in the utilization of population information, in the form of guidelines, will have been determined for subregional groups. Two or three countries will have organized translation committees, and those will have started to function, promoting the sharing of translated materials widely in the region through periodical or monographic publications issued by the regional office. However, it is expected that in general the collection, processing, retrieval, utilization and dissemination of population information for decision making, in support of national population programmes and over-all development, will still be problematic in many countries of the region.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

21.233 Technical services will be provided to 10 countries (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka and Thailand) which will have already established their national population clearing-houses or information networks. These channelling institutions will be expected to be well on their way to becoming an essential supportive apparatus in their respective national programmes. Two or three countries will be assisted in organizing national workshops and developing means to tackle their population information problems. In order to facilitate the establishment of national clearing-houses, four or five ad hoc training courses will be organized, on request, for officials in charge of clearing-house operations at the national level. The secretariat will assist in the establishment of two more national translation committees; the French and Japanese translation projects will be continued. As they become available, translated materials will be increasingly disseminated to key personnel in national programmes.

21.234 The regional clearing-house will complete the computerization of its documentation holdings. Based on analysis of country programmes and surveys of information requirements of administrators and researchers attached to national programmes, the regional centre will be able to provide "tailored" information with increasing specificity and relevance to identified problems. In addition to current publications, namely, Asian and Pacific Population News, Population Headliners, ADOPT (Asian and World-Wide Documents On Population Topics), and Population Research Leads, the secretariat will continue to issue technical papers, periodicals and bibliographic profiles (readers' profiles) to ESCAP population correspondents, national programme officials and key people in population activities throughout the region.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

21.235 It is expected that two to three additional countries will have established national clearing-houses, and one to two more countries will commence translation activities with the technical assistance of the secretariat. Four more training sessions will be conducted in documentation and clearing-house services. Additional types of publications will be explored to meet the demand of the increased number of national clearing-houses. Two subregional meetings of managers of national clearing-houses will be held. It is proposed to establish an Asian regional population clearing-house committee. Several bibliographies and directories will be issued jointly by the regional and national clearing-houses. Readers' profiles on specific topics delineating anticipated policy implications will be published for national programme workers. In this biennium, more "out-reach" services are intended to be provided, such as documentation, referral and research services, in addition to the periodical and monographic publications already being published.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

21.236 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

21.237 It is expected that, by 1983, 14 national population information clearing-houses and five or six translation committees will have been established. About 10 training courses will have been conducted. Most developing ESCAP countries will have become involved in building and strengthening population information clearing-house operations. Standardized retrieval systems will exist in the 14 countries with established information systems by 1983. On an increasing scale, modes of presenting information for specific programme requirements will have improved, and an extensive exchange of information among countries will be in progress. National policies on population information will have been formulated in one or two countries. It is expected that the five ASEAN countries will have consolidated a subregional programme in handling population information that has reached an advanced stage. This programme will in turn help induce other countries and groups in the region to follow suit. For those countries where information systems have yet to be established, an awareness of the gap between producers and consumers of population information will have been heightened; programmes will have been initiated to strengthen the training of information experts, and the infrastructure of a system which eventually will expedite the flow and utilization of information will gradually emerge. Throughout the regional and country networks, research findings translated for application in cross-cultural or subcultural contexts will be more widely shared and utilized.

CHAPTER 22*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

PROGRAMME 1: DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT 1/

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

22.1 There is no specialized intergovernmental body to review the work of the Secretariat in this programme. Instead, it is reviewed by the Meeting of Experts on the United Nations Work Programme in Public Administration and Finance, which meets every two years. The report of the Meeting is considered by the Economic and Social Council, which lays down the objectives and priorities for the programme. The last Meeting of Experts was held in September 1977. This plan has not been approved by the Meeting of Experts.

2. Secretariat

22.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Division of Public Administration and Finance, in which there were 24 Professional staff members as at 1 July 1978; six posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following units as at 1 July 1978:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the Director	3	6	9
Development Programme Management Section	5	-	5
Personnel Administration and Training Section	3	-	3
Organization and Management Services Section	4	-	4
Government Budget and Financial Management Section	1	-	1
Development of Financial Institutions Section	2	-	2
Total	<u>18</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>24</u>

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 22).

1/ The related activities to be undertaken by the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs are included under its development issues and policies programme, principally under subprogramme 2, "Interrelations among development issues", and subprogramme 3, "Fiscal and domestic financial issues".

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

22.3 The proposed subprogrammes do not exactly correspond to the current administrative structure. The task force approach is used in implementation to reconcile these differences.

4. Expected completions

22.4 The following programme elements, described in paragraph 5A.43 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 2/ are expected to be completed in 1978-1979: 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 4.3, 5.2, 6.1.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

22.5 In projects where co-ordination is essential, contacts are maintained informally at the working level with other units of the Secretariat. For example, the Division will consult with Secretariat units dealing with science and technology and natural resources in the preparation of progress reports requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/179 on the role of the public sector.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

22.6 In September 1977, an informal interagency meeting was organized at Geneva to consider a United Nations programme in public administration and finance, with a view to identifying areas of interest and discussing ways and means of ensuring greater co-ordination. That meeting was attended by the representatives of ECA, ECWA, ESCAP, UNCTAD, ILO and WHO. It is planned to organize such meetings in future at least once every two years. This medium-term plan includes a project to establish a network which will permit better co-ordination of activities in the programme within the United Nations system. ACC is also expected to review the system-wide programme. The implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/179 will also entail co-ordination with other bodies and specialized agencies, such as UNCTAD, UNIDO, the ILO and FAO. It is also planned to consult the regional commissions in the implementation of various projects.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

22.7 Joint activities are envisaged with UNCTAD, UNIDO, ILO, FAO, IMF and the regional commissions in the preparation of progress reports requested by the General Assembly in resolution 32/179.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

22.8 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table.

2/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes a/
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogrammes</u>	<u>1980-1981</u>		<u>1982-1983</u>	
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources
1. Collection, analysis and dissemination of information	25	17	25	17
2. Administrative reform for development	30	33	30	33
3. Training in public administration and finance	30	33	30	33
4. Financial management for development	15	17	15	17
Total	100	100	100	100

a/ Owing to changes in the structure of subprogrammes, comparative data are not available for the biennium 1978-1979.

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

(a) Objective

22.9 The objective of this subprogramme is to (i) review major trends and issues in public administration and finance in technical co-operation activities and at the interregional level; (ii) disseminate information on technical co-operation activities and on technical studies to Member States and other interested parties; (iii) provide relevant information to the United Nations legislative bodies for the formulation of international priorities and measures in public administration and finance; and (iv) develop modalities to ensure better co-ordination of work within the United Nations.

(b) Problem addressed

22.10 Reviews of major trends and developments in public administration and finance and syntheses of emerging issues and experiences are needed by the developing countries to help them to learn from each other's experience and that of the developed countries, and to identify or anticipate problem areas and take action. Information on trends and developments, including the lessons of technical co-operation activities, and on principal national measures taken to respond to them is also needed by the United Nations legislative bodies in order to determine the nature and scope of international measures required in support of national efforts for improving administration for development.

22.11 In a number of developing countries, the public sector has been playing a very important role in the process of economic and social development. Periodic syntheses of national experiences in both developed and developing countries, and the dissemination of such information among developing countries will enable them to take suitable measures concerning the rôle of the public sector in various development activities.

(c) Legislative authority

22.12 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1977 (LIX), paragraph 1, and 2018 (LXI); General Assembly resolution 32/179, paragraphs 3 and 7; and Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/6, paragraphs 2 and 3.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

22.13 The first report on changes and trends in public administration and finance will have been published in 1978. The Secretary-General will have submitted a

preliminary progress report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/179 to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978, and a full progress report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

22.14 The preparation of the next report on changes and trends in public administration and finance will entail extensive collection of information from the national sources. Network arrangements will be used for this purpose. Major emphasis will be placed on the collection of civil and administrative laws pertaining to public administration and finance. Information for over-all progress reports on the role of the public sector will be collected, and reports will be prepared in collaboration with UNCTAD, UNIDO and the specialized agencies.

22.15 The following activities are envisaged:

- a. A meeting of experts on the United Nations programme in public administration and finance;
- b. A meeting on a network in public administration and finance;
- c. A report on the role of the public sector in national development;
- d. A directory of national agencies and institutions in public administration and finance;
- e. Four issues of the Public Administration and Finance Newsletter.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

22.16 During this biennium, the following projects will be prepared:

- a. A report on changes and trends in public administration and finance;
- b. A meeting of experts on the United Nations Programme in Public Administration and Finance;
- c. A review of the role of the public sector in national development;
- d. A directory of national agencies and institutions in public administration and finance;
- e. Four issues of the Public Administration and Finance Newsletter.

(iv) Activities and the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

22.17 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

22.18 The report on changes and trends in public administration and finance will provide comparative analyses of issues and experiences in public administration and finance and suggest opportunities for technical co-operation among developing countries. It will provide the United Nations legislative bodies with a basis for reviewing international measures required in support of the changing needs of developing countries in public administration and finance for development. The report will also influence the research activities of national and international institutions and professional organizations concerned with public administration and finance in developing countries. The exchange of information among developing countries will improve in magnitude and quality and set the basis for more systematic flow.

22.19 The progress reports on the public sector will provide the General Assembly with relevant information for deciding on pertinent measures to be included in the new international development strategy and for subsequently reviewing and appraising progress of implementation. The analysis of comparative experiences contained in the reports will also enable developing countries to re-examine and reorient the role of the public sector in their development programmes.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM FOR DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

22.20 The objective of this subprogramme is to help Member Governments to improve their administrative capabilities through development of appropriate administrative reform methodologies and technical guidelines and provision of substantive support for specific technical co-operation projects.

(b) Problem addressed

22.21 The Governments of developing countries are anxious to initiate comprehensive administrative reforms in order to enhance the implementation of national development plans and programmes. Some of them have taken measures both within and outside the framework of the United Nations technical co-operation activities. In a majority of countries, however, these efforts have had a rather marginal impact, because they have been made on a piecemeal and ad hoc basis and have not been part of an integrated programme. The piecemeal approach to administrative reform leads inevitably to unco-ordinated changes and consequent imbalances in the public service capabilities essential for development. The preparation of comprehensive methodologies would greatly assist in the identification and analysis of problems and in initiating balanced administrative reforms for the development of required capabilities.

22.22 It is evident from technical co-operation activities that, in the search for solutions to their administrative problems, some Governments consider decentralization of the administrative machinery desirable. In this context, the organization for planning and its implementation in many developing countries leaves much to be desired. Planning is centralized and does not permeate the public administration system. A particularly fragile link in planning has been the absence or inadequacy of planning arrangements in the

operating departments and at the different government levels. The operating networks are not always well defined; nor are their roles strictly geared to development. The variety of special organizational entities with varying degrees of autonomy that have come to dominate the public sector give rise to problems of co-ordination. Administrative reforms need to be based on a clear perception of decentralization and a practical programme for its application.

22.23 In recent years, several Governments have expressed interest in developing suitable approaches and techniques on performance evaluation in the public sector. This interest stems from the need to draw lessons from the implementation of programmes and projects.

(c) Legislative authority

22.24 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1977 (LIX), paragraph 1, and 2018 (LXI), paragraph 1.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

22.25 The projects mentioned in paragraph 22.4 will have been completed. Some of them, especially those on methodologies for policy analysis and on organizational systems for national planning, are related to, and will be useful in the preparation of, output b and c below.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

22.26 The collection of information and its analysis and evaluation will involve consultations through the network arrangements with national officials and institutions particularly concerned with field operations, local governments and autonomous public agencies. An expert group meeting will be convened to advise on the application of the study on methodologies for analysing problems in various regions, and seminars will be organized to train national officials in the use of the handbook on decentralization. During 1980-1981 the following major output will be produced:

a. Support to technical co-operation projects will continue to be provided as requested by Governments.

b. A report on methodologies for analysing problems and developing capabilities of public administration for development will be completed in 1981. The report will be discussed at an expert group meeting. It is intended primarily for senior policy-makers in public administration.

c. A handbook on decentralization for development will be initiated in 1981 and completed in 1982. The guidelines in the handbook will be disseminated through a series of seminars, the first of which will be organized in 1982. It is intended for senior officials in developing countries in charge of formulating national policies on decentralization.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

22.27 During this biennium substantive support for technical co-operation projects will continue to be provided as requested by Governments. A handbook on performance evaluation in public enterprise will be completed in 1983 and is intended for public enterprise managers.

(iv) Activities and the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

22.28 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

22.29 The studies and the handbook contemplated during the plan period will be used extensively in the technical co-operation projects. It is expected that several Governments will experiment with the methodologies, modify their structure of decentralization and adopt the proposed techniques for improving performance evaluation in public enterprises.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: TRAINING IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

(a) Objective

22.30 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist developing countries in the training of their administrative and managerial personnel through technical co-operation activities and provision of technical guidance on specific issues.

(b) Problem addressed

22.31 A number of countries have no programmes for in-service training. In those countries where in-service training programmes exist they have suffered from such difficulties as lack of expertise and inadequate organizational arrangements. A common lacuna is the absence of well-designed curricula. Such curricula would enable developing countries to formulate and institute training programmes for various groups of their public officials.

22.32 National, regional and subregional training institutions are often limited in their knowledge of publications and sources which can effectively aid in the preparation of training materials and programmes. This constraint is worsened by financial limitations which restrict their ability to subscribe to an extensive range of professional journals. These organizations have stated that there is need of a selective bibliography in public administration and finance training.

22.33 A number of developing countries are interested in the use and application of modern management techniques. They are faced with having to make choices as to which techniques may be effectively applied in their specific circumstances and stage of management development. In the choice of management techniques and the selection of areas for their application, the developing countries do not

have at their disposal sufficient information on the relative merits of various techniques or the relevance of their application.

22.34 Traditional methods of training which rely exclusively on curricula and direct lectures have proved to be ineffective in a number of developing countries. To improve the effectiveness of training, in addition to well-designed curricula, training should incorporate work experience and responsibilities. In order to do this new approaches and techniques of training need to be developed.

(c) Legislative authority

22.35 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1977 (LIX) and 2018 (LXI), paragraph 2.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Biennium 1980-1981

22.36 The collection of information and the formulation of projects will entail consultation with national correspondents, field experts and professional organizations. A seminar to discuss curricula designs, with a view to promoting their use and testing their application in different groups of countries, will be organized. During 1980-1981, the following output will be completed:

a. Substantive support for technical co-operation projects will continue to be provided as requested by Governments.

b. A study on curricula designs for in-service training and management development will be completed in 1981 and is intended primarily for national, regional and subregional training institutes.

c. A selective bibliography on training in public administration will be prepared and completed in 1981.

(ii) Biennium 1982-1983

22.37 During this biennium substantive support for technical co-operation projects will continue to be provided as requested by Governments. A handbook on modern management techniques and their areas of application in developing countries will be completed in 1983. It is intended as a working tool for national organization and methods agencies and as a substantive back-up for technical co-operation projects. A monograph on new approaches and techniques in training will be completed in 1983 and is intended for training personnel and institutions in developing countries.

(iii) Activities and the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

22.38 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

22.39 It is expected that a majority of training personnel and institutions will avail themselves of the study on curricula designs and the bibliography on public administration. It is also expected that several Governments will undertake an appraisal of their management techniques on the basis of the handbook and that those which intend to initiate measures will use the handbook extensively. The study on curricula and the monograph on new techniques of training will be used extensively in technical co-operation activities.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

22.40 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide technical guidance to national officials on issues in financial management for development.

(b) Problem addressed

22.41 Prevailing systems of accounting and audit in developing countries need to be simplified and harmonized and accounting and audit standards in the public services need to be established. A majority of developing countries still need dependable methodologies and criteria for planning tax reforms for development. Many developing countries are engaged in setting up new financial institutions and strengthening existing ones. In this task, they need comparative information on experiences in other countries, but such information has not been systematically assembled and analysed.

(c) Legislative authority

22.42 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1632 (LI), paragraph 3, 1633 (LI), paragraphs 2 and 3, and 2018 (LXI), paragraph 2.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Biennium 1980-1981

22.43 The strategy will include consultations on the design of projects through network arrangements with national correspondents, relevant specialized agencies and regional commissions. For the preparation of the output in accounting and auditing, a standing expert group will be appointed on an ad hoc basis to advise on accounting principles and audit standards. Close co-operation will also be established with the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions. In addition to necessary support of technical co-operation activities, the following major projects will be undertaken:

a. Work on an international manual on accounting principles and audit standards will be initiated in 1980. It will be completed in 1983 and is intended primarily for national accounting and audit offices, field experts and training instructors.

b. A comparative study on methodologies and criteria in tax planning and administration for development will be initiated, and the first part, dealing with methodologies, will be completed during this biennium. The second part, dealing with criteria for tax reform, will be undertaken during the next biennium. The over-all study is intended primarily for senior policy-makers in developing countries.

c. The ongoing projects under technical co-operation, as well as new requests received from Governments, will be given substantive support.

(ii) Biennium 1982-1983

22.44 A handbook on development financial institutions will be completed in 1983 and is intended primarily for senior financial policy-makers in developing countries. The ongoing-projects under technical co-operation, as well as new requests received from Governments, will be given substantive support.

(iii) Activities and the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

22.45 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

22.46 It is expected that Governments and field experts will use the international manual on accounting and auditing and the study on tax planning and administration for development in taking national measures. The manual on accounting and auditing will be also used by training institutions. The handbook on financial institutions will be used widely by developing countries, training and research institutions, and professional organizations.

PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

22.47 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECA Technical Committee of Experts and the Conference of Ministers, which meet every two years. The last meetings of the Committee and the Conference took place in February 1977. This plan has not been reviewed by either body.

2. Secretariat

22.48 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division, in which there were nine Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; four posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following structure as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the Chief of Division	1	-	1
Public Administration and Management Section	2	3	5
Budgeting and Financial Management Section	2	1	3
Total	5	4	9

3. Expected completions

22.49 The following projects in the programme elements described in paragraphs 9.39 to 9.42 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 2/ are expected to be completed:

(i) In 1978-1979: 1.1 (ii)-(iv); 1.2 (ii) and (iii); 1.3 (ii) and (iii); 2.1; 2.2; and 2.3;

(ii) In 1980-1981: 1.2 (i); 1.3 (i) and (iv); 1.4 (i), (iii) and (v)-(viii); 2.4; 2.5; and 2.6.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

22.50 In training matters, activities under the programme are co-ordinated through an Interdivisional Committee on Training and Fellowships. Ad hoc co-ordination with the United Nations Division of Public Administration and Finance and with other ECA Divisions and Offices is carried out through the Office of Chief of Division.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

22.51 No formal arrangements exist for co-ordinating programme activities with other bodies within the United Nations system. There is, however, a formal co-ordination arrangement with the African Centre for Training and Research in Administration, which is supported by UNDP.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

22.52 Joint activities are expected to be undertaken with the Division of Public Administration and Finance, the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, the International Trade Division, and the Socio-Economic Research Division of ECA.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

22.53 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budg- etary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budg- etary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budg- etary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Institutional, administrative and managerial capabilities for development	55	75	62	55	55	55	55	55	55
2. Development and management of budgetary and taxation systems	45	25	38	45	45	45	45	45	45
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: INSTITUTIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGERIAL CAPABILITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

22.54 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member States in promoting improvements in government policy measures, administrative structures and management practices, including the management of public enterprises and public purchasing and supply services and the training of personnel.

(b) Problem addressed

22.55 The subprogramme addresses itself to the following principal problems: the lack of experienced and competent administrators and managers in several functional areas; the need for professionalization of the public services; structural problems and inadequacies in certain key ministries, State-related bodies and local government institutions in relation to new development functions; adherence to outdated, long and cumbersome administrative procedures and the need to adopt more effective and efficient management practices in methods of work and other managerial problems of public enterprises; unfavourable attitudes among the lower and other ranks of the public service and related organizations affecting performance results; socio-political constraints to administrative and managerial effectiveness and the need for a code of conduct for public servants; the inexperience and ineffectiveness of local authorities in relation to the development role expected of them; the management problems relating to government purchasing and supply services. Increasingly serious general problems in African public services are the "brain drain" and declining morale, sense of commitment and performance standards.

(c) Legislative authority

22.56 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Commission resolutions 172 (VIII), 3/ 202 (IX), 3/ 274 (XII) and 307 (XIII); General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI); and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1977 (LIX), paragraph 1, and 2018 (LXI), paragraph 2 (b).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

22.57 A regional organization for public purchasing and supplies management will have been inaugurated by the end of 1979, with adequate support from member States, to take a lead in promoting professionalism and management efficiency and intra-African co-operation in public procurement and supply services. In public finance, policy guidelines will have been made available to member Governments on ways to combat tax evasion, increase public revenue, monitor and control expenditure through an appropriate financial reporting system; and an increased number of member States will have adopted an effective method of programme/performance budgeting, harmonizing the budget and the development plan. Studies and subregional meetings on governmental structures and organization are expected to make African Governments more aware of problems and provide guidelines for performance-oriented reforms of critical ministries and agencies concerned with development

3/ Mandate more than five years old.

administration. This will be complemented by action in personnel development and motivation and attention to measures to arrest the decline in administrative effectiveness. The studies and consultation meetings are expected to start a chain of new ideas concerning the role of public enterprises in pioneering the establishment of African multinational enterprises.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

22.58 The main focus of the subprogramme will be the improvement of the effectiveness and adequacy of governmental machinery for public action and leadership in national development effort and the enhancement of the capability and productivity of the personnel who administer the machinery. Accordingly, studies and seminars will draw attention to fundamental problems and structural weaknesses in African public services. Policy guidelines for administrative reform, management improvement and personnel training and motivation will constitute important elements in the programme strategy.

22.59 Two studies will be undertaken on the feasibility of using "holding company" and group consultancy arrangements for the efficient management of public enterprises. Two studies on public enterprises will examine alternative mechanisms in the use of public enterprises and needed reform. A study on the effectiveness of governmental machinery for development policy formulation and review will be carried out. A comparative study on the structure, functions, operations and staffing of specific major ministries and agencies will be initiated, and the manual on standard procedures and practices in public procurement and supply management will be updated. Specific studies on the fundamental problems of African public services will deal with professionalization, the socio-political leadership problem in developing a committed public service and the "brain drain" issue.

22.60 The following meetings, training workshops and seminars will be held: four subregional workshops on central and local government structures; two subregional workshops on regional development administration and project management for 50 local government officials; three regional and subregional orientation seminars for senior administrators and managers (financial management; managerial problems identification, appraisal and resolution; project implementation, management and evaluation); two training courses in financial administration for 20 to 24 officials of African international and intergovernmental organizations; four national and subregional training workshops for 100 procurement and supply officers; two study tours on administrative reform and management improvement for 20 to 25 senior officials; the General Meeting of the African Purchasing and Supplies Organization; and the organization of individual attachment training in project management.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

22.61 The strategy will be largely a continuation of that of the preceding biennium. Promoting reform in governmental structures will concentrate on more critical ministries and agencies of development and on African intergovernmental organizations for fostering economic co-operation. In public enterprise, the emphasis will be on organizing negotiating meetings for the establishment of joint enterprises in common user products and services. Training of personnel and provision of advisory services, especially for improvements in work methods, use of modern management techniques and human resources management in public services and related enterprises will continue to receive special emphasis.

22.62 In close collaboration with the regional organization established for the purpose of promoting purchasing and supply-management effectiveness in Africa

there will be increasing activity in programme development. A study on organizational, institutional and other problems in public procurement and supply management will be undertaken. A study will be initiated on the organizational and managerial problems of African intergovernmental institutions. Two study projects relating to the public service will review reforms and innovative developments and fundamental problems in African public services, as well as evaluate policies and practices in the development, utilization and management of human resources. Studies on public enterprises will deal with their role in fostering indigenous entrepreneurship, the use of joint public/private arrangements in African entrepreneurial ventures and reform measures to ensure greater operational effectiveness and efficiency.

22.63 Three regional or subregional orientation seminars for senior administrators and managers in specific problem areas (financial management; staff development, utilization and motivation; and project implementation, management and evaluation) will be held. Two training courses in financial management for 20 to 24 finance officers of African intergovernmental and international organizations will be organized, as well as clinical workshops for finance officers and managers in State-related organizations and public enterprises. In respect of procurement and supply management, four subregional workshops for 100 procurement officers, the General Meeting of the African Purchasing and Supplies Organization and a regional symposium on procurement for policy-makers will be organized. Two study tours on administrative reform and management improvement for 16 to 20 senior officials, subregional and national workshops on reform in governmental structures and two subregional seminars on fundamental problems in the operational effectiveness of African civil services will also be organized.

22.64 Attachment training programmes in project management and two training workshops on the management of public enterprises are also envisaged. In addition, two to four subregional negotiating meetings on co-operation among public enterprises (transport, agriculture and housing) in initiating joint ventures will be organized.

- (iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

22.65 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

22.66 The cumulative effect of the implementation of planned activities under the subprogramme is expected to be a marked improvement in the capability of governmental machinery and institutions, and in the attitude of the personnel dealing with development management. Specifically, it is expected that the activities of the subprogramme will help to produce more trained, competent and dedicated administrators and managers, as well as improved techniques and methods of managerial and administrative practice. With respect to public procurement and supply management, it is expected that the adoption of improved methods and use of professionally motivated officers will save member States several million dollars annually in foreign exchange and will promote intra-African trade. The negotiating meetings on co-operation among public enterprises are expected to generate positive action for the establishment of a number of African multinational enterprises in common user products and services.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF BUDGETARY AND TAXATION SYSTEMS

(a) Objective

22.67 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member States in developing and managing their budgetary and taxation systems in order to contribute more effectively to public revenue and ensure a more efficient allocation and use of resources for national development in relation to over-all national development objectives and strategy.

(b) Problem addressed

22.68 In most African countries, government budgets are still based and structured on objects of expenditure aimed at fulfilling public accountability rather than used as instruments of plan implementation. The taxation systems of these countries do not produce all the revenues possible; nor do they ensure development incentives, primarily because existing tax systems and their administration are not properly rationalized and strengthened. Efficient management of public funds, particularly the control of expenditures in the public service and in public enterprises, has continued to be problematic and elusive. A basic weakness in public finance administration is the chronic shortage of trained and experienced staff to operate African budgetary and taxation systems efficiently and productively. This weakness has been accentuated by the inadequacy of local institutional facilities for training and professional qualification in accountancy, finance and related disciplines.

(c) Legislative authority

22.69 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Commission resolutions 168 (VIII), 4/ 207 (X), paragraph 2, 4/ and 218 (X), paragraph 8; 4/ and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1977 (LIX) and 2018 (LXI), paragraph 1.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

22.70 By the end of 1979, it is envisaged that a good number of African States will have adopted programme/performance budgeting techniques in their budget management, that many more African finance officers will have been trained in the use of these techniques, and that problems in the wider use of the techniques will have been identified. New methods of revenue development will have been adopted, especially through the use of presumptive tax assessment for low-income, self-employed persons and the application of more effective measures to combat tax evasion. More promotional action will be necessary to intensify the use of these new techniques and extend them to an increasing number of member States. A study for the further refinement of a practical system of financial reporting and public expenditure control will have been initiated, with case studies based on French-speaking African States. A new course for finance officers of African international and intergovernmental organizations will have been started, and many more Africans will have been trained in budget/plan management, tax policy and administration.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

22.71 The strategy of this subprogramme will focus on the development of guidelines and practical methods for increasing public revenue and ensuring more effective management of the budget in relation to planned development goals and targets, and the provision of advisory services and training geared to enhance the Governments' capability for policy formulation and improvement of the taxation system.

22.72 Fiscal advisory services will be rendered to the finance ministries of member States on request. Three studies on budgetary improvement, tax rationalization and financial management will be undertaken.

22.73 A study will be undertaken to identify the urgent training needs of various categories of public finance officers and to determine the adequacy of local training facilities to meet those needs. The training programme will include four national and one subregional workshop on tax policies and administration, involving some 125 participants; two training courses in financial administration; one workshop on programme/performance budgeting for west Africa and a regional conference for African finance officers.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

22.74 Intensified action will be undertaken aimed at widespread use of programme/performance budgeting and more effective harmonization of the plan and the budget in public finance and development plan implementation. With regard to revenue, increasing attention will be devoted to identifying leakages in the taxation system and practical ways of eliminating such leakages and making the system more productive. Similar leakages or waste in public spending will be identified and measures devised for reducing or eliminating wasteful use of public funds. Advisory missions and the training of budget officers and tax administrators will continue to receive high priority.

22.75 Further fiscal advisory services will be rendered to member States on request, and studies will be undertaken and reports issued on budgetary and taxation management. Seven studies are planned. Of these, three more studies will be undertaken in respect of budget and financial management (use of efficiency audit; accounting and auditing practices and budget control; budget and plan co-ordination). Three other studies will deal with tax reform planning, rationalization of individual tax systems and innovative developments in tax policies. One study will evaluate the organization, operation and management of selected domestic financial and credit institutions. Two seminars will deal with tax incentives and double taxation agreements with developed countries. A regional conference of African finance officers and two training workshops on taxation will be organized. Two training courses in financial administration and two subregional workshops on phases of installing programme/performance budgeting are also planned for implementation.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

22.76 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

22.77 It is expected that by 1983 the majority of African countries will have taken steps to change from budgeting based primarily on objects of expenditure to programme/performance budgeting which can be used as an instrument of plan implementation. In respect of taxation systems, it is expected that steps will have been taken to rationalize individual taxes to conform to national objectives, which will lead to improvements in the efficiency and productivity of existing tax systems.

22.78 The training of personnel will have considerably enhanced the performance capacity and effectiveness of administrative and institutional machinery for public finance management. The increased capability for collecting revenues due to the public and managing public funds effectively is expected to contribute to a healthier public finance situation and to improved financial self-reliance in the national development effort. The use of the efficiency audit and effective monitoring and control of public expenditure are also expected to contribute to a healthier public finance situation.

PROGRAMME 3: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

22.79 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission, which meets every year. This plan was submitted to the Commission at its fifth session in May 1978.

2. Secretariat

22.80 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Development Planning Division, in which there was one Professional staff member as at 31 December 1977, who was assigned to the programme on development finance and administration.

3. Expected completions

22.81 The following programme elements, described in paragraphs 10.30 and 10.31 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 5/ are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.1, 1.2, 1.4;
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1.1, 1.3.

4. Other organizational matters

22.82 In the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, this programme consisted of two subprogrammes: 1. "Financial mobilization and budgetary development", and 2. "Sustaining administrative and institutional capacity for development in the region". These two subprogrammes have been reformulated under one subprogramme entitled "Mobilization and management of financial resources and improvement of administrative capabilities for planned development".

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

22.83 It is expected that all the Commission's activities related to rural development will be planned and formally co-ordinated through a committee on rural development of the ECWA secretariat. Activities in this subprogramme related to or touching upon the administrative aspects of rural development will be co-ordinated through this committee.

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

2. Units with which significant joint activities
are expected during the period 1980-1983

22.84 Significant joint activities are expected to be developed with the Division of Public Administration and Finance at Headquarters.

C. Subprogramme narrative

SUBPROGRAMME: MOBILIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND IMPROVEMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE CAPABILITIES FOR PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

22.85 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist Governments of ECWA member countries to develop their capabilities for formulating and implementing sound policies for the mobilization, allocation and management of their financial resources and for the strengthening of their public administration systems for development.

(b) Problem addressed

22.86 The past decade has witnessed a rapidly increasing and active role of Governments in the process of economic and social development in the countries of western Asia. This has been accompanied by efforts aimed at formulating appropriate policies for an integrated development strategy to be implemented through comprehensive plans and programmes. The recent rapid growth in public revenues, especially in the oil-producing countries of the region, has added impetus to this process. However, despite the unprecedented high level of government activities in various economic and social sectors and the rapid increase in financial resources, government financial and administrative systems in almost all countries of the region have yet to be developed and adapted to the growing and complicated requirements of development plans and programmes. The major areas of concern under this programme are outlined as follows:

(i) Assessment of financial flows and estimation of financial requirements of development plans and programmes are seldom dealt with in detail as an integral part of the planning and programming exercise. Financial planning suffers from serious conceptual and methodological short-comings in almost all countries of the region. Annual financial plans, where available, remain limited in scope and weak in terms of the linkages of their components and the dynamic interrelation between these components and the physical aspects of development plans and programmes. The existing gaps, the resulting inconsistencies and the lack of policy options have often created imbalances affecting plan implementation and the achievement of its goals.

(ii) Development plans and programmes in countries of western Asia are providing for an increasing share of public sector outlays towards achieving the objectives envisaged in various fields. Government budgetary systems suffer from major short-comings in almost all countries of the region. They are characterized by weaknesses in concept, technique, coverage and purpose, as well as in their linkages with the process of planning. Inadequacies in the accounting and auditing systems have added to the ineffectiveness of the budget as an instrument of public policy.

(iii) The rapidly growing share of government outlays (both recurrent and development) has prompted Governments to examine seriously their revenue systems. New sources of finance have been explored, and efforts have been made to improve the yield of the traditional sources. Despite these efforts, however, the performance of the revenue system, in general, and of the tax system, in particular, leaves much room for improvement in terms of structure and administration, whether seen from the view point of yield, resource allocation, income distribution or stabilization objectives.

(iv) Efforts at planning and programming the process of development in countries of the region have compelled Governments to establish and develop the necessary institutional framework with adequate technical and administrative capabilities. Even so, plan formulation, implementation and evaluation in almost all countries of the region suffer from institutional weaknesses and inadequacy of technical and managerial skills. Deficiencies in the traditional administrative system have further added to the problem. Stipulations made to remedy these short-comings have remained very general in nature.

(c) Legislative authority

22.87 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV), paragraph 41; 6/ 2561 (XXIV), paragraph 4; 6/ 2562 (XXIV), paragraph 2; 6/ 2563 (XXIV), paragraph 1; and 3202 (S-VI), section II, paragraph 2 (g); and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1632 (LI), paragraph 3; 6/ 1633 (LI), paragraph 2; 5/ 1977 (LIX), paragraphs 1, 2 and 3; and 2018 (LXI), paragraph 2 (a) and (b).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

22.88 The studies and reports that will be completed during the biennium 1978-1979 should assist Governments, as well as relevant organizations, in developing appropriate guidelines for policy action at the national and regional levels. Two studies will have been completed on financial planning in selected countries of western Asia, and tax structure change and economic development in selected countries of western Asia. Two reports will have been completed on the annual review and assessment of trends and developments in public finance in the region and on the fourth review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the international development strategy in development finance for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The study on financial planning will be the first of two studies on the subject. The study on the reform of the tax systems in the countries of the region will be submitted to a working group meeting on tax reform planning in western Asia, to be held in 1979.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

22.89 During the biennium, efforts will concentrate on a number of activities aimed at contributing towards the fulfilment of the objective envisaged under the 1980-1983 medium-term plan. Work on financial planning will continue and

6/ Mandate more than five years old.

cover the remaining countries of the region. It will culminate in the holding of a regional meeting aimed at establishing guidelines for instituting comprehensive financial planning as an integral part of development plans and programmes. As a continuation of efforts in tax reform planning, the follow-up action to the recommendations of the working group meeting to be held in 1979 will be closely monitored and evaluated. This will be supplemented by studies to be conducted on major taxes and institutional and administrative needs and problems confronting the countries concerned. Work will be initiated on the interrelationship between government budget and the accounting and auditing systems as related to project formulation, implementation and evaluation. Similarly, efforts will also concentrate on examining the various aspects of the public administration systems (central and local) in selected countries of the region, with a view to delineating specific areas for further analysis. These activities are expected to result in the following studies and meetings:

- a. The scope of and problems in financial planning in countries of western Asia (a study intended primarily for member Governments);
- b. The interrelationship between government budgets, accounts and audit systems (a study intended primarily for government authorities concerned);
- c. The administration of major taxes in selected countries of western Asia (a study intended primarily for government authorities concerned);
- d. Administrative reform planning in western Asia (a study intended primarily for government authorities concerned);
- e. A seminar on financial planning in countries of western Asia (intended for member countries and national, regional and international organizations involved).

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

22.90 Efforts during this biennium will follow the strategy described under (ii) above and, hence, concentrate on specific activities, with the following major output:

- a. Financial and managerial aspects of public enterprises in selected countries of western Asia (a study);
- b. Prospects for tax harmonization among the countries of western Asia (a study);
- c. Working group meeting on the role of public enterprises in the process of development in the region;
- d. Civil service systems and needs in selected countries of western Asia (a study).

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

22.91 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

22.92 No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but it is expected that the activities specified under the strategy for the subprogramme, and the corresponding output, will provide specific guidelines to assist the Governments of member countries in initiating appropriate policy measures and programmes aimed at: (i) formulating comprehensive financial plans (medium- and short-term) and improving the concepts and techniques used; (ii) remedying the institutional, conceptual and administrative weaknesses which characterize government budgetary accounts and audit systems and increasing their effectiveness as important tools in planning; (iii) institutionalizing the tax system, designing the individual taxes to be compatible with the prevailing socio-economic structures and development objectives and priorities, and improving the administrative capabilities needed for their effective implementation; and (iv) systematically increasing the technical, managerial and administrative capacities of the public administration system, with emphasis on areas relating to the formulation, implementation and evaluation of development plans and programmes.

CHAPTER 23*

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

PROGRAMME 1: DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

23.1 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Committee on Science and Technology for Development, which meets every two years. The last meeting was in February 1978. This plan has not been reviewed by that body. It was, however, submitted to the twenty-third session of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (ACAST) in November 1977 for informal review.

2. Secretariat

23.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Office for Science and Technology in which there were 12 Professional staff members as at 1 July 1978; none of the posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Office had the following sections as at 1 July 1978:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the Director	2	-	2
New Technologies Section	3	-	3
Technology Applications Section	5	-	5
Science Applications Section	2	-	2
Total	12	-	12

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

23.3 The subprogrammes cut across organizational sections. This arrangement has not affected the programme adversely during past programme periods. However, the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, to be held in 1979, is likely to make recommendations in respect of possible new institutional arrangements for science and technology, and significant modifications of programme structure may have to be made accordingly.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 23).

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

23.4 The following programme elements described in paragraphs 5A.45 to 5A.53 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 ^{1/} are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.1, 1.2 and 4.1;
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 5.1.

(b) Consequent reorganizations

23.5 No administrative reorganization will be expected as a result of the completion. However, a new subprogramme 2, "Implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development", will take the place of subprogrammes 1, "World and regional plans of action", and 2, "Co-ordination of scientific and technological programmes of the United Nations system", of the current biennium. Moreover, subprogramme 4, "Scientific and technological information", and subprogramme 5, "Application of management sciences to development", of the current biennium will be incorporated into subprogramme 1, "Review of trends and developments in science and technology".

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

23.6 Meetings of regional groups of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development will discuss specific questions of common concern with regional commissions. The Office for Science and Technology is represented on the Inter-Departmental Task Force on Rural Development, which assists in co-ordination of work on rural development within the Departments of International Economic and Social Affairs and Technical Co-operation for Development.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

23.7 The Office for Science and Technology, in accordance with its terms of reference, is in charge of co-ordination within the United Nations system through the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, for which the Office performs secretariat functions. Formal contacts have been established with the secretariat of the Conference on Science and Technology for mutual consultations in undertaking preparatory activities for the Conference.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

23.8 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Review of trends and developments in science and technology				32	-	32	32	-	32
(3) Review of trends and developments <u>a/</u>	13.6	-	13.6						
(4) Scientific and technological information <u>a/</u>	16.6	-	16.6						
(5) Application of management sciences to development <u>a/</u>									
2. Implementation of the decisions of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development				43	-	43	43	-	43
(1) World and regional plans of actions <u>a/</u>									
(2) Co-ordination of scientific and technological programmes of the United Nations system <u>a/</u>	9.7	-	9.7						
3. Substantive support for the co-ordination of science and technology activities in the United Nations system	23.3	-	23.3	25	-	25	25	-	25
(6) Programme support <u>a/</u>	36.8	-	36.8						
Total	100	-	100	100	-	100	100	-	100

a/ Subprogramme title in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979.

D. General outline of the programme

23.9 The programme of work in science and technology for the years 1980-1983 will derive largely from the programme of action which will have been formulated by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and considered by the General Assembly by the end of 1979. Moreover, the current institutional arrangements for science and technology in the United Nations may be fundamentally affected by relevant decisions of the Conference, and the formal permanent functions of the Department in scientific and technological affairs may be modified. Consequently, much of the information required for drawing up the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 for the Office for Science and Technology does not yet exist. However, it is possible to anticipate with reasonable accuracy plans for the Office for Science and Technology in the four distinct areas of programme activities in science and technology which derive from the basic functions and responsibilities of the Department, which are also consistent with the scope and objectives of the Conference programme. They are:

- (a) Review of trends and developments in science and technology;
- (b) Implementation of decisions of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development relating to the responsibilities of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs;
- (c) Substantive support for the co-ordinating organs of the United Nations system.

E. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: REVIEW OF TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) Objective

23.10 The objective of this subprogramme is to enable Governments and intergovernmental bodies in formulating policy decisions relating to development to take duly into account trends and developments in world scientific and technological activities, including those at the frontiers of scientific and technological progress.

(b) Problem addressed

23.11 Increasingly larger areas of scientific and technological progress are likely to remain insufficiently utilized; this is often done without adequate understanding of the consequences that could create new obstacles to the development effort. A systematic review and analysis of trends in scientific and technological developments will assist Governments:

- (i) In considering what new technological movements are emerging which might have global implications in the economic and social concerns of the near future, thus enabling Governments to seek their adequate reflection in the activities of the intergovernmental organizations concerned;

(ii) In assessing rising issues and the measure of their impact on their national development;

(iii) Particularly the developing countries, in formulating substantiated plans and activities for their co-operation with other developing countries.

(c) Legislative authority

23.12 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 32/197, section VIII, paragraph 2 (a); and 3362 (S-VII), section III, paragraph 5; and Economic and Social Council resolution 1715 (LIII), paragraph 2 (g). It is expected that the legislative authority for these activities will be reinforced as a result of the decisions taken by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

(d) Strategy and output

23.13 In the context of the responsibilities of the Department as a focal point in the United Nations system in undertaking interdisciplinary research and analysis, drawing as necessary upon all relevant parts of the United Nations system, reports and studies will be carried out relating to emerging issues of international concern in respect of science and technology.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.14 Two surveys in topics to be selected by ACAST will have been completed, along with three special studies of an exploratory nature on trends and developments in non-conventional sources of energy, appropriate technologies for developing countries and non-food agricultural materials research.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.15 A periodic newsletter on new developments and trends in science and technology, which is currently circulated to the ACAST membership, will be given expanded content and circulation. Studies will be prepared on specific topics to be selected by ACAST according to the major substantive areas considered by the Conference on Science and Technology for Development, such as non-food agricultural products, methodologies for technology assessment and forecasting, information systems and computer science.

23.16 The work will also analyse various options for the choice, adaptation and transfer of technology for rural development. This will include examining the socio-economic consequences of developing or introducing particular types of technology in rural areas, through both the public and the private sectors; the role of transnational corporations in transferring technology for rural areas; and technological innovation and exchange of information among rural sectors of developing countries on the subject of innovation. In addition, work will also focus on the role of scientific research in and for rural areas, and the links among research, extension services, technological development and implementation.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.17 Studies from the preceding biennium will be completed during the first part of the new biennium, and new topics will be selected by ACAST.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

23.18 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

23.19 These actions are expected to provide a process for bringing to the attention of Governments new and projected scientific and technological activities of relevance to their international co-operation activities and especially to the concerns for development.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

23.20 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide, in the exercise of the Department's responsibilities and in co-ordination with the organizations concerned in the United Nations system, the necessary assistance to Governments and intergovernmental bodies in undertaking the relevant follow-up action to implement the decisions and recommendations arising from the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

(b) Problem addressed

23.21 The Conference is expected to lay the foundations of a concerted effort to harness the knowledge, methods and instruments of science and technology for the achievement of development objectives through a programme of action. The consequent overriding task will be to give effect to its provisions, to provide effective links with the scientific and technological components of programmes of the United Nations system for their implementation and to translate those provisions into concrete criteria and methodology for substantive support of technical co-operation activities in the United Nations.

(c) Legislative authority

23.22 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 31/184, paragraph 10; and Economic and Social Council resolution 2028 (LXI), paragraphs 2 and 3. The relevant resolutions of the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (subsequent to the Conference) will provide the specific directives and corresponding authority for the activities under this subprogramme.

(d) Strategy and output

23.23 Preliminary work on the programme of action of the Conference, based on the views of Governments as presented in national papers, is being undertaken by the Conference secretariat. It is assumed that ACAST, which is fulfilling an advisory

function in the substantive preparations for the Conference, will have a role in respect of the conduct of the activities under this subprogramme, as one of its main functions. From the indications of the current work on the programme of action, it is proposed that this subprogramme be organized according to two main areas of activity: preparation of the appropriate materials and progress reports on the implementation of the decisions of the Conference and on issues concerning related actions by the United Nations system; and provision of background analysis, issues and conceptual research, substantive studies and analytical support for ACAST and relevant United Nations legislative organs and, as required, for United Nations technical co-operation activities.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.24 The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development will have been held and its recommendations considered and formalized by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.25 Though it is not feasible to enumerate the detailed output of the strategy for the biennium following the Conference, many of the provisions of the programme of action of the Conference are likely to require the substantive input of special studies, surveys and reports, which would be prepared by the Office for Science and Technology in close co-ordination with the organizations concerned in the United Nations system and with the assistance of specialists, experts or groups of experts, as appropriate, on cross-sectoral subjects such as management sciences, technological policies, technology forecasting and assessment.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.26 The output will be the corresponding reports of the Secretary-General to the intergovernmental bodies on the progress in implementation of the programme of action by the United Nations system and background reports for ACAST analysing the more substantive aspects of the implementation process.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

23.27 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

23.28 These activities would enhance the co-ordinated approach of the United Nations system in undertaking the follow-up and implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: SUBSTANTIVE SUPPORT FOR THE CO-ORDINATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

(a) Objective

23.29 The objective of this subprogramme is to improve the effectiveness of the United Nations system in assisting Governments and intergovernmental bodies in the application of science and technology for development.

(b) Problem addressed

23.30 Science and technology activities are undertaken by the specialized organs and the regional commissions of the United Nations system according to the decisions of their respective legislative bodies. These programmes are not currently surveyed in a systematic manner and, as a result, it is difficult to keep abreast of the numerous activities in science and technology and of the potential in applications that can be brought to bear on related technical co-operation programmes from the experience available in the regional commissions and the specialized agencies, and to keep Member States properly informed. It is also a problem to evaluate the gaps in the coverage of these activities by comparison with scientific and technological progress that is often of special relevance to development.

(c) Legislative authority

23.31 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 32/197, paragraph 61 (b), and Economic and Social Council resolutions 930 A (XXXVI), 1083 (XXXIX), and 1826 (IV), paragraph 3.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.32 The programme of action on science and technology arising from the Conference will have been formally adopted. From it will issue specific new orientations affecting the work of most organs of the United Nations system concerned with the application of science and technology.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.33 The basic strategy for this biennium is to review the activities of the United Nations organizations in the areas related to science and technology, in terms of their consistency with the corresponding provisions and targets of the programme of action of the Conference.

23.34 The output will consist of reports and cross-sectoral analyses by the Secretary-General, as required, for consideration by CPC and ACC, that present a survey of the activities of the agencies of the United Nations system and an assessment of progress in implementation of the targets of the programme of action, and requirements arising from this assessment and actions to meet them.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.35 Programme elements carried out in the preceding biennium will be continued with adjustments as required by the legislative organs.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

23.36 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

23.37 It is expected that the activities under this subprogramme will produce better and more systematic information for the Member States on the activities of the United Nations system in science and technology, resulting in a fuller utilization of the scientific and technological capacity and experience available in the United Nations system.

PROGRAMME 2: DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

23.38 During the 1978-1979 biennium the Department will have organized, through the auspices of its Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport and the Office for Science and Technology, and in co-operation with the Government of Japan, a seminar on technological aspects of solar energy development. It will also have organized, in co-operation with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, an interregional symposium on technology for development in Abidjan, in 1979. It will also have had an opportunity to review and analyse relevant recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development as they relate to the formulation and implementation of United Nations technical co-operation activities.

23.39 Prior to the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, the Office for Science and Technology provided substantive support for technical co-operation activities in science and technology. During the 1980-1983 period, it is expected that substantive support for technical co-operation activities will continue to be forthcoming and perhaps increase substantially, particularly after the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. In the implementation of the recommendations regarding the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, the Office for Science and Technology will become part of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development will, therefore, rely on the Office for Science and Technology to provide the necessary substantive support for its technical co-operation programme in science and technology.

PROGRAMME 3: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

23.40 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology for Development in Africa, which meets every year, and the Technical Committee of Experts and the ECA Conference of Ministers, each of which meets every two years. The last meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee was held in January 1977, and the last meetings of the Technical Committee of Experts and the ECA Conference of Ministers were held in February/March 1977. This plan has not been approved by these bodies.

2. Secretariat

23.41 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the ECA Science and Technology Unit, located for administrative purposes within the Natural Resources Division. In the unit there were five Professional staff members on board as of 31 December 1977, one of whose posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources.

3. Expected completions

23.42 The following programme elements, described in paragraphs 9.43 to 9.44 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, ^{2/} are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.1, 1.2, 1.5, 3.2;
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1.3, 1.4, 1.6, 2.1, 2.2.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

23.43 Formal co-ordination is carried out by the ECA Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office, the Interdivisional Committee on Integrated Rural Development and the Interdivisional Committee on Least Developed Countries.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

23.44 Formal co-ordination takes place through the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, the United Nations Committee on Science and Technology for Development, and the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (including the African Regional Group).

^{2/} Ibid.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

23.45 Joint activities are expected with the United Nations Office for Science and Technology, other regional commissions, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNIDO, UNDP, UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, IMCO and WIPO.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

23.46 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Development of policies, machinery and capabilities for science and technology	40	50	45	40	40	40	40	30	35
2. Development of manpower for science and technology	20	-	10	30	20	25	30	30	30
3. Promotion of regional and interregional co-operation in science and technology	40	50	45	30	40	35	30	40	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: DEVELOPMENT OF POLICIES, MACHINERY AND CAPABILITIES FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) Objective

23.47 The objective of this subprogramme is to promote widespread recognition throughout the region of the role of science and technology in African development; to assist Governments in formulating policies and developing institutions for the development of indigenous technology and for deriving optimum benefits from imported technology; and to strengthen the capabilities of Member States, singly and collectively, for applying science and technology to development.

(b) Problem addressed

23.48 In many African countries the impact of technology on economic development is not yet fully appreciated, in the sense that technology components are not always integrated into national development plans. Because of this, a number of countries have not established adequate institutions for the development of scientific and technological capabilities.

(c) Legislative authority

23.49 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI), paragraph 4 (p); 3362 (S-VII), section III; and 3507 (XXX), paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 6; Economic and Social Council resolution 1900 (LVII), paragraph 10; UNCTAD resolution 87 (IV), paragraph 7; and ECA resolution 206 (IX), paragraph 4.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.50 By the end of 1979:

a. A survey of governmental machinery for policy-making and planning in science and technology will have been published.

b. A seminar on methodologies and machinery for planning the science and technology component of national development plans will have been held. The Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development will have met twice.

c. The African Regional Centre for Technology and the African Regional Organization for Standardization will have become operational.

d. The African Regional Meeting for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development will have been held and action recommendations emanating from the meeting will have been presented for consideration by the ECA Conference of Ministers.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.51 Assistance will be provided to member States in:

a. Designing measures and facilities for presenting research and development,

technological innovation and diffusion, with special reference to industrial development, agricultural transformation and integrated rural development;

b. Establishing machinery and developing methodologies for determining and planning the scientific and technological components of national development plans;

c. The creation of an African public informed on matters of science and technology and their application to development (1976-1981);

d. Follow-up action on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

23.52 In addition, the following will also be carried out:

a. A study of the role of public enterprises in promoting research and development, technological innovation and diffusion;

b. A review, in selected African countries, of research and development institutions and facilities in relation to acceleration industrial growth, agricultural transformation and integrated rural development;

c. Feasibility studies on the establishment of sectoral and regional technological information banks;

d. A seminar on problems of, and factors affecting, the process of technological innovation and diffusion with special reference to the role of government.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.53 Assistance will continue to be provided to member States in establishing more policy-making and planning organs and research centres, laboratories, consultancy services in various fields of application of science and technology to development. Advisory assistance will also be offered to member States in planning science and technology components for incorporation into national development plans.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

23.54 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

23.55 Science and technology activities within the countries will be better related to economic and social development goals. Over half the member States will have established their national policy-making and planning machinery for science and technology development which will enable them to draw up plans for science and technology development. Research and development institutions, national centres for the development, transfer and adaptation of technology, and consultancy services will be created in at least 20 African countries. Sectoral and regional machinery for collection, analysis and dissemination of technological information will have been created.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: DEVELOPMENT OF MANPOWER FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) Objective

23.56 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member States in the development of requisite scientific and technological manpower.

(b) Problem addressed

23.57 The majority of African countries are faced with a shortage of scientific and technical manpower, and this constitutes a major obstacle to the Governments' endeavours to fulfil their development objectives. The problem is both qualitative and quantitative and calls for improvements in the content of the education and training programmes and the provision of expanded facilities to produce the requisite numbers of skilled personnel and to reorient existing programmes and institutions, making them more relevant to Africa's technological task.

(c) Legislative authority

23.58 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 2318 (XXII), paragraph 1; Economic and Social Council resolution 1155 (XLI), part I, paragraph 2; and ECA resolution 158 (VIII), paragraph 4.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.59 By the end of 1979, reappraisal of existing science and technical education and training will have been undertaken, with a view to developing ability for engineering design and technological innovation and adaptation of existing technologies, and to fostering the acquisition of skills for management of technical enterprises; a study on the need and possible nature of centres for advanced institutes or centres for training and mission-oriented research in selected fields of science and technology (e.g., marine science and technology) of economic importance will have been undertaken; promotional activities will be under way in African universities for provision of services to industry and also for promoting staff exchanges between universities and industry to enhance the professional competence of technical teaching staff; and a preliminary study on the role of the technical entrepreneur in technological innovation will have been prepared.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.60 Assistance to African universities in restructuring existing programmes for technical education, with a view to increasing the number of African design engineers, technologists, technical managers and other specialists, will be provided in co-operation with UNESCO and the ECA Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division.

23.61 Subregional seminars will be organized on the role of the technical entrepreneur in technological invention, innovation and diffusion. Assistance will be provided to African Governments and universities in the establishment of centres for advanced training and mission-oriented research. Subregional seminars, and possibly a regional seminar, will be convened to exchange experience on university/industry co-operation and to work out new avenues through which such co-operation might be further enhanced for the benefit of the countries' development.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.62 Continuing support will be given to the centres for advanced training and research and to other programmes related to the improvement of quality and augmentation of courses in scientific and technical subjects. University/industry co-operation should be more firmly established; and action programmes will be initiated to promote the growth of technical entrepreneur cadres in ECA member States.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness

23.63 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

23.64 It is expected that most existing African universities and technical institutions will have accepted the need to adapt their education programmes to the relevant technological needs of the region and that a significant number of them will have taken measures to review their curricula. The vitalizing influence of industry on the activities of the universities, and vice versa, should be felt in a number of industrializing countries in Africa. This would lead to close co-operation between university and industry in such activities as research and development and teaching and better organization of students' practical activities within local industry. It is also expected that at least four subregional and regional centres for advanced training and mission-oriented research will have been established.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: PROMOTION OF REGIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) Objective

23.65 The objective of this subprogramme is to develop effective co-operation among ECA member States and to promote contacts between the science and engineering communities in African countries, so as to promote joint action and collaboration in research and training and in tackling scientific and technological problems of multinational interest and to encourage interregional co-operation within the context of technical co-operation among developing countries.

(b) Problem addressed

23.66 Because of the scarcity of available resources, many African countries are not able individually to implement significant research and development projects or to train scientific and technological manpower to meet their needs in various sectors of national economies. Therefore, it is necessary for them to join other countries in tackling these problems through the creation of multinational institutions.

(c) Legislative authority

23.67 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 1900 (LVII), section II, paragraphs 6 and 7; ECA resolutions 238 (XI), paragraph 40, and 248 (XI), section C, paragraph 1.

(a) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.68 It is expected that the African Regional Centre for Technology and the African Regional Organization for Standardization will have become operational and will provide further possibilities for joint action. Preparatory activities for establishment of two subregional centres for marine science and technology will have been completed. The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development will have been held, and its recommendations will be taken into account in the review of the African regional plan for the application of science and technology to development. Some activities will have been carried out within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.69 Assistance will be provided to existing regional and/or subregional institutions and to member States in the establishment of new programmes for co-operation in science and technology. Studies will be undertaken to create new co-operative institutions in various fields. Ad hoc working groups will be convened for detailed elaboration of particular projects of regional and/or subregional value recommended by the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development. The outcome of the review of the African regional plan for the application of science and technology to development will be circulated to member States for their consideration. Regional and at least two subregional meetings will be held to determine the areas of priorities and to select projects for implementation on a regional or subregional basis. A study of mechanisms for dissemination of information and negotiations of preferential arrangements for transfer adaptation and development of indigenous technology among developing regions will be undertaken. A seminar on preferential arrangements within economic groupings on the transfer, development and use of technology will be organized. Two subregional institutions for marine science and technology will have been established. Plans for interregional co-operation in science and technology for the period 1980-1985 will be drawn up in collaboration with other regional commissions.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.70 The existing regional and/or subregional bodies will be developed into more authoritative organs capable of assisting African countries in developing regional co-operation in matters concerning scientific and technological development, and, on the experience achieved by them, more concrete projects of mutual benefit to several African countries will be elaborated and started.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

23.71 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

23.72 The revised version of the African regional plan for the application of science and technology to development will provide guidance to member States in the selection of subregional and/or regional projects. The programme for interregional co-operation, which will have been elaborated by 1981, will facilitate the execution of interregional projects. The existing institutions for regional and subregional co-operation in science and technology will be strengthened, and the majority of African countries will participate in their activities. In general, it is expected that development of regional and interregional co-operation will bring in the experiences and resources of co-operating countries for achieving mutually beneficial results in economic development. The implementation of this subprogramme will particularly help the least developed countries.

PROGRAMME 4: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

23.73 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology, who meet every year. Their last meeting (sixth session) was held in July 1977. This plan has not been approved by this body but reflects in general terms the programme of work for 1977-1982 adopted by the Senior Advisers at their last session.

2. Secretariat

23.74 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is a section of the Trade and Technology Division involving the work of four Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977, none of whose posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division has no units as at 31 December 1977.

3. Expected completion

23.75 The following programme elements, described in paragraphs 6.30 and 6.31 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 3/ are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5;
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 3.1, 3.2.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

23.76 Co-ordination with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and with other regional commissions is achieved through the regular meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

23.77 Formal co-ordination takes place through the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, the United Nations Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (including the European Regional Group).

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

23.78 During the period 1980-1983, it is expected that joint activities will be

3/ Ibid.

carried out with the following Secretariat units and specialized agencies: all ECE principal subsidiary bodies, particularly the Senior Economic Advisers, the Senior Advisers on Environmental Problems, the Conference of European Statisticians, the Coal Committee. Close contact and work with the United Nations Office for Science and Technology will continue.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

23.79 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>		<u>1980-1981</u>		<u>1982-1983</u>	
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>
1. Policies and priorities in science and technology	40	-	40	-	40	-
2. International co-operation in science and technology	30	-	30	-	30	-
3. Transfer of technology	30	-	30	-	30	-
<u>Total</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: POLICIES AND PRIORITIES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) Objective

23.80 The objective of this subprogramme is to review major changes occurring at the national level in science and technology policies, with particular reference to economic aims and consequences, and to identify the priorities for action at the national level or for co-operation with other countries of the regional and international organizations.

(b) Problem addressed

23.81 Changes in national policies, priorities and institutions, including orientation and administration of research, make it desirable to undertake periodic exchanges of information and to examine probable major technological trends and anticipated needs for innovation by means of technological forecasts, as appropriate, in selected economic sectors, such as basic industrial materials and energy.

(c) Legislative authority

23.82 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from decisions of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology, as endorsed by the Economic Commission for Europe in its resolution I (XXXII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.83 Up-to-date information on major changes occurring at the national level in scientific and technological policies will continue to have been provided. Studies on methodologies used at the national and international levels for performing technological forecasts and assessment of relevant experience will have begun. Co-operative technological forecasts in a selected area will have been initiated.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.84 Up-to-date information on major changes occurring at the national level in science and technological policies will be provided through annual meetings of the Senior Advisers on Science and Technology and special studies. Exchange of information on national experiences in technological forecasting will be conducted through meetings and questionnaires. Also, a co-operative project, to be defined in 1978-1979, will be implemented, and relevant information will be incorporated in the over-all economic perspective.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.85 Provision of up-to-date information on major changes occurring at the national level in science and technological policies will continue, as will exchange of information on national experiences in technological forecasting and the implementation of joint projects.

- (iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

23.86 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

- (e) Expected impact

23.87 The expected impact is the development of national policies and international projects based on the exchange and dissemination of scientific and technological information.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- (a) Objective

23.88 The objective of this subprogramme is to develop suitable projects for international co-operation in the field of science and technology.

- (b) Problem addressed

23.89 There is a need in the region for closer co-operation and sharing in recent technological developments in order to contribute to over-all economic progress.

- (c) Legislative authority

23.90 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from decisions of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology, as endorsed by the Economic Commission for Europe in its resolution 1 (XXXII).

- (d) Strategy and output

- (i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.91 Projects for co-operation in selected areas of science and technology, particularly in new energy sources and utilization of low-calorific-value fuels, will have been identified. Formulation of principles on the organization of international co-operative research will have been completed.

- (ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.92 A co-operative project to be defined will be implemented and new projects initiated.

- (iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.93 New projects will be initiated, and projects identified in previous years will be implemented.

- (iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

23.94 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

23.95 The expected impact is a contribution to economic development in all parts of the region through exchange of scientific and technological achievements.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

(a) Objective

23.96 The objective of this subprogramme is to facilitate and improve transfer of technology within the region and with other regions.

(b) Problem addressed

23.97 Economic and other co-operation among the countries of the region can be strengthened for mutual benefit through programmes of transfer of technology.

(c) Legislative authority

23.98 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from decisions of the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology, as endorsed by ECE in its resolution 1 (XXXII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.99 The preparation of case studies by government rapporteurs on the experience of their enterprises engaged in technology transfer will have been completed. The preparation of a manual on licensing procedures and related aspects of technology transfer will have been completed. Reference material will have been prepared on those aspects of international transfer of technology relating to governmental structures and economic and legal factors, with a view to developing an information base for enterprises involved in international transfer of technology in the ECE region.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.100 Case studies involving technology transfer by the secretariat and government rapporteurs for review by ad hoc meetings and seminars will be prepared and the manual on licensing procedures and related aspects of technology transfer published.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.101 The following activities will be completed:

- a. Preparation of studies on technology transfer;
- b. Updating of the manual on licensing procedures and related aspects of technology transfer;
- c. Preparation of new reference material on the international transfer of technology within the ECE region.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

23.102 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

23.103 The expected impact is the enhancement of economic development in all parts of the region through transfer of technology.

PROGRAMME 5: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

23.104 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America, which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April/May 1977. This plan has not been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

23.105 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Science and Technology Unit (Mexico), in which there were four Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; three posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. This unit is assisted by the Economic Commission for Latin America Office in Buenos Aires, which will devote, to subprogramme 2, the services of two Professional staff members: one of the posts is supported from extrabudgetary sources.

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
Science and Technology Unit, ECLA Office in Mexico	1	3	4
ECLA Office in Buenos Aires	1	1	2
Total	2	4	6

3. Divergencies between the current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

23.106 It is proposed to set up a Science and Technology Section within ECLA after the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development to be held in 1979.

4. Expected completions

23.107 The following programme elements, described in paragraph 8.49 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 ^{4/} are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979. 1.1, 1.2;
- (ii) In 1980-1981. 1.3.

^{4/} Ibid.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

23.108 Within the secretariat, formal co-ordination is effected through the normal channels of the Programme Office of the executive secretariat.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

23.109 Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system takes place through the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, the United Nations Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (including the Latin America Regional Group). The activities on the transfer of technology and technological development are co-ordinated with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB).

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

23.110 It is expected that joint activities will be carried out with the Canadian International Development Agency.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

23.111 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>		<u>1980-1981</u>		<u>1982-1983</u>	
	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources
1. Plan of action of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development	50	75	67	60	67	50
2. Technological development	50	25	33	40	33	50
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: PLAN OF ACTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

23.112 The objective of this subprogramme is to promote and carry out research and action-oriented projects on the basis of the recommendations and resolutions stemming from the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

(b) Problems addressed

23.113 The United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development will highlight different aspects related to the accumulation of scientific and technical knowledge, both in advanced and developing countries. Issues affecting international co-operation, and particularly the technological components of the new international order, will be clarified. Moreover, as the United Nations is to adopt a unified and coherent approach in this matter as a result of the Conference, ECLA will assume wider responsibilities in dealing with the regional dimensions of this fresh impulse towards newer and more effective applications of knowledge for development.

(c) Legislative authority

23.114 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 2028 (LXI), General Assembly resolution 31/184 and ECLA resolution 374 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.115 The national and regional preparations for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development will have been completed.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.116 Studies will be completed on mechanisms for linking the supply of and demand for technology and on obstacles to the implementation of related plans and programmes and ways of overcoming them. These studies will be addressed to national science and technology authorities, and the findings will be discussed at a Latin American meeting of experts to be convened by the ECLA secretariat in mid-1981.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.117 National and regional initiatives and projects leading to a new style of technological development and co-operation will be promoted. Technical assistance will be given to the countries of the region in order to reach agreement on a coherent group of projects. A governmental meeting on this matter will be convened in mid-1983.

(e) Expected impact

23.118 The United Nations Conference was conceived as a learning process for developing countries eager to set up and diversify their scientific infrastructure and institutions. The present programme, which tries to blend research and action, is in keeping with this conception. Furthermore, it will help to design a unified approach by the United Nations to scientific and technological development.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

23.119 The objective of this subprogramme is to carry out studies aimed at defining criteria for technological development policies which are useful for channelling investments and are needed in order to ensure better use of the funds provided by the financing agencies.

(b) Problems addressed

23.120 The technological development experiences of various countries of the region differ from those of the developed societies, both in their scale and sources and in the distribution of their products and in the cost of access to the flow of new technologies.

(c) Legislative authority

23.121 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from ECLA resolutions 310 (XIV), 322 (XV) and 374 (XVII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.122 Studies on the following topics will have been completed:

- a. Macro-economic variables in technological decisions;
- b. Technological change in Argentina's oil refineries;
- c. The export of turnkey industrial plants;
- d. The technological evolution of the Latin American steel industry;
- e. Public enterprises, policies and technological management;
- f. The technological development of the steel industry in Colombia;
- g. The market for engineering services;
- h. The Ducilo case.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.123 This subprogramme is viewed as an initial stage of a more prolonged study. For the biennium 1980-1981 there remains the broad field of social infrastructure - health services, urban infrastructure, etc. - which deserves special attention in the prevailing situation in many Latin American countries.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.124 Work in this period will depend on an evaluation of the activities to be carried out jointly by ECLIA and IDB.

(e) Expected impact

23.125 The ongoing research is expected directly or indirectly to begin immediately to bring about an improvement in technological policy. It is expected to bring better knowledge, for example, of the technological lag of the Latin American industrial sector, the features of the innovation and adaptations made at the level of productive units, the determinants of the success or failure of research and development efforts, the differences between industries as regards the effect of domestic innovation on employment and income distribution, the potential for genuine trade in technology within Latin America, the different responses of industrial sectors to legislation which regulates or fosters the domestic creation of knowledge and the potential, trend and productivity of public expenditure in this field, all of which are necessary factors for improving the management of the technology variable in development policy.

PROGRAMME 6: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

23.126 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Western Asia, which meets every year. The last meeting was in April 1977. This plan has not been approved by the Commission but will be submitted to it at its fifth session in May 1978.

2. Secretariat

23.127 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Natural Resources, Science and Technology Division, in which there were nine Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; none of the posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources and two were assigned to the science and technology programme. The Division had no sections as at 31 December 1977.

3. Expected completion

23.128 The following programme elements, described in paragraphs 10.34 to 10.36 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 5/ are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 2.1, 3.1; subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, programme element 3.3 is also expected to be completed;
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 3.2.

4. Other organizational matters

23.129 The multidisciplinary and cross-divisional nature of the programme and the increasing importance attached by ECWA member States to the transfer and development of technology may require, towards the end of the medium-term plan period, a review of the present administrative set-up under which the Science and Technology programme is discharged.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

23.130 Activities dealing with science and technology at the farm level will be planned and co-ordinated through the ECWA secretariat Committee on Rural Development to be established towards the end of 1979. The ECWA Working Group on Food Security will co-ordinate the activities related to the technological aspects of food security.

5/ Ibid.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

23.131 Formal co-ordination takes place through the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, the United Nations Committee on Science and Technology for Development and the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (including the Western Asian Regional Group). Within the context of joint UNEP/ECWA programming and in accordance with the memorandum of understanding to be signed between UNEP and ECWA in this regard, activities related to appropriate and environmentally sound technologies within the context of the envisaged Arab Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology will be co-ordinated or jointly undertaken with UNEP.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

23.132 Apart from joint activities to be undertaken with other units of the ECWA secretariat, it is expected that significant joint activities will be undertaken with ECA, UNCTAD, UNIDO, FAO, ILO, UNESCO and WIPO in the strengthening of the technological capacities of the countries of the region through the planned Arab Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology. Joint activities are also expected to be undertaken with the Office for Science and Technology in respect of follow-up on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

23.133 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

Subprogramme a/	1978-1979		1980-1981		1982-1983	
	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources
Regional co-operation in the transfer and development of science and technology	-	-	100	100	100	100
(a) Regional co-operation in science and technology	38	-	17	-	-	-
(b) Transfer, development and choice of technology	29	68	50	-	-	-
(c) Application of science and technology in selected sectors	33	32	33	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

a/ Subitems (a) through (c) denote the three subprogrammes appearing in paragraph 10.35 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2)). Under the 1980-1983 medium-term plan, these three subprogrammes are to be amalgamated into one subprogramme entitled "Regional co-operation in the transfer and development of science and technology".

D. Subprogramme narrative

SUBPROGRAMME: REGIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE TRANSFER AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(a) Objective

23.134 The objective of this subprogramme is to promote regional co-operation in the transfer and development of science and technology, and to assist the Governments of member States in their efforts to strengthen their technological capacities, establish and follow up on appropriate national and regional institutions and formulate policies and procedures for the selection of appropriate technologies.

(b) Problem addressed

23.135 Science and technology planning has not been given proper attention and importance and, in most cases, has not been integrated into the over-all national planning exercise of the member countries. The choice of appropriate technology has significant effects on the various aspects of economic development, and the interdependence between science and technology and development planning is of vital importance to ECWA countries. Moreover, the strengthening of technological capacities in the member countries necessitates the establishment and/or strengthening of appropriate national and regional institutions, most of which are non-existent in the region. Finally, the present level of application of new and appropriate technologies to various sectors is extremely low in all ECWA countries, even though such technologies are important means for achieving rapid resource development.

(c) Legislative authority

23.136 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI), paragraph 4 (p); 3202 (S-VI), paragraphs IV (a)-(e) and (h); 3362 (S-VII), section III; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1900 (LVII), paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6; 2028 (LXI), paragraph 2 (a) and (b), 2 (c); 2034 (LXI), subparagraphs (a) and (b).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.137 In the event that the Arab Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology is established, it is expected to contribute to strengthening the technological capacities of the Arab countries and to promote regional co-operation in this regard. The expected completion of studies during the 1978-1979 biennium and the convening of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, coupled with the published proceedings of the ECWA seminar on technology transfer and change in the Arab Middle East (1978), are expected to contribute to a better understanding of the importance of, and the necessity for, the integration of science and technology planning into development planning; to the regulation of the transfer of technology; to the gradual development of the technological self-reliance of these countries and, finally, to recommendations which could establish the foundation and orientation of future programmes in science and technology.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.138 After the 1978-1979 biennium, the strategy to be followed and the major output during 1980-1981 would be dictated mainly by the results of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and the priorities of the member countries. In addition, work on the mechanisms for establishing the transfer and development of technology, including the proposed Arab Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology and other new national centres, will necessitate follow-up and support, especially in the early stages of operation.

23.139 Basic data and relevant information on science and technology for the countries in the region will be collected, processed and disseminated through a biennial review of the status of science and technology in the ECWA region for researchers and concerned government departments.

23.140 Follow-up on the institutional mechanisms for the transfer and development of technology will take place, including the first evaluation report (for member Governments) on the progress achieved and difficulties encountered in the establishment, operation and management of the Arab Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology and similar national centres in the region.

23.141 A report on a new case study on aspects of the problem of selecting technologies will be prepared.

23.142 Follow-up on the findings of the Expert Meeting on Regional Co-operation in Computer Applications will include a report on the use of computer technology for resource development.

23.143 Within the context of the secretariat's work on rural development and food security, efforts will be focused also on science and technology at the farm level and on technological aspects of food security in the region, including studies or reports.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.144 The intended strategy for this biennium consists of preparing in-depth studies on issues dealing with the transfer, development and application of technology, supporting regional and national institutions for the transfer and development of technology, following up on the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, organizing and attending meetings and seminars concerning these matters.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

23.145 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

23.146 It is expected that by 1983 the Arab Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology will be fully operational. This institution is expected

to serve all Arab countries and contribute to the strengthening of their technological capacities. Furthermore, the impact of the programme should also be felt by the establishment and support of new national centres which will form part of the institutional network for the transfer and development of technology. No other objective and verifiable indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible at this stage, but it is expected that the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and the experience gained by member States in preparing national papers for, and participating in, the meetings preparatory to the Conference and of the Conference itself will lead to a start in the integration of science and technology planning into the over-all national and regional development planning, a better choice of appropriate technologies, effective measures for regulating the transfer of technology and gradual technological self-reliance. Furthermore, all the above activities are likely to result in an increase of the absorptive technological capacities of member countries, leading eventually to a more balanced and effective application of science and technology to development.

PROGRAMME 7: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

23.147 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission, which meets every year. The last meeting was in April 1978. This plan has been approved by that body. Substantive review in detail of the work programme in this area is done by the Committee on Industry, Housing and Technology, which normally meets every year. However, since the Committee did not meet in 1977, it has not reviewed this plan.

2. Secretariat

23.148 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Science and Technology Unit in the Technological Section of the ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Housing and Technology, in which there was one Professional staff member as at 31 December 1977.

3. Expected completions

23.149 The following programme elements, described in paragraph 7.71 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 6/ are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.5 and 1.6;
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1.4.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

23.150 In so far as other divisions are concerned with implementation of the activities of the Technological Section, the interdisciplinary and interdivisional co-operative practice adopted in the past will be adhered to when necessary. The ESCAP secretariat's programme of work in science and technology is being co-ordinated with that of the Office for Science and Technology at Headquarters. With regard to the preparatory activities for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, its programme of work is being co-ordinated with that of the Office for Science and Technology and the secretariat of the Conference.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

23.151 Formal co-ordination takes place through the ACC Sub-Committee on Science and Technology, the United Nations Committee on Science and Technology for

6/ Ibid.

Development, and the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (including the ESCAP regional group).

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

23.152 The secretariat will continue to co-operate with UNIDO and UNCTAD in providing assistance in the establishment of national centres for development and acquisition of appropriate technology.

C. Subprogramme narrative

SUBPROGRAMME: STRENGTHENING OF NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES

(a) Objective

23.153 The objective of this subprogramme is:

- (i) To assist Governments in strengthening national scientific and technological capabilities and the implementation of any plan of action arising from the 1979 United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development;
- (ii) To assist member Governments in the intensification of the application of science and technology to development and the transfer of appropriate technology;
- (iii) To promote development of technology particularly suited to small-scale production, rural and agro-industries, as well as energy-conserving techniques of production and alternative sources of energy.

(b) Problem addressed

23.154 The major problems are:

- (i) Inadequacy of science and technology policies, together with insufficiency of trained personnel and institutional facilities and shortage of investment in science and technology development and applied research;
- (ii) Lack of negotiating capabilities and institutional facilities for the assessment and adaptation of technology and the absence of proper information on technology needs;
- (iii) Inability of small-scale industries to benefit from modern scientific and technological development because of its high cost, as well as an urgent need to reduce the burden of high energy costs.

(c) Legislative authority

23.155 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from the activities of the Commission at its thirty-fourth session.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

23.156 The Guidelines for development of industrial technology in Asia and the Pacific, which have been published and widely circulated by ESCAP, are expected to assist member Governments in the formulation of policies and plans for developing indigenous capabilities to generate, adapt, acquire and diffuse technology for national development. Workshops will have been organized to discuss the Guidelines and work out the programme for implementation at national and regional levels. Two regional preparatory meetings in 1977 and 1978 and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development in 1979 will have contributed to the adoption of concrete measures to intensify the application of science and technology to the process of economic and social development. The Regional Centre for Technology Transfer inaugurated in 1977 will have made a significant contribution to the strengthening of the technological capabilities of member countries.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

23.157 Based on follow-up activities adopted by the two regional preparatory meetings and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, studies and expert group meetings to determine institutional requirements will be undertaken at national and regional levels. Training, seminars and study tours for scientific and technical personnel to improve capabilities in the adaptation and development of technology will also be organized. The Regional Centre for Technology Transfer will also make a substantial contribution to implementation of the terms of transfer of technology.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

23.158 The primary focus during this biennium will be on assisting in institution building and developing scientific and technological manpower. Organized efforts and activities will be arranged to promote public support for science and technology through better understanding by the general public of the vital role of science and technology in development.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

23.159 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

23.160 Improvements in national scientific and technological capabilities through the establishment and strengthening of a scientific and technological base, reduction of dependence on imported technology for simple process and service facilities, improvement in the interregional transfer of technology and know-how in various industrial sectors which are important to ESCAP member countries, increase in the supply of scientific and technological personnel, and increase in income and stabilization of the small-industry sector are expected to take place.

CHAPTER 24*

STATISTICS

PROGRAMME 1: DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

24.1 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the United Nations Statistical Commission, which meets every two years. The next meeting will take place in February 1979 and the present medium-term plan has therefore not yet been reviewed by the Commission.

2. Secretariat

24.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Statistical Office, in which there were 91 Professional staff members as at 1 July 1978. Twenty-two posts were supported by extrabudgetary sources. The Office had the following organizational units as at 1 July 1978:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. International Trade and Related Statistics Branch	13	1	14
2. Economic Statistics and Special Projects Branch	15	2	17
3. Demographic and Social Statistics Branch	9	6	15
4. Systems and Standards Branch	10	2	12
5. External Relations and Dissemination Branch	9	4	13
6. Systems Development and Programming Unit	9	1	10
7. Office of the Director <u>a/</u> and Internal Co-ordination and Planning Unit	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>Total</u>	69	22	91

a/ Including three technical advisory posts.

24.3 These figures include the 12 Professional posts from overhead resources which have been retained in the Statistical Office under the arrangement mentioned in paragraph 24.117 below.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 24) and Corr.1.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

24.4 The statistics programme structure of the 1978-1981 medium-term plan and the proposed programme structure of the 1980-1983 medium-term plan follow the same pattern. The elements within the subprogrammes are combined to reflect the interdependence among related statistical subject-matter fields. In order to obtain administrative effectiveness, this pattern cannot be followed in all cases and therefore there are a number of divergencies, which, however, do not impede the implementation of the various elements of subprogrammes.

4. Expected completions

24.5 No programme elements described in paragraphs 5A.63 to 5A.71 in the proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-79 1/ are expected to be completed before the start of the medium-term plan period 1980-1983. Within the programme elements, however, a number of activities will reach completion and the corresponding outputs will become available, as indicated below.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

24.6 The Statistical Office, in collaboration with the Statistics Division of the regional commissions, is responsible for collecting, compiling, evaluating and providing statistical data used by other units of the Secretariat, and for statistical standards and methodology in all economic, demographic and social fields not covered by the specialized agencies. The data provided are used for analytical studies, projections and research by the Population Division, the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies, the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport and other departmental units and UNCTAD, UNIDO and other bodies. In co-ordination with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Statistical Office also provides substantive advice to developing countries, as well as support of technical personnel stationed in these countries. (This work is presented in detail in subprogrammes 1 and 2 of programme 2, Department of Technical Co-operation for Development.)

2. Co-ordination with the regional commissions

24.7 A special relationship exists between the Statistical Office and the statistical divisions of the regional commissions, in keeping with the fact that together they form an integrated statistical service of the United Nations. The Statistical Office and the statistical divisions of the regional commissions work closely on all important aspects of their programmes which are of mutual concern and are in frequent communication on substantive and administrative issues, in full recognition of the complementary and interdependent nature of their work.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

24.8 A division of labour, which is adapted with changing circumstances, has existed for some years, drawing on the strengths of the regional commissions and the Statistical Office with a view to maximizing benefits to countries. Thus, in developing global standards and classifications, the Statistical Office draws on the experience of countries from all regions. To an increasing extent, the regional commissions ensure that individual regional considerations and needs are fully taken into account. In the implementation of standards and classifications by countries, the regional commissions play the primary role. More recently, where this was feasible, the regional commissions have been requested to initiate development of regional standards. Thus, for the 1980 round of population and housing censuses, the regional commissions have taken the lead with respect to topics and tabulations, and the Statistical Office with respect to organization and administrative aspects. Each region is preparing regional recommendations and the global recommendations draw substantially on them. It is anticipated that a similar procedure will be followed with respect to the 1983 world programme of industrial statistics.

24.9 Responsibility has also been transferred to those regional commissions which were in a position to assume it for support of regional institutes of statistics, in particular, the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo) and the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (Uganda), both of which were originally supported by the Statistical Office, though it continued to provide support upon request. In Africa, ECA is assuming responsibility for the statistical training programme. Similarly, the training workshops for the 1980 population and housing programme, initiated by the Statistical Office, have been established as regional projects, to be organized by the regional commissions with substantive assistance from the Statistical Office. Following Economic and Social Council resolution 2055 (LXII) of 5 May 1977, a National Household Survey Capability Programme has been designed by the Statistical Office as a regional programme, with substantive assistance when required from that Office.

24.10 In carrying out its responsibilities for global publications, such as the Statistical Yearbook, the Demographic Yearbook, the Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, the Yearbook of Industrial Statistics and the Yearbook of Construction Statistics, World Energy Supplies, the Statistical Office collects and processes country data. As required, the regional commissions assist in the collection process and it is anticipated that, in certain areas, such as environment statistics, some of the regional commissions will play the major collection role within an over-all centrally developed framework. The Statistical Office sends photocopies of the replies to all questionnaires and, on request, computer tapes to the respective regions. The regional commissions use these data for internal purposes or for their publications and collect additional detail when this is needed, for example, for the preparation of regional economic surveys. When a regional commission collects data for regional purposes which can also be used for global publications, the data are used by the Statistical Office.

3. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

24.11 There exists an explicit and carefully planned division of labour between the specialized agencies and the United Nations, which is being closely adhered to. The specialized agencies collect, compile and disseminate statistics, issue methodological documents and standards and provide technical assistance support

in their own fields. The United Nations statistics programme (a) works in the fields other than those covered by a specialized agency, (b) issues compendia, which include statistical data provided by all the specialized agencies, and (c) ensures the over-all co-ordination of the system and the integration of the statistical programmes. Where appropriate, joint projects are carried out with specialized agencies or other international organizations (for example, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the European Economic Community, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the Inter-American Statistical Institute).

24.12 The co-ordination of statistical activities and programmes within the United Nations system is carried out through the Statistical Commission, the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities 2/ and the prevailing close working relations with the chief statisticians of the specialized agencies, other intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations and the regional commissions. Continuing efforts are made to maintain a clear division of labour, to avoid duplication and to harmonize concepts and classifications, outputs and technical assistance. Illustrations of the high degree of co-ordination and the activities involved to achieve it are set forth below.

24.13 The Statistical Office, in collaboration with the statistical divisions of the regional commissions, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental and non-governmental international organizations, regularly prepares, for review by the Statistical Commission during its biennial meetings; two five-year programmes, one covering the regular statistical activities and the other covering technical co-operation in statistics. In addition, reports describing problems and achievements during the preceding two years are prepared by all the parties concerned. These reports, together with the technical documents on various topics prepared by the Statistical Office, assist the Commission to assess, in some detail, the character of the work accomplished and planned and to determine the priorities and general directions in which future work should proceed.

24.14 The Directory of International Statistics is prepared every four years and provides a comprehensive picture of the responsibilities and statistical outputs produced by the various members of the international statistical system. This publication is a major aid to strengthening co-ordination and contains (a) a directory of international statistical services, (b) a list of international statistical series compiled by the United Nations system, (c) a list of concepts and recommendations, with published sources, and (d) an inventory of computerized data bases of economic and social statistics in the United Nations system.

4. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

24.15 Significant activities during the period 1980-1983 are expected with:

(a) UNEP on the formulation of guidelines on the concepts, contents and methodologies of environmental statistics and compilation of environmental statistics with the participation of the regional commissions and interested specialized agencies;

2/ Subject to the decision of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination.

(b) ICAO, UNCTAD and the regional commissions on the development of transport statistics;

(c) IMF, IBRD, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, OECD and the regional commissions on an integrated price statistics programme;

(d) ECLA, ESCAP, ECA, ECE, IBRD, ILO and other organizations on income distribution and related statistics;

(e) UNDP, UNFPA, IBRD, UNICEF, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the regional commissions and interested specialized agencies in developing and establishing a National Household Survey Capability Programme in developing countries;

(f) Customs Co-operation Council, EEC, CMEA and regional commissions on the international standard classifications;

(g) ECE and CMEA on the links between the System of National Accounts (SNA) and the System of Material Balances of the National Economy (MPS);

(h) IBRD, EEC, CMEA and regional commissions on the International Comparison Project;

(i) UNCTAD, IBRD, IMF, GATT, OECD, other international agencies and the regional commissions on further development of international trade statistics;

(j) IBRD, IAEA, EEC, CMEA, OPEC, OECD and regional commissions on energy statistics;

(k) UNICEF, regional commissions and interested specialized agencies on statistics needed to help in the improvement of services for the well-being of children and youth;

(l) UNIDO, UNCTAD, OECD and regional commissions on further development of industrial statistics and preparation of recommendations for the 1983 World Programme of Basic Industrial Surveys;

(m) IMF on public sector statistics;

(n) OECD and regional commissions on bringing SNA up to date;

(o) All the major agencies, interested governmental and non-governmental organizations and regional commissions on developing an integrated international statistical programme, developing an integrated programme of technical co-operation in statistics, including statistical data processing, production of a Handbook of Household Surveys and other manuals, production of a second edition of the Directory of International Statistics, further co-ordination of international statistical questionnaires and joint use and exchange of data among international organizations.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

24.16 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979		1980-1981		1982-1983	
	Regular budget sources	Extra- budget- ary Total	Regular budget sources	Extra- budget- ary Total	Regular budget sources	Extra- budget- ary Total
1. International trade, industry, natural resources and energy	38	17 37	38	26 36	38	26 36
2. National accounts, income distribution and related statistics	14	17 14	14	11 13	14	11 13
3. Price statistics and related areas	5	35 8	6	24 9	6	24 9
4. Social and demographic statistics	17	23 18	17	34 20	17	34 20
5. Improved dissemination of statistics	20	2 17	19	1 17	19	1 17
6. Co-ordination of interna- tional statistical programmes	6	6 6	6	4 5	6	4 5
Total	100	100 100	100	100 100	100	100 100

D. General outline of the programme

24.17 The development of a statistical base for informed decision-making at all levels is necessarily a continuing, evolving process both within individual countries and throughout the world, and the international organizations fill an important function in this process. Reliable and timely quantitative information, properly organized, is an essential ingredient in decision-making at every level. Without statistical information on the current state and past trends of the situations with which they are dealing, planners, policy-makers and administrators of the public sector and of business and labour cannot carry out their functions in an efficient or rational manner. An example is the area of energy. Detailed statistics are needed on reserves, production, trade, consumption and cost of energy commodities, as well as on the relation of energy to the general economy. Increasing concern about energy stems from its widespread impact on the interrelationships of economies. Rising costs and shifting relationships among the prices of different forms of energy have an immediate impact on industrial activity and permeate virtually all other aspects of economies. The search for alternative sources of energy, reorientation of investment and changes in patterns of demand all directly reflect developments in the energy sector. Likewise patterns of world trade and the balance-of-payments positions of exporting and importing countries are affected. On another level, energy is closely related to environmental concerns and information is needed on the environmental impact of the production, transformation and use of commodities and the costs of pollution and its abatement. To study these questions, related data are needed on industry, trade, manpower, income and a host of other fields and all these data must be sufficiently comparable to permit interrelated analyses. Definitions, classifications and methodologies should be consistent not only among the various parts of the statistical system, but also, as far as possible, over time so as to facilitate analysis of change.

24.18 The procedures, methodologies and technology needed to create the required statistical data base for countries are of general applicability and can be largely transferred, with appropriate adaptations, from one country to another. The activities of the international organizations in the field of statistics can help countries, especially developing countries, to improve their statistical system by offering guidance on the type of information to be collected, the survey design needed to produce reliable data, practical collection procedures, efficient data-processing and editing techniques and the possible range and content of the final statistical output. They can facilitate the transfer of technology by gathering, systematizing and consolidating the methodologies developed throughout the world and then making them available both through preparation of technical materials, such as manuals and classification systems, and through direct assistance and advice.

24.19 Beyond methodology, the international organizations play a unique role in the gathering and dissemination of statistical data on a world-wide basis. Countries are intimately related to one another through their imports and exports, the movement of people, the interdependence of prices, the effects of pollution, the sharing of knowledge and in innumerable other ways. By putting its own data into an international context, each country can obtain perspectives that cannot be obtained in any other way. For such uses, statistical information is needed in internationally standardized, comparable form. It is to each country's advantage, for its own internal purposes that such standardization should occur, but it is only the international organizations, working in concert with one another, which

can develop the international standards and assist countries, especially developing countries, in their implementation. In doing so, they will of course be contributing to the development of better data for decision-making for international as well as national use.

24.20 The process of development of such international systems, guidelines and standard classifications usually follows a regular pattern. National Governments express their needs for revised or new standards through the Statistical Commission or the regional conferences of statisticians. The first step in responding to such requests is a comparative study of country practices on the basis of which a draft of the new or revised system, guidelines or classification is prepared, if necessary with the assistance of a consultant or on the advice of an expert group. In all cases the drafts are widely circulated for comment or discussion to international and regional meetings of government statisticians (Statistical Commission, regional conferences, regional working groups and so on) to international agencies, the regional commissions and to national statistical offices. A revised version of the document, based on the comments received, is prepared for submission to the Statistical Commission, which may give it final approval and recommend to countries that they adopt the system, guidelines or classification, or indicate that further work is required. After a number of years, systems, guidelines or classifications which have been implemented are brought up to date in the light of experience.

24.21 The specific objectives and outputs of the statistics programme, detailed later, reflect resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council and the recommendations of the Statistical Commission and take into account the needs of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and other international bodies, keeping in mind the evolving and interrelated character of the statistical system.

24.22 Among the areas of work, within the existing subprogrammes, which will receive special emphasis during the plan period, the following may be mentioned:

- (i) Energy statistics will be further expanded by the introduction of a global system of integrated energy statistics; the publication of individual country energy balances and of national and international energy data sources; and the provision of guidelines to countries for the compilation of basic energy statistics and over-all energy balances.
- (ii) Shipping statistics will be developed (with extrabudgetary financing) with the collection of data on flow of goods between ports on the basis of available international trade statistics and port of ship's documents.
- (iii) Price statistics will be expanded with promotion of work in the area of price statistics at the national level and the compilation of general price indexes and indicators of purchasing power within the framework of the expanded international comparison project.
- (iv) Environment statistics will be developed in order to provide the data required to monitor, assess and deal with the urgent questions related to the quality of the environment. This will be done through the preparation of international guidelines, the reorientation of existing series of available data and the compilation and publication of new series of basic statistics. This work will be closely tied in with the ongoing work in the areas of energy and human settlements.

- (v) The fully integrated computer system will be completed and will enable the easy and efficient generation of photocomposed statistical publications and facilitate the provision of data in response to ad hoc statistical queries. Historical series (20 years) will be introduced into selected publications.
- (vi) The organization of national statistical services, which in many developing countries are still ineffectively developed to enable them to provide the necessary co-ordinated statistics, will receive additional attention.
- (vii) Up-to-date guidelines, manuals and classifications will be produced in the areas of national accounts, international trade and social and demographic statistics.

E. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: INTERNATIONAL TRADE, INDUSTRY, NATURAL RESOURCES
AND ENERGY

(a) Objective

24.23 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide more comprehensive, reliable and timely statistics on international trade, natural resources, energy, industry, transport and related areas, with special emphasis on the needs of developing countries.

(b) Problem addressed

24.24 To assess and monitor efforts to improve the foreign trade position, to diversify the exports and to raise the foreign trade earnings of developing countries, it is necessary to secure a great deal of information on trade flows, to construct appropriate indices of export and import prices and unit values, to derive trade matrices from existing files and to keep under review trends of the terms of trade of countries, especially developing countries. Available statistics require improvement to serve better such purposes and it is necessary to develop more detailed, more reliable and more prompt data on the trade flows of commodities and their related prices, to extend their coverage and to render them more accessible to users. Improvement is also needed in the related field of transport and shipping statistics.

24.25 The widespread concern about energy has brought forward the need for more comprehensive information in that field. While there are adequate data on production, imports and exports of the various energy commodities, there is a great need further to develop and improve the statistics of stockage, consumption, transformation and final end-use. Therefore the compilation of energy balances covering different energy forms and different stages of operation on a national, regional and global scale have to be created. There is also a further need to develop statistics on non-commercial fuels, particularly in view of the need for more comprehensive energy data of developing countries.

24.26 The widespread concern about industrialization and natural resources has brought forward the need for more reliable and timely information on the performance of the industrial sector and the demand for and supply of primary commodities. There are insufficient statistics on production and capital formation in industry; data on stocks and consumption of selected materials need to be developed further and national, regional and global balances of important primary commodities need to be prepared; because of the emphasis that is being placed on industrialization and living conditions in developing countries, statistics on construction and distributive trades in many of these countries, which are at present inadequate, should receive urgent attention.

(c) Legislative authority

24.27 The principal authority for these activities is to be found in the reports of the Statistical Commission reports of the seventeenth session (para. 198), 3/

3/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5236).

eighteenth session (paras. 98-104) 4/ and nineteenth session (paras. 11-21 and 106-115), 5/ as well as in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

(d) Strategy and output

24.28 The strategy will consist of the continued preparation of recurrent publications, the addition of a new publication concerning national energy balances, the extension of computer-based data files and the preparation of international guidelines and methodological studies in co-operation with, as appropriate, other divisions of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the regional commissions, UNCTAD, GATT, the Customs Co-operation Council, UNIDO, UNEP, FAO, IBRD, IMF, OECD and other organizations.

24.29 International trade, energy, industrial and related statistics are collected, compiled and disseminated through the following recurrent publications: Commodity Trade Statistics, 6/ Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, World Trade Annual and its Supplement, World Energy Supplies (annual), Yearbook of Industrial Statistics, Yearbook of Construction Statistics, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and Statistical Yearbook. The further extension of the computer-based data files and of microfiches will improve accessibility, include new countries and provide more complete and more timely data for all reporting countries.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.30 A report on foreign trade statistics, which will review country practices and make recommendations for the revision of the publication entitled International Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions, will be available. A report will provide the basis for preparing an International Classification of Energy and the consequent adoption of a common unit of measurement of interfuel comparison for use in energy balances on a global scale. This report, Energy Statistics: Current Practices and Future Needs, will be made available for circulation to national and international statistical offices and other appropriate agencies concerned with the field of energy statistics. Also, on the basis of a new international questionnaire on energy statistics (1977) and following the initiation of a publication on country energy balances (1978), a global system of integrated energy statistics will have been set up.

24.31 Besides the recurrent publications on industrial statistics listed above, a compendium presenting the results of the 1973 world programme of industrial statistics will be published. A revised and updated set of international guidelines for industrial statistics will have been prepared.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.32 Work to revise the publication entitled International Trade Statistics, Concepts and Definitions will be undertaken. Work will continue on the systematic

4/ Ibid., Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5603).

5/ Ibid., Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910).

6/ Yearly data are printed; quarterly and yearly data are available on microfiches.

collection and publishing of economic statistics on shipping. Work will be initiated on a revision of the publication International Standard Definitions for Transport Statistics.

24.33 An International Classification of Energy will be prepared and an International Handbook of Energy Conversion Factors and Units of Measurement for use in the field of energy balances will be published. Work will be initiated on the development of particular types of new energy statistics for specific purposes: for example, the development of aggregate energy statistics of importance for analysis of environmental impact.

24.34 An important extension of industrial statistics will be the collection of the quantity and value of gross output of selected commodities, of selected materials and fuels consumed in their production and of stocks of selected materials, fuels and finished goods. Detailed studies will be undertaken designed to construct, for major industrial and non-energy commodities, balances of stocks, production, trade and consumption, as well as their prices; compilation and dissemination of index numbers of industrial production, employment and productivity will be undertaken. A new world programme of basic industrial surveys for 1983 will be prepared and a new issue of the Bibliography of Industrial and Distributive Trade Surveys will be published.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.35 Among non-recurrent work, the major activity to be undertaken during this period will be the revision of the Standard International Trade Classification, following the publication of the Harmonized System by the Customs Co-operation Council.

24.36 Revision of the International Standard Definitions for Transport Statistics will also be completed. Initial work will be completed on a systematic collection of economic statistics of shipping.

24.37 An updated version of the Compendium of National and International Energy Data Sources will be published as a supplement to World Energy Supplies. Guidelines and assistance to interested countries for the compilation of basic energy statistics and over-all energy balances will be provided in collaboration with the regional commissions.

24.38 Dissemination of international guidelines for the 1983 World Programme of Basic Industrial Surveys will be completed and efforts will be made to secure the participation in the world programme of as many developing countries as possible.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.39 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.40 The work described above will lead to a substantial improvement and expansion of the scope and coverage of available statistical data in international trade, energy, transport and industry during the medium-term plan period. In particular it is expected that, during this period, data for developing countries

will expand more rapidly than before, thus making available more timely, detailed and comparable data for purposes of policy formulation and planning.

24.41 The adoption by an increasing number of countries of international standards on methods and procedures will contribute to the improvement of national statistics and the collection and dissemination of internationally comparable statistics for use in policy formulation and monitoring.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, INCOME DISTRIBUTION AND RELATED STATISTICS

(a) Objective

24.42 The objective of this subprogramme is to develop further and implement the system of national accounts and balances and related systems and classifications and to provide a framework for the integration of economic and social data and more comprehensive and reliable statistics on national accounts and balances and related data, such as the distribution of income and consumption, with special emphasis on the needs of developing countries.

(b) Problems addressed

24.43 Governments need the kinds of information encompassed in the national accounts and the detailed survey and administrative data which underlie them for evaluating economic and social conditions and for use in planning and policy formulation. National accounts data are required, for instance, to enable policy-makers to understand the recent world-wide experience of inflation combined with widespread underutilization of capacity, and to develop policies to combat it. Statistics on the distribution of income, consumption and wealth are essential for analysing issues related to equity. More detailed, more reliable and better organized data on the public sector are required as its role assumes increasing importance.

24.44 The System of National Accounts (SNA) provides the international standard for work in national economic accounting in countries with market economies, as does the System of Material Balances of the National Economy (MPS) in countries with centrally planned economies. Continuous review and updating are needed to ensure that these systems of national accounts and balances meet the current needs of policy-makers and planners and that countries are able to implement them. In terms of the international reporting of these data, there is need for both extended coverage and more flexible, timely and responsive collection, storage and retrieval.

(c) Legislative authority

24.45 The principal legislative authority is to be found in the reports of the Statistical Commission on its seventeenth session (paras. 85-90 and 195); 3/ eighteenth session (paras. 137, 143 and 149) 4/ and nineteenth session (paras. 23-36, 116-128, 201), 5/ and annex II; and in Economic and Social Council resolution 2074 (LXII) of 13 May 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

24.46 The strategic elements involved in pursuing this objective include the over-all review and updating of the present systems, their supplementation to include new types of data, the further development of standard classification systems and the expansion of data-collection activities.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.47 When SNA was last revised in 1968, it was recognized that the work was incomplete, and a work programme covering a number of years was laid out. By the end of 1979, approximately 25 publications will have been issued, including guidelines and technical manuals in such areas as distribution of income and consumption, national and sector balance sheets, public sector statistics, input-output statistics, flow-of-funds statistics and national accounts in constant prices, as well as various aspects of the relationship between SNA and MPS and work on the required classifications in both the economic and social fields. Explanatory materials and manuals on sources and methods will also have been developed.

24.48 Since the publication of the revised SNA, much experience has been accumulated in its implementation, in both industrialized and developing countries. On the basis of this experience, a thorough review is in process designed to identify problem areas and suggest remedies for them. Particular attention is being devoted to the needs of developing countries, both in terms of their special data requirements and in terms of their need for clear and understandable reference materials. It is expected that this review will have progressed to the point where a longer-term programme of work can be considered. In the field of classifications, initial work on the revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) will have begun.

24.49 A comparative study of national practices on the collection and compilation of income distribution and related statistics is expected to be completed. Information on sources and methods used for national accounts estimation in 80 individual countries will have been prepared for an ad hoc publication. The inclusion in individual country chapters of the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics of summary information on sources and methods used by countries in estimating their national accounts statistics will be initiated.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.50 During the 1980-1981 biennium, work on the system of national accounts and balances and related data will emphasize (a) integration of the somewhat diverse existing materials, (b) clarification of concepts, definitions, classifications and structures, and (c) supplementation of the systems to meet new needs. Draft proposals relating to these matters will be drawn up and the national accounts questionnaire will be redesigned. A number of technical studies and manuals will be prepared as time and resources allow, in such fields as the uses of national accounts, the integration of environmental data and concepts into the accounts, regional accounts, quarterly accounts and various aspects of valuation and deflation. Work on national and sector balance sheets and wealth accounts will be pursued with particular emphasis on the integration of the stock accounts (balance sheets) with the flow accounts (production, income and flow of funds). Country experience with computerized techniques of national accounts estimation

and compilation will be studied with a view to the preparation of a technical manual. The role of the national accounts as a framework for the integration of detailed survey and administrative data in the economic and social fields will be explored, including the questions of statistical methodology this entails. Analytic uses of such integrated economic and social data will be surveyed. For the household sector, emphasis will be placed on the distribution of income and consumption, disaggregation by social and demographic characteristics, and the organization and use of computerized data. For the enterprise sector, the relationships among the concepts of traditional and modern production methods and monetary and non-monetary transactions will be emphasized. For the government sector, relationships among the various levels of central and local governments will be explored. Work will continue on the close co-ordination of SNA and MPS; special attention will be given to the relationship between SNA institutional sectors and the corresponding MPS socio-economic sectors, and to the evaluation of services. In the classification area, the main thrust of the work will be on the step-by-step approach to a combined trade-production commodity classification. To this end, close co-operation with the Harmonized System Committee of the Customs Co-operation Council will be maintained, as well as with EEC, CMEA and other interested organizations.

24.51 The collection of data on national accounts will be expanded, both in terms of coverage, quality and timeliness of the types of data now collected and in terms of new kinds of data. Reliability studies will be continued, especially surveys of sources and methods, with a view to improving the quality of the data collected. As it becomes possible, the improved and expanded data will be reflected in the Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and the Statistical Yearbook.

24.52 The co-operation with the regional commissions, OECD and various international agencies in collecting and publishing national accounts statistics is expected to be further increased. In the field of income distribution and related statistics, the collection of data will be expanded and data will be compiled and published, as information becomes available, in co-ordination with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.53 During this biennium, work on the systems of national accounts and related data may be expected to reach the point where up-to-date guidelines and up-to-date sources and methods manuals can be prepared, together with guidelines and manuals on such topics as the distribution of wealth, methods of accounting for inflation, the compilation and use of computerized data, and the integration of survey and administrative data with aggregate national accounting data. The preceding work on methodology should permit an expansion and systematization of data collection in such areas as SNA/MPS comparisons, the distribution of income and consumption, public sector statistics and input-output statistics. In the classification area, this biennium should see the completion of a first draft of the combined trade-production commodity classification.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.54 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.55 Although its impact cannot be quantified, the review and updating of SNA and related data and its extension into new areas, together with the specification of its relationship to other areas of statistics, will contribute to a better understanding and monitoring of important economic and social problems. Increased attention to the preparation of methodological and explanatory materials will assist countries in implementing these systems and help them improve the quality and timeliness of their data. International users will be served by an expansion of the data collection programme, which will make additional and new kinds of data available as an integral part of the comprehensive and reliable information base. Better means for the measurement of the distribution of income and consumption will provide guidance for government policy planners in taking steps to reduce the inequality problems associated with the process of economic development.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: PRICE STATISTICS AND RELATED AREAS

(a) Objective

24.56 This subprogramme's objective is to develop further the methodology and collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics on prices and related areas.

(b) Problems addressed

24.57 The world-wide incidence of inflation coupled with lagging output has focused new attention on the problems of price and output behaviour and the relationship between them. The price data now available urgently need strengthening for the detection, monitoring, analysis and projection of inflationary developments and also for the measurement of related changes in output and productivity. They are also inadequate for the detailed comparisons of purchasing power required to establish internationally comparable estimates of real income and product and to replace generally the exchange-rate estimates now widely used for the conversion to a common denominator of national aggregates in national currency terms. A systematic effort is needed to promote price statistics work at the national level and to develop an international price data base to meet contemporary requirements.

(c) Legislative authority

24.58 The principal legislative authority is to be found in General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 and the reports of the Statistical Commission on its seventeenth session (paras. 89-195) 3/ and nineteenth session (paras. 3-10, 201 and 202) 5/ and annex II.

(d) Strategy and output

24.59 The main strategic elements involved in pursuing this objective include (i) promotion of work on price statistics at the national level through further development of international recommendations and guidelines on methodology, (ii) expansion and improvement in the collection, compilation and dissemination of various price data, and (iii) compilation of indicators of purchasing power and price levels within the framework of the International Comparison Project and cost-of-living surveys.

24.60 The methodology of price collection, index compilation and deflation will be improved through studies of national practices in compiling price and quantity statistics and in preparing national accounts in constant prices and through the formulation of guidelines and the development of manuals.

24.61 The compilation and dissemination of producer and consumer price data and of price indexes for commodity groups, activity classes, categories of final demand and exports and imports will be extended and improved.

24.62 Work on the International Comparison Project will be expanded. This project involves detailed collection under international direction of prices in all areas of final use, and their transformation into indexes of purchasing power. The work of the project makes possible comparisons of prices and purchasing power among countries with a degree of validity not otherwise obtainable.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.63 A number of studies will have been published, including guidelines on price and quantity statistics, a manual on national accounts at constant prices and manuals on sources of data and methodology for compiling indexes of producer prices and prices in international trade and possibly consumer prices.

24.64 Continued improvement will have taken place in the scope and quality of the price data published in the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and the Statistical Yearbook.

24.65 Work on comparisons for selected countries participating in the International Comparison Project will have been completed and recommendations for the organization and execution of the next round of comprehensive inquiries will have been prepared. Significant progress should have been made with the development, testing and application of a simplified methodology requiring only limited information and with the elaboration of techniques for annual updating of the estimates.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.66 During this biennium, the general methodological work will be closely related to the national accounts methodology work. The methodology of replacement cost and other forms of current cost accounting will be studied for the preparation of a technical manual. Countries' experiences with indexation will be studied with emphasis on the methodology of constructing appropriate indexes. Techniques of deflation of income shares for various purposes will be studied, including measurement of real income, of labour cost and other components of cost of production and measurement of productivity.

24.67 The collection, compilation and dissemination of price data, now dispersed in different subject-matter areas throughout the international statistical system, will be co-ordinated and systematized. The primary aim of this activity will be to meet the general analytical requirements of the international community for information of this kind as efficiently and effectively as possible. The work programme in the biennium will include the development of a central facility consisting of (a) an integrated data base, including appropriate software for data transformations, (b) collection and compilation procedures, possibly including

new questionnaires for data collection from national sources, and (c) channels for data dissemination.

24.68 A major effort will be made to expand the International Comparison Project to a world-wide programme of inquiries. An important role in the international effort will be assigned to the regional commissions. Special programmes will be developed and instituted and facilities will be provided to enable the developing countries to participate fully in this work and to strengthen their capability in related fields, such as national accounting and price collection and compilation.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.69 On the basis of the work done in the previous biennium, technical manuals will be prepared in the areas noted. Efforts will be directed to the improvement of procedures for the collection, compilation and dissemination of price data through the systematic application of computer methods. Continuing attention will be given to improving the scope, quality and relevance of the data compiled. The compilation of the price and expenditure data collected through the inquiries of the International Comparison Project will be completed and a report prepared containing comparative estimates of prices and purchasing power for all participating countries. National price and quantity indicators will be applied to bring the estimates up to date on an annual basis.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.70 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.71 The expanded collection, compilation and dissemination of data will make available new information for detecting, monitoring, analysing and projecting changes in prices, for measuring their interrelationships and their effects upon the distribution of income and the level of output and for assessing generally the differing impact of the inflationary process upon different countries and different groups or regions within countries. The work on the International Comparison Project will advance understanding of real income levels and price structures and their relationship to levels of consumption, capital formation, government spending and external trade.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

(a) Objective

24.72 This subprogramme's objective is to develop further, systematize, integrate and disseminate statistics in the social, demographic and environmental areas with special emphasis on the needs of developing countries.

(b) Problems addressed

24.73 In recognition of the growing concern with issues related to the quality of life and social equity, continuing efforts are needed to improve social, demographic and environmental statistics, which have tended to develop in a more piecemeal manner than economic statistics, where the national accounts have

exerted an integrating influence for some time. Efforts by national statistical agencies to improve these statistics are often handicapped by a lack of authoritative and relevant information about the experience of other countries making similar efforts.

24.74 Relatively little work has been done in the complex and wide-ranging field of environmental statistics. Governments and international organizations are in need of statistics of the environmental aspects, including human settlements, of the supplies of and demand for replaceable and irreplaceable natural resources, of the pollutants and wastes generated and of the quality of environmental media to monitor, assess and deal with those urgent questions.

(c) Legislative authority

24.75 The principal authority for the activities of this subprogramme is to be found in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1307 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968, 1564 (L) of 30 April 1971, 1947 (LVIII) of 7 May 1975 and 2055 (LXII) of 5 May 1977, as well as the report of the Statistical Commission on its nineteenth session (paras. 37-115 and 162-174). 5/

(d) Strategy and output

24.76 The improvement and better integration of social, demographic and related economic statistics and the development of environmental statistics is a long-term process requiring the continuing attention of both the users and producers of these statistics, depending primarily on national efforts. Nevertheless, work at the international level and its outputs contribute significantly to this process. International recommendations and guidelines for social and demographic statistics, by providing specific examples of properly integrated statistical concepts, classifications and methods, stimulate the producers and users of statistics in individual countries to re-examine the procedures they use with a view to improving them. Since international recommendations are based on a distillation of national practices and experience throughout the world, such recommendations are properly seen as a vehicle for transferring knowledge and technology between countries, with special benefit to those countries with less developed statistical systems. A concrete instance of transfer of technology is the continuing publication of the Sample Surveys of Current Interest.

24.77 With the assistance of UNICEF, work will continue to improve the availability, timeliness, quality and use of demographic, social and related economic statistics, with special attention to statistics needed to help in the improvement of services for the well-being of children and youth.

24.78 The collection, compilation and dissemination of demographic statistics through the Demographic Yearbook and the Population and Vital Statistics Report, Series A (quarterly), the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and the Statistical Yearbook, as well as the further development of the capacity to respond in a timely and cost-effective manner to ad hoc or highly specialized requests, will be continued during the whole medium-term plan period.

24.79 In the field of environment statistics, work will focus on the conceptual and methodological problems of collection and compilation of such statistics by countries and on the compilation of data. The programme is designed to provide the basis for continuing international guidance and assistance to countries in

developing statistics of environment, as well as reporting, compilation and publication of internationally comparable data.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

a. Integration and improvement of social statistics

24.80 Documents providing basic guidance to countries on the integration and improvement of social, demographic and related economic statistics for policy and programme administration uses will have been published, including documents for use by countries at different stages of development, especially the least developed among the developing countries. For example, a technical report dealing with the conceptual and practical problems of integrating and improving social statistics in developing countries and a related document providing guidelines on social indicators and illustrative series will have been issued.

b. Demographic statistics methods

24.81 The recommendations for the 1980 world population and housing census programme, together with various technical handbooks and reports, will provide national census authorities with up-to-date guidance on over-all census management and specific aspects of census operations and content. Work on preparing the draft on the revised Handbook of Vital Statistics should be substantially completed. The Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration will have been published.

c. Methodology and compilation of social and housing statistics

24.82 Work on the revised Handbook of Household Surveys will have been substantially completed. This Handbook is designed to provide direct technical guidance to statisticians in developing countries in planning and carrying out household sample surveys as part of the National Household Survey Capability Programme. The third editions of the Compendium of Housing Statistics and the Compendium of Social Statistics, each of which is designed to provide large bodies of intersectoral and distributional data in their respective fields, will have been prepared as part of the recurrent publications programme.

d. Environment statistics

24.83 A progress report on the results of a survey on country practices in the field of environment statistics with special reference to the developing countries will be completed. Two or three pilot case studies in countries at different levels of development will have been initiated to test the usefulness and practicability of guidelines on concepts, definitions, classifications and methodologies.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

a. Integration and improvement of social statistics

24.84 Specific subject-matter fields not covered by existing statistical activities of the United Nations system will be further analysed within the framework for the integration of social, demographic and related economic

statistics. For example, in co-operation with the Centre for Social and Humanitarian Affairs and other organizations, national practices on collection and compilation of statistics on crime and criminal justice will be examined and appropriate technical reports prepared. Technical reports or draft recommendations will be prepared on related topics, such as privacy and confidentiality issues of the collection and integration of social statistics; statistical classifications of special relevance to social statistics, including age group classifications. The integration and improvement of social, demographic and related economic statistics at the national, regional and international levels will be monitored with a view to assisting countries in employing the most applicable techniques for the collection, processing and compilation of these statistics.

24.85 A technical report on the collection and compilation of statistics on use of time will be prepared and published to provide interested countries with guidance on a promising methodology for use particularly in connexion with rural development programmes and the study of participation of women in development.

b. Demographic statistics methods

24.86 In close collaboration with the Population Division, the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, the regional commissions and regional statistical training institutes, the Department will develop instruction materials needed in the field of population and housing census methods and will prepare additional technical manuals on census methods to incorporate new technical developments and further experience of countries. Work on the feasibility of adopting existing technical manuals to a "self-study" format to facilitate their use by national statistical personnel in developing countries will be initiated. The revised Handbook of Vital Statistics will be completed through the organization of an interregional workshop on methods for improving the collection of vital statistics by means of civil registration systems. In collaboration with the Outer Space Affairs Division, an interregional workshop will be convened to examine the potential uses of remote sensing technology in population and housing census and related statistical work. Work will continue on the improvement of international migration statistics.

c. Methodology and compilation of social and housing statistics

24.87 The Handbook of Household Surveys will be published. The Compendium of Housing Statistics, 1980 will be published. Work on the fourth edition of the Compendium of Social Statistics will be initiated with a further emphasis on the presentation of data needed to examine questions of social equity. Further studies of national practices in social statistics will be undertaken, followed by the development of appropriate guidelines.

d. Environment statistics

24.88 Following internal assessment (UNEP/UNSO) of pilot case studies, preliminary draft guidelines containing integrated concepts, definitions and classifications for the tabulation and analysis of statistics on the environment will be prepared, including statistics needed for monitoring the economic, demographic and social determinants and consequences of environmental change together with related guidelines on sources and methods of data collection.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

a. Integration and improvement of social statistics

24.89 Recommendations on standard age group classifications will be published and further work on statistical classifications required to make social statistics more responsive to needs for improved and more integrated data on basic social policy issues, for example, urban/rural classifications, socio/economic classifications and poverty classifications, will be undertaken. Studies of national practices to ensure that existing international recommendations and guidelines continue to meet the needs of countries, particularly developing countries, will be undertaken.

b. Methodology and compilation of social and housing statistics

24.90 The fourth issue of the Compendium of Social Statistics will be published. Technical reports on improved methods of compiling and disseminating integrated social statistics will be prepared. Studies of national practices in the collection and use of housing statistics and social statistics, including such topics as methods of ensuring user participation in planning social statistics activities will be undertaken. Participation in training activities will be continued.

c. Environment statistics

24.91 Continuing work will focus on (a) improving the draft international guidelines on statistics of the environment; (b) promoting and assisting countries to gather, issue and use statistics of the environment; and (c) expanding the international collection compilation and publication of new and improved statistics of the environment, in step with national and international developments.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.92 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.93 Those projects related to the compilation and dissemination of demographic, social and housing statistics are designed to meet the evolving needs of Governments, international agencies, research workers, academic institutions, enterprises and labour throughout the world, and of the United Nations Secretariat for authoritative, timely and carefully compiled statistics needed to assess national goals for social and economic development within the context of the new international economic order.

24.94 A wide range of environmental statistics will provide an important tool to countries and the international community to monitor, assess and interpret the environmental conditions and to deal with the related problems.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: IMPROVED DISSEMINATION OF STATISTICS

(a) Objective

24.95. The objective of this subprogramme is to improve the variety, timeliness and quality of the statistical data disseminated by the United Nations, including general statistical compendia and special tabulations, and to give them wider distribution.

(b) Problems addressed

24.96 With the growing scope, complexity and interdependence of global socio-economic systems, the demand for comprehensive, reliable and timely international statistics for policy-makers and planners has been growing. To meet this demand, including the demand for special-purpose tabulations and analytical cross-classifications in machine-readable form, improvements are needed in the basic files and procedures of the Statistical Office and a redesign of computer systems is required to enable the latest techniques to be employed.

24.97 The main problems with existing systems stem from the fact that the data files and computer programmes of the Statistical Office were structured separately to produce specific publications and did not allow fast and efficient retrieval to meet special requests. In addition, some statistical publications are still produced manually or are only partly computerized. The existing file structures and methods also hamper the full interchange and joint use of machine-readable data between statistical agencies and the Statistical Office. Finally, it is felt that the sales of Statistical Office publications are below their potential. Efforts are required to expand further their sales and general dissemination.

(c) Legislative authority

24.98 The principal authority for these activities is to be found in the reports of the seventeenth session (para. 42), 3/ eighteenth session (paras. 28-32) (paras. 105-108) 4/ and nineteenth session (para. 201) 5/ of the Statistical Commission.

(d) Strategy and output

24.99 The following strategy elements will be involved in reaching this objective. Regular review of the Statistical Office publications and assessment of the quality of the data therein, with a view to improving their usefulness and the efficiency of their production. Better co-ordination of the contents of the Statistical Office publications with those of the regional commissions and the specialized agencies. The continued compilation and dissemination of international statistical series in the Statistical Yearbook, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics and Statistical Pocketbook (World Statistics in Brief). In co-operation with the Department of Conference Services, expansion of the dissemination of statistical publications.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.100 An integrated system of managing statistical data in a computerized data base, using standardized coding systems for international statistics, will be

implemented with all basic features. Storage of and managing selected data in the data base, especially those required for the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, the Statistical Yearbook and the Demographic "Series A" publications will have been implemented. Wider use of photocomposition will be made in preparation of statistical publications. Co-ordination of machine-readable statistics with regional commissions and with other divisions in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs will have improved, including the development of definitions of content, data structures and processing facilities.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.101 Selected improvements in the publications of the Statistical Office will be introduced. The integrated computer system will be extended and an ad hoc query-processing facility enabling rapid access to selected statistics through terminals will be implemented. The amount of statistical office data available through the integrated computer system will be greatly expanded. The use of photocomposition will be further improved and graphical output will be introduced in the implementation of the publications. Techniques for centralized co-ordination of data definitions, statistical standards and data management will be introduced.

24.102 Implementation of facilities to enable the easy and quick exchange of data between the data bank of the Statistical Office and the computer systems of the regional commissions and other offices in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs will be implemented. Data transmission via the United Nations communication network will be evaluated.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.103 The fully integrated computer system and a generalized system enabling the easy and efficient generation of photocomposed statistical publications will be completed. The facility for responses to ad hoc statistical queries will be further improved. Historical series (20 years) will be introduced into selected publications. Direct access to the statistical data bank by the regional economic commissions and other divisions in the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs will be provided. A further edition of the Supplement to the Statistical Yearbook and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, containing updated definitions of statistical series, will be published.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.104 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.105 More effective and efficient servicing of user needs through both the regular publications and special tabulations will be achieved through the above actions. In particular, statistical data will be made available more quickly, the data will be more comprehensive and reliable, special requests will be satisfied more efficiently, interchange and joint use of data will be improved and duplication avoided. Fuller use will be made of available statistical material. It is expected that the improvement in the publications and the promotional activity will be reflected in an expanded sale of statistical publications.

SUBPROGRAMME 6: CO-ORDINATION OF INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL PROGRAMMES

(a) Objective

24.106 The objective is to promote co-ordination of the international statistical system, including technical co-operation activities, and to provide statistical services to other units within the Secretariat and to other United Nations bodies. The Statistical Office serves as a focal point for the international statistical system.

(b) Problem addressed

24.107 Because of the decentralized nature of the international statistical system and the limited amount of resources available for statistical activities, special efforts must be made to promote a co-ordinated and integrated statistical programme for the United Nations system. There is also a need to extend and broaden further co-ordination and integration of programmes to include governmental and non-governmental organizations which carry out important activities in statistics. Further, the supply of statistical data by the national statistical offices to the United Nations system and other international organizations places a continuous burden on countries and needs to be subject to systematic review. As new areas of statistics obtain greater emphasis, appropriate co-ordination with relevant agencies has to be developed.

24.108 Despite the substantial efforts made in the past, there is still inadequate consistency in concepts, definitions and classifications, while areas such as price and income distribution statistics are insufficiently developed and co-ordinated. Special attention needs to be given to co-ordination of the evolving work in new areas, such as environment statistics. The organization of statistical services in many developing countries is insufficiently developed to enable them to provide the necessary co-ordinated statistics.

(c) Legislative authority

24.109 The principal authority for these activities is to be found in Economic and Social Council resolutions 8 (I) of 16 February 1946, as amended by 8 (II) of 21 June 1946, 1306 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968, and 1566 (L) of 3 May 1971, and General Assembly resolution 238 A (III) of 18 November 1948.

(d) Strategy and output

24.110 The strategy elements involved in reaching this objective include technical and substantive servicing of the Statistical Commission, the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination and the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities and implementation of decisions made at meetings of these bodies. Close liaison will be maintained with the statistical services of the regional commissions, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and national statistical services through the preparation and review of publications and reports and participation in meetings designed to develop co-ordinated actions.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.111 By the end of 1979, documents will have been prepared for the twentieth session of the Statistical Commission, the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the

ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities, the meetings of the Committee on Contributions and in response to ad hoc requests from other United Nations bodies. Additional actions will have been taken with the regional commissions, specialized agencies etc., relating to co-ordination of questionnaires and the joint use of data by the international statistical system, and further steps will have been taken on co-ordinating particular substantive areas of statistics like environment, tourism, income distribution, prices and the development of a National Household Survey Capability in interested countries. A revised Handbook of Statistical Organization will have been published and distributed widely, especially to developing countries and a second edition of the Directory of International Statistics will have been published.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.112 The following activities will be undertaken:

(a) Continued technical and substantive servicing of the Statistical Commission and the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities and implementation of decisions made at these meetings;

(b) Continued maintenance of close relationships between regional commissions, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and national statistical services through attendance at meetings and preparation and review of reports on matters like questionnaires, data banks and exchange of data, and concepts, definitions and classifications in use;

(c) Maintenance, updating and expansion of the Directory of International Statistics;

(d) Preparation and improvement of reports of integrated five-year plans of (i) the regular and (ii) technical co-operation activities of the international statistical system;

(e) Continuation of interagency efforts to enhance the comparability, consistency and usefulness of international statistics;

(f) Continued provision of statistical services to the General Assembly organs and other bodies on request, including the provision of data on national income, exchange rates, population, etc., to the Committee on Contributions and the provision of substantive services and statistical expertise to various units of the Secretariat or other United Nations bodies;

(g) Preparation of a number of booklets on organizational matters, such as arrangements for the identification and evaluation of users' needs, effective methods of disseminating data, reduction of burden on respondents and safeguarding confidentiality.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.113 Servicing of the meetings of the Statistical Commission and the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities will continue. The emphasis in co-ordination with the regional commissions, specialized agencies away from the supportive areas (co-ordination of questionnaires, data banks and

exchange of information, etc.) towards more concentration on substantive areas. The work of providing statistical data and guidance on statistical techniques to a number of United Nations organs, including the servicing of the Committee on Contributions, will continue during this biennium. Additional studies will be carried out on various aspects of the organization of national statistical services and the results widely distributed for application in developing countries. The third edition of the Directory of International Statistics will be published.

- (iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.114 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

- (e) Expected impact

24.115 Greater efficiency and co-ordination of international statistical activities and improved integration and consistency of statistical programmes and their outputs will result. This and the strengthening of statistical organization at the national levels will be conducive to improving the quality of the services of national statistical offices. Co-ordination of questionnaires will reduce the burden placed on national statistical services.

PROGRAMME 2: DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

24.116 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Statistical Commission, which meets every two years. The last meeting of the Commission was in November 1976 and the next will be in February 1979. It is also reviewed by the Governing Council of UNDP, which met in June 1978 and which meets twice a year. This plan has been derived from decisions taken by these bodies, but has not been approved by them.

2. Secretariat

24.117 In view of the integrated nature of the activities in this programme and its role in servicing the economic and social sectors, the resources of the Statistical Office were not redeployed. As at 1 July 1978, 12 Professional posts from overhead resources, as well as two outposted interregional advisers under the regular programme of technical co-operation, were retained in the Statistical Office, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, and its services for substantive research for technical co-operation and for technical assistance activities are being made available to the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development on request. This arrangement will be reviewed at the end of a year to determine whether any changes are required.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure
and proposed programme structure

24.118 Prior to the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations, the Statistical Office provided substantive support for technical co-operation activities in the field of statistics, whereas programme co-ordination and management and other support activities were the responsibility of the Office of Technical Co-operation and other units of the Secretariat. The Office of Technical Co-operation now forms part of the new Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, which also includes the other supporting services (Technical Assistance Recruitment Service, part of the Purchase and Transportation Service and part of the Departmental Administration and Finance Services). In addition to the substantive support now being provided by the Statistical Office, proportionate activities of the programme co-ordination and management staff and the support service staff are required for the execution of technical co-operation programmes. At the time this plan was prepared, the organization of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development was not final. The provisional

arrangements with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs for collaboration between the two departments will be reviewed in 1979.

4. Expected completions

24.119 The programme of technical co-operation is of a continuing nature and whereas specific projects, whether in individual countries or in groups of countries, may be completed in the course of the plan period, the activities as such in all aspects of statistics for which the United Nations is responsible will continue in each of the bienniums 1980-1981 and 1982-1983.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

24.120 The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development will collaborate closely with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in carrying out technical co-operation activities in the field of statistics.

24.121 The co-operation between the Statistical Office and the regional commissions, described in paragraphs 24.7 to 24.10 above, includes arrangements for transfer of substantive support for regional technical co-operation activities wherever appropriate.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

24.122 The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development and the Statistical Office will continue to exchange information and to co-ordinate their activities with other organizations of the United Nations system, as described in paragraphs 24.11 to 24.15 above.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

24.123 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes 1 and 2 is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>		<u>1980-1981</u>		<u>1982-1983</u>	
	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources
1. Improvement of statistical capabilities of developing countries	100	53	71	71	100	53
2. Improvement of statistical data processing capabilities of developing countries	-	47	29	29	-	47
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

24.124 Since the activities undertaken under this programme are of a continuing nature, the allocation of the resources to subprogrammes over the period 1978-1983 is not expected to vary significantly from year to year.

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: IMPROVEMENT OF STATISTICAL CAPABILITIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) Objective

24.125 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist developing countries through direct advisory services and technical co-operation activities to develop further their statistical capability and the statistics they need for monitoring and directing their economic and social development.

(b) Problems addressed

24.126 In many developing countries, the capabilities of the statistical system are still limited and do not provide adequate information for policy-makers, administrators or planners at either the national or international levels, in particular with respect to vital statistics, national accounting and industrial surveys. Aside from weakness in the capability for collection of statistics, there are also problems of processing, analysing and disseminating such statistics. The statistics that become available are tardy, reducing their usefulness for policy and planning purposes.

(c) Legislative authority

24.127 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives principally from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1566 (L) of 3 May 1971 and 1947 (LVIII) of 7 May 1975; the African Census Programme (E/CN.14/496); General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975; and reports of the Statistical Commission on its eighteenth session (para. 55) 4/ and nineteenth session (paras. 143-174). 5/

(d) Strategy and output

24.128 The strategy for supporting technical co-operation activities, developed with the guidance of the Statistical Commission and in co-ordination with related technical co-operation activities of the regional commissions and specialized agencies, draws on various elements of the statistical programme and on the total know-how and experience available in the Statistical Office. Technical co-operation activities under this subprogramme are designed to assist developing countries to establish, develop and organize their statistical services so as to provide the capability necessary to obtain data required by planners, policy-makers, administrators and other users through the transfer of available statistical knowledge and techniques. Training activities are conducted through seminars, workshops, training institutes, technical meetings, assignment of statistical specialists to countries, individually or in teams, and the preparation and dissemination of manuals in various subject-matter areas, such as national accounts, income distribution, prices, energy, trade, industry, social, demographic and environment statistics. It is anticipated that, during the medium-term plan period, rather than or in addition to individual expert assignments, the tendency in recent

years for some countries to prefer integrated statistical projects involving multidisciplinary teams of experts will continue.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.129 By the end of 1979, technical co-operation activities will be under way in some 58 developing countries and the level of assistance will have reached approximately \$US 30 million and comprise, inter alia, expert assistance of the order of 300 work years and fellowship and group training activities estimated at 150 training years.

(ii) Period 1980-1983

24.130 It is expected that there will be a considerable increase in the number of country projects in various fields during the entire medium-term plan period, including projects related to population, housing and industrial censuses, and civil registration and vital statistics. In the field of national household surveys, technical co-operation will be provided through the regional commissions.

(iii) Activities in the strategy that are considered to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.131 The activities undertaken are of a continuing nature and are responses to government requests which are expected to increase during the plan period.

(e) Expected impact

24.132 It is expected that the strategy envisaged and corresponding outputs will have the following impact: creation of stronger statistical services with cores of efficient statisticians in developing countries; extension of the range of available statistics required for developmental and other purposes and their timely dissemination; the availability of a strong and experienced field survey capability for securing the required data in an organized and systematic manner; the availability of meaningful series of statistical indicators of various facets of the economy and society, such indicators being useful pointers to the economy's behaviour and social development.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: IMPROVEMENT OF STATISTICAL DATA-PROCESSING CAPABILITIES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) Objective

24.133 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist developing countries, through advisory and technical co-operation activities, to improve their computer data-processing capabilities so as to enable them to apply up-to-date technology effectively for processing statistical data required for their economic and social development.

(b) Problem addressed

24.134 There is a growing and largely unmet demand by developing countries for more modern and more easily used computer technology for processing statistical data required for policy-making and economic and social development purposes.

Modern computer data-processing technology needs to be made more broadly available and better employed in developing countries to serve these purposes.

(c) Legislative authority

24.135 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives principally from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1566 (L) of 3 May 1971, 1903 (LVII) of 1 August 1974 and 2036 (LXI) of 4 August 1976, and General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975.

(d) Strategy and output

24.136 The strategy consists of assisting developing countries to develop capabilities for effective utilization of statistical computer-processing technology including the utilization of simple computer packaged techniques to process statistical data developed in the Statistical Office and elsewhere.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.137 Substantive support to technical co-operation projects in statistical data processing using computer technology will have been improved. Statistical data-processing software will have been installed with the assistance of the United Nations in at least 20 developing countries; work will be under way on a series of statistical data-processing and information system manuals, with special attention to computer support of census and survey data processing and assistance to users of such statistics for planning and administration of economic and social development.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.138 Support to technical co-operation projects in this field will continue, with both expert and training components of projects reflecting growing reliance on computer technical co-operation among developing countries. Increasing emphasis will be placed on training and demonstration in the use of software and up-to-date methodology. Statistical data-processing software will have been installed in some 50 countries, and it is expected that the first two statistical data processing and information systems manuals will have been published and distributed to various government departments of all Member States.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.139 Activities under way in the 1980-1981 biennium will continue with a larger number of computer data-processing technical co-operation projects, but a stabilizing level of total financial support because of shorter project durations, use of less expensive equipment and more specialized project objectives, resulting from increased awareness and sophistication in application of computer technology for development. Software and methodology will continue to be developed and distributed with special attention to statistical information systems capable of exploiting the increasing quantity and quality of statistical information becoming available in computer machine-readable form.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.140 The activities undertaken are of a continuing nature and are in response to requests of Governments, and are likely to continue and increase during the plan period.

(e) Expected impact

24.141 Statistical data-processing software will have been installed and used in many of the developing countries of all regions and a series of statistical data processing and information system manuals will have been published and distributed to all Member States. The statistical processing capability of developing countries will be improved and strengthened.

PROGRAMME 3: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

24.142 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Conference of Ministers, which meets every two years. The last meeting was in February/March 1977. The present plan has not been approved by the Conference. However, it is based on the work programme approved by the Conference of African Statisticians.

2. Secretariat

24.143 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Statistics Division, in which there were 17 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; five posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following units as at 31 December 1977:

Organizational unit	Professional staff		Total
	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary sources	
Office of the Chief	1	-	1
General Economic Statistics Section	6	1	7
Demographic and Social Statistics Section	2	-	2
African Census Programme	-	4	4
Data Bank	3	-	3
Total	12	5	17

3. Expected completions

24.144 The following programme elements described in paragraph 9.50 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 7/ are expected to be completed:

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.1 (i) and (ii); 1.2 (ii); and 1.3 (iii), (iv), (v) and (vii).
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1.1 (i) (twelfth session) and 1.2 (viii).

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

24.145 The work programme of the Statistics Division is co-ordinated with those of the other divisions of ECA through the Policy and Programme Co-ordination Office. The Division will also be represented on the Interdivisional Committee on Integrated Rural Development and on the Interdivisional Committee on Least Developed Countries. The United Nations Statistical Office receives from certain African countries machine-readable material on external trade statistics which is copied and converted to a standard format and copies of the resulting machine printouts are sent to ECA. The Commission receives from other African countries relevant annual reports, the contents of which are processed, copied and sent to the United Nations Statistical Office in the form of machine listings as well as on punched cards. The Commission provides annually relevant machine printouts of information on the gross domestic product of all countries of the region to the United Nations Statistical Office and the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies. The Commission also receives from the United Nations Statistical Office copies of the annually completed questionnaires on industry, transport, energy and social and demographic statistics in respect of African countries. A representative of the United Nations Statistical Office is always present at ECA statistical meetings.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

24.146 There is an exchange agreement between UNCTAD and ECA as regards the external trade statistics of African countries. The Commission receives copies of the annually completed questionnaires on national accounts in respect of African countries. In addition, ECA receives the following:

- (a) From FAO, machine printouts in respect of these countries' food and agricultural products;
- (b) From IMF, copies of all their statistical publications;
- (c) From IBRD, machine printouts and copies of their tables on external debt.

These materials provide invaluable help to ECA with its work on national accounts and financial statistics.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

24.147 It is expected that ECA will work closely with ECWA in the development of a regional information network, concentrating on the Arabic countries of the region, and with UNCTAD in the harmonization of the trade statistics of the Economic

Community of West African States. Also the Statistics Division will continue to collaborate with the other divisions of ECA in the creation of a statistical data bank. There are specific projects involving the Socio-Economic Research and Planning Division, the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, the International Trade and Finance Division, the Public Administration Management and Manpower Division, the Social Development Division, the Population Centre, and the Transport, Communication and Tourism Divisions.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

24.148 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra-budgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. National statistical services	34	99	61	42	100	63	38	100	59
2. Regional framework of statistical information	66	1	39	58	-	37	62	-	62
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: NATIONAL STATISTICAL SERVICES

(a) Objective

24.149 The objective of this subprogramme is to encourage the use of and demand for improved statistics for public purposes and to help develop the various national statistical services in the region to meet the growing data requirements for policy-making.

(b) Problem addressed

24.150 External trade and agricultural statistics are produced by a majority of countries of the region. Fewer countries publish data on national accounts, industry, population, employment and social activities. A few countries have no published statistics. Even in the case of published statistics, considerable room

exists for their improvement (in terms of coverage, regularity and reliability). One reason for these deficiencies appears to be the presently inadequate role of statistical information in policy-making, planning, economic and social development, administration and business.

24.151 One consequence of this weakness is the relatively low priority given to statistical services in development plans and the consequent paucity of resources allocated to their development. Another consequence is that many qualified local staff leave the national statistical services after gaining a few years experience or join other sectors directly after training. There is therefore pressing need to:

- (i) Devise methods of encouraging the use of and demand for statistical information for public purposes;
- (ii) Improving the supply and quality of statistics and of the statistical services;
- (iii) Suggesting and encouraging the adoption of policies which will arrest the migration of qualified staff as well as enlarge the supply through training programmes to meet growing national requirements.

(c) Legislative authority

24.152 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 407 (V) of 12 December 1950, 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, paragraph 4, and 2276 (XXII) of 4 December 1967, paragraph 3; Commission resolutions 231 (X), paragraphs 2 and 3 and 272 (XII), paragraph 2; Economic and Social Council resolutions 2054 (LXII) of 5 May 1977, 2055 (LXII) of 5 May 1977, paragraph 5 and 2124 (LXIII) of 4 August 1977, paragraph 4; report of the Conference of African Statisticians (E/CN.14/CAS.10/21); and Conference of African Ministers of Industry resolution 8 (IV).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.153 Studies will have been undertaken and reports issued on public debt statistics, the evaluation of data from censuses of population and housing, civil registration, the status of the United Nations System of National Accounts and the uses of national accounts data in African countries so as to provide some guidance in these areas to the countries of the region. The African Household Survey Capability Programme and the Statistical Training Programme for Africa will have been launched. Working groups will have met and made recommendations on price statistics, the methodology for the 1980 round of population and housing censuses in Africa and on the organization and methodology of household survey programmes. An initial seminar on distribution statistics will have been convened and a training workshop on population censuses for the English language group of countries will have been mounted. The eleventh session of the Conference of African Statisticians will have taken place and the resulting report issued.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.154 The strategy will concentrate mainly on encouraging the demand for and use of statistical information for public purposes, as well as providing some guidance

to national statistical personnel in demographic, social and economic statistics so as to improve the supply and quality of statistics in these fields. It will also seek to enlarge the supply of statistical personnel through training programmes to meet the growing national requirements.

24.155 In terms of assistance to countries, ECA plans to extend the scope of the African Household Survey Capability Programme and to concentrate on assisting countries with the development of basic data-collection activities. Assistance will be given particularly to the 1980 round of population censuses and the development of basic industrial, transport, price and social statistics, which are, in fact, priority areas arising from the "Revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa, 1976-1986" (E/CN.14/ECO/90/Rev.3). To this end it is planned to provide technical assistance to countries in the conduct of censuses and surveys, in the planning and content of integrated national household survey programmes and in the training of statisticians. Assistance will also be given to countries in applying the international recommendations relating to the various fields of demographic, social and economic statistics and in improving the coverage and timeliness of these data by means of working groups, seminars, workshops, methodological studies and related country visits.

24.156 Working groups are planned for 1980 on civil registration, transport statistics and the coverage and content error evaluation of censuses and, for 1981, on industrial statistics and on the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics. In addition, workshops are envisaged for 1981 in connexion with the African household survey capability programme and the Statistical Training Programme for Africa. The resulting reports, as well as the outputs from other activities, will be reviewed by the Conference of African Statisticians at its twelfth session in 1981.

24.157 The statistical studies planned for the biennium are the following: for 1980, "Measurement of road transport movements", "Scope and quality of demographic and social statistics" and "Evaluation of coverage and content errors of censuses" and, for 1981, a "Review of statistical organization problems in the region", "Inventory of electronic data-processing equipment, related staff resources and applications in the region" and "Concepts, definitions and classifications for selected demographic and social statistics fields".

24.158 Other outputs planned for the biennium are the continued issue of the Statistical Newsletter and, in 1981, the biennial publications entitled Directory of African Statisticians and the Bibliography of African Statistical Publications.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.159 The strategy for the biennium will continue to concentrate on promoting demand for and use of statistical information for public purposes, improving the supply and quality of statistics at the national level and satisfying national statistical staff requirements. However, it will also provide for effective participation in operational activities by the Conference of African Statisticians, which, at its tenth session, agreed to undertake direct responsibility for certain aspects of statistical development.

24.160 Output will consist of periodic reports in statistical training organization problems in the regions, periodic summaries and evaluation of electronic data-

processing equipment, related staff resources and applications in the region; assistance to countries in connexion with the African Household Survey Capability Programme, the Statistical Training Programme for Africa and in the application of international recommendations in the fields of demographic, social and economic statistics; working groups on data processing and migration statistics, as well as a training workshop on population censuses in 1982, a training seminar on tourism in 1983 and, also in 1983, the thirteenth session of the Conference of African Statisticians; and issue of the periodical "Statistical Newsletter" and, in 1983, the biennial publications entitled Directory of African Statisticians and the Bibliography of African Statistical Publications.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.161 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.162 Successful implementation of these strategies should lead to increased appreciation by policy-makers, planners and others of the role of statistical information for public purposes. It will also lead to the creation of stronger national statistical offices in most countries of the region, significant improvement in the range and quality of available statistics needed for national development planning and other purposes as well as in their dissemination and the availability of permanent field survey capabilities in 30 national statistical offices. In addition, there would be some improvement in the capability of ECA to provide a more reliable and varied amount of data on the economic and social situation of the countries of the region for use by these same countries and the international community.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF STATISTICAL INFORMATION

(a) Objective

24.163 The objective of this programme is to develop a regional framework of statistical information and to provide a comprehensive statistical basis for analysing the African economic and social situation.

(b) Problem addressed

24.164 The African region comprises a large number of countries most of which are economically small. For concerted action of the kind envisaged in the new international economic order it is necessary to have a centralized set of up-to-date national statistics covering the whole region and specialized groupings.

(c) Legislative authority

24.165 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, paragraph 4, 2276 (XXII) of 4 December 1967, paragraph 2, and 2687 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, paragraphs 4 and 5; Commission resolutions 231 (X), paragraphs 4 and 5, and 237 (XII), paragraph 2; Economic and Social Council resolutions 2052 (LXII) of 5 May 1977, paragraph 3, and 2061 (LXII), of 12 May 1977, paragraph 2; report of the Conference of African Statisticians (E/CN.14/CAS.10/21); and Conference of African Ministers of Industry resolution 8 (IV), paragraph 4.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.166 It is expected that at the end of 1979 most existing compilation and dissemination activities at the regional level will have been computerized and stored in a systematic fashion so that there will be speedy access to the data for specialized purposes. Computerized data bases will have been set up for statistics on external trade, national accounts, industry, transport and communication, tourism, distribution, prices, finance, agriculture and on the demographic and social fields.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.167 The implementation of the strategy and programme set out under subprogramme 1 should make it easier for ECA to demonstrate the advantages of national data bases as major components of a regional data base, and efforts will, therefore, be directed towards the development of data bases at these two levels.

24.168 Output will comprise the periodicals African Statistical Yearbook, Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa (series A, B and C), Statistical Information Bulletin for Africa and the annual African Economic Indicators; studies on air transport and public sector statistics in 1980 and, in 1981, on African merchant shipping fleets and input-output statistics; and computer printouts and, on request, data on machine-readable material.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.169 The strategy will continue to be applied and intensified. Output will consist of the periodicals African Statistical Yearbook, Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa (Series A, B and C), Statistical Information Bulletin for Africa and the annual African Economic Indicators; and computer printouts, and statistical information reproduced on magnetic tapes and microfiche.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.170 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.171 Systematic organization of data at the African regional level will facilitate improvements in the co-ordinated provision of basic information thus enabling the ECA secretariat and other agencies to make a closer examination of the problems of the region. Also ECA member States will have access to up-to-date statistical information at national, regional and subregional levels on the economic and social situation in Africa.

PROGRAMME 4: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

24.172 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the annual Conference of European Statisticians, which last met in June 1977. This plan is based on the programme of work approved by the Conference at its plenary session in June 1977.

2. Secretariat

24.173 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Statistical Division of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), in which there were 14 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; none of the posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following sections as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		Total
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	
Director	1	-	1
Statistical Development Section	4	-	4
General Statistics Section	5	-	5
Special Statistics Section	4	-	4
Total	<u>14</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14</u>

3. Expected completions

24.174 The following programme elements described in paragraph 6.33 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 ^{8/} are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.7, 1.12 (part);
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1.8, 1.10, 1.11 (part).

8/ Ibid.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

24.175 Many of the projects in the work programme of the Conference of European Statisticians are related to world-wide projects undertaken under the programme of the United Nations Statistical Commission. Close co-operation of the ECE Statistical Division with the United Nations Statistical Office ensures co-ordination of corresponding activities at the regional and world levels. The statisticians of other regional commissions of the United Nations are kept informed of the activities of the Conference through the exchange of documents and consultations between the regional statisticians concerned.

24.176 Statistical work in the fields of competence of other principal subsidiary bodies of ECE is, in most instances, carried out by the Conference of European Statisticians and the principal subsidiary body concerned. Meetings in these fields are serviced jointly by the Statistical Division and other Divisions of ECE (notably, the Trade and Technology Division, the Environment and Human Settlements Division and the Agriculture Division). All questionnaires of a statistical nature arising from this work are being reviewed by the Statistical Division before they are issued. With few exceptions, the Statistical Division prepares the statistical bulletins issued under the programmes of all the principal subsidiary bodies of ECE and, in this connexion, is in daily co-operation with the divisions of the secretariat concerned.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

24.177 Work of the Conference of European Statisticians in the field of agricultural statistics, statistics of science and technology, manpower statistics, statistics of education, health statistics and cultural statistics is conducted jointly with the specialized agencies concerned (FAO, ILO, UNESCO, WHO). Meetings on these subjects are conducted under joint auspices and serviced jointly by the Statistical Division of ECE and the statistical secretariats of the specialized agencies.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

24.178 Joint activities are expected with all the units of the ECE secretariat and specialized agencies mentioned under 1 and 2 above.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

24.179 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>		<u>1980-1981</u>		<u>1982-1983</u>	
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Total	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Total
1. Standards and methodology	28	-	28	28	-	28
2. Research data and projects	72	-	72	72	-	72
	100	-	100	100	-	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: STANDARDS AND METHODOLOGY

(a) Objective

24.180 The objective of this subprogramme is to improve statistical standards and methodology in the region in the fields of economic, social and demographic and environmental statistics.

(b) Problem addressed

24.181 The international exchange of economic and social information is a basic instrument for intergovernmental co-operation and requires an increasing volume of statistical data for analytical and operational purposes, a continuing refinement and further development of national statistics and the elaboration of new types of statistics in areas not covered thus far.

(c) Legislative authority

24.182 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from the report of the Conference of European Statisticians (ECE/CES.10).

(d) Strategy and output

24.183 In general, the statistical work covered by this subprogramme concentrates especially on the development of internationally comparable data needed to facilitate decision-making by Governments on the major policy issues with which they are confronted. Special attention is given to statistics needed as a basis for forecasting and the preparation of economic perspectives; to fields related to the basic system of national accounts and balances; to foreign trade statistics; to conversions designed to make possible comparisons between the classifications used in countries having different systems; and to the development of statistics for problem-solving purposes in particular fields of statistics within the structure and context of work being turned out in these spheres at the global level; and to problems of organizing and operating national statistical services. The work is carried out through meetings of government statisticians under the programme of the Conference of European Statisticians with contributions of individual government rapporteurs and the secretariat. It normally results in methodological documents, guidelines and international recommendations addressed to the government statisticians in the countries of the ECE region.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.184 Methodological papers on problems relating to household surveys; document on the use of national accounts and balances for co-ordination; methodological paper and guidelines on problems in the compilation of consumer price indices; guidelines for public sector statistics; recommendations for energy statistics; recommendations for enterprise statistics; methodological paper on problems in the compilation of statistics on capital formation and related elements of profits; papers on manpower statistics and statistics of education in relation to the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics; recommendations for the compilation of migration statistics will have been prepared.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.185 Statistical work will be carried out in the ECE region concerning the co-ordination of statistical activities in Europe of intergovernmental organizations, statistical support to ECE studies and projects, contribution to the work of the United Nations Statistical Commission and statistical problems of special interest to the member countries of ECE which are developing from the economic point of view. Work will be continued on different aspects of the use of computers for statistical purposes, the co-ordinated research programme on the design and development of computerized statistical information systems and methods of improving operational techniques of producing official statistics. The systems of national accounts and balances will be revised and extended; further bilateral or multilateral comparisons of national accounts aggregates will be conducted. The conversion key between the United Nations and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance classifications of foreign trade will be completed and work on conversion keys for classifications of activities and goods and services will continue. Work will also proceed on price and quantity statistics, selected subjects in the field of agricultural statistics and statistics of science and technology. The present arrangement of work on the framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics and work on health statistics, cultural statistics, housing statistics and demographic statistics in relation to the framework will be completed, including a methodological paper and international recommendations addressed to national statistical offices in the ECE region, as will studies of the statistical requirements for environmental studies and policies and of statistical requirements with regard to land use.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.186 The Conference of European Statisticians will continue the activities described leading to the completion of the work on conversion keys between the United Nations and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance classifications of activities and goods and services. Consideration will be given to selected problems in the use of computers for statistical purposes and other operational problems. Further work will be carried out on selected fields in relation to the framework for the co-ordination of social and demographic statistics. Work will continue in selected areas of environmental statistics and on the development of an over-all system or framework for the integration of these statistics. Further work may also be required on land-use statistics and regional statistics.

(e) Expected impact

24.187 It is expected that the activities of the Conference of European Statisticians will result in significant improvements in the supply of national statistics, their relevance for meeting the requirements for policy formulation and planning and their usefulness for international economic analysis. Particularly in relatively new fields, such as environmental statistics, countries are seeking international guidance in developing their national statistics and the impact of international work may be expected to be the greatest. The development of conversion keys and links between classifications and systems used by countries with different economic systems is likely to facilitate the use of national statistics for international comparison and analysis. The impact of international work on national statistical programmes is gradual and cannot be easily quantified in achievement indicators.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: RESEARCH DATA AND PROJECTS

(a) Objective

24.188 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide statistical data for research studies and for general information purposes and to provide substantive support for UNDP statistical projects.

(b) Problem addressed

24.189 For their work, ECE and its principal subsidiary bodies need an adequate statistical basis, including a regular body of statistics relating to different areas of the economy, as well as ad hoc statistical compilations for particular research studies. The programme for the compilation and publication of statistics is geared to the needs of the Commission and its principal subsidiary bodies.

(c) The legislative authority

24.190 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from the programme of work of the Economic Commission for Europe and its principal subsidiary bodies 9/ and Commission resolution 1 (XXXII).

(d) Strategy and output

24.191 Data will be obtained from published material or international sources or from countries. Statistical bulletins will be published at least annually in 11 areas of the work of ECE. In 1978, continued substantive support will be given to the International Computer Education Centre, Budapest. The activities under this subprogramme are continuing and the following description applies to each of the biennia (1978-1979, 1980-1981 and 1982-1983) covered by the present programme:

(1) Compilation of statistics for research studies as required in the light of the work programme of ECE and its principal subsidiary bodies.

(2) Publication of regular statistical bulletins in the following fields: coal (annual and quarterly); electric energy (annual and semi-annual); gas (annual); general energy (annual); housing and building (annual); road traffic accidents (annual); transport (annual and quarterly); statistical indicators of short-term economic changes (monthly, with weekly supplement); world trade in engineering products (annual); steel (annual and quarterly); and world trade in steel (annual).

(3) Substantive support to the International Computer Education Centre, Budapest.

(e) Expected impact

24.192 The activities covered by this programme element are largely supporting activities to the work of the Economic Commission for Europe and its principal subsidiary bodies, and their impact is, indirectly, that of the projects of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies which they service. The statistical bulletins published, in addition to serving the Commission's needs, are also widely used at the national level by government officials in charge of the formulation and implementation of policies in the fields concerned and by private institutions, such as research institutes and universities.

9/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-third Session, Supplement No. 9 (E/5944 and Add.1), vols. I and II.

PROGRAMME 5: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

24.193 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April/May 1977. The present plan has not been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

24.194 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Statistics and Quantitative Analysis Division, in which there were 13 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; four posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

24.195 Formal co-ordination is generally achieved through the Programming Office. Direct co-ordination is mainly with the Operation Division, Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), the Economic Development Division and the Projections Centre. There is routine co-ordination with the United Nations Statistical Office.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

24.196 Co-ordination takes place through the Steering Committee for Co-ordination between ECLA and the United Nations Statistical Office, the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI).

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

24.197 Joint activities are expected with: Regional Employment Programme for Latin America (PRELAC); ILO; the World Bank; the Inter-American Development Bank; OAS; IASI: ECIEL Programme (Estudios Conjuntos sobre Integración Económica Latinoamericana); the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA); and the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA).

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

24.198 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	Regular budget	Extra- budget- ary sources	Total	Regular budget	Extra- budget- ary sources	Total	Regular budget	Extra- budget- ary sources	Total
1. Regional framework of quantitative information	70	50	64	63	33	50	63	33	50
2. Basic statistics	30	50	36	37	66	50	37	66	50
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: REGIONAL FRAMEWORK OF QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION

(a) Objective

24.199 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide a comprehensive regional framework of statistical information on the economic and social situation of Latin American countries, in order to assist Governments, the secretariat and the regional programmes in devising concerted action, assessing and monitoring economic and social development and meeting the growing data requirements for policy-making. It is also considered that this objective includes furnishing quantitative analyses on the main economic and social problems in the region, in order to enhance the quantitative basis for the assessment of such problems.

(b) Problem addressed

24.200 An increasing volume of reliable, timely, more comprehensive and comparable statistics is required as part of the international exchange of economic and social information for co-operation between Governments, as well as for the studies undertaken by ECLA and for general information purposes. In particular, appropriate indexes and comparable trade statistics are needed in order to assess and monitor efforts and policies to improve the foreign trade position of the Latin American countries. In order currently to assess and monitor economic and social development in the region, up-to-date economic and social indicators and series are needed which are conceptually comparable and of

known quality and scope, as well as quantitative analyses of such data. In order to analyse the diverse economic and social problems of Latin American countries and to design concerted action, a centralized data base of up-to-date statistics covering the entire region is required.

(c) Legislative authority

24.201 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from ECLA resolutions 271 (XII), 306 (XIV), 317 (XV), 321 (XV), 325 (XV), 328 (XV), 353 (XVI) and 366 (XVII); and General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.202 The statistical work will have concentrated on the maintenance and development of permanent data bases of internationally comparable statistics needed for decision-making, forecasting and projections. Quantitative analysis will have focused on trade and development patterns, income distribution and poverty, price structures and social issues. Special attention will have been given to national practices in the collection of economic and social statistics, and to the reliability and adequacy of such statistics for different analytical purposes. The consistency of basic economic statistics in the framework of the system of national accounts will have been examined. An over-all assessment of income distribution and poverty in the region will have been completed. Work on the integration of social and demographic statistics and the use of social indicators will be proceeding. The first phase of a new research programme on the intraregional comparison of prices and real income will have been completed. The process of computerization of specialized data bases on national accounts and foreign trade will have been completed, as well as the design and operation of a regional data file based on household surveys and of a regional data file of detailed trade statistics with a view to the further integration of these files into a data bank operation. Acquisition and adaptation of statistical packages for quantitative analysis will have been strengthened. Dissemination activities will have proceeded through a revised version of the Statistical Yearbook for Latin America, the Indicators of Economic and Social Development, the statistical input for the Economic Survey of Latin America, the ECLA Statistical Papers on specific fields and occasional quantitative analysis papers on priority subjects.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.203 The computerized files of household survey data and detailed trade statistics will be fully operational, and the design of a Latin American data bank of economic and social statistics will be under way. Income distribution analysis will cover case studies, and poverty estimates will be current. National experience on social indicators research should be forthcoming. Work on the comparison of prices and real income should become a permanent activity on the basis of a regional co-operation programme, including a regional component of the international comparison project. Quantitative analysis on trade and development patterns, income distribution and poverty, price structures and social issues should proceed.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.204 The Latin American data bank of economic and social statistics should be fully operational and a new phase of enlargement of the data bases will be undertaken. Quick and interactive access to specialized data bases should be available and the application of a full set of statistical analysis programmes should be feasible. Recurrent activities will cover national accounts, external sector statistics, statistics for the main institutional sectors, income distribution and consumption statistics and analysis, social indicators research and the comparison of prices and real income.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.205 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.206 No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but a substantial improvement in the data required for decision-making and intergovernmental co-operation is expected, as is the enhancement of the quantitative basis for the studies requested from the ECLA secretariat. The better timeliness, comparability and appropriateness of the data available will strengthen the assessment and monitoring of regional efforts and policies. It is also expected that there will be more effective and efficient servicing of users' needs, together with the satisfaction of special requests and joint use of the data bases. In particular, there will be better use of available statistics in the quantitative analysis of the economic and social problems of the region, enabling a more in-depth study of those problems.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: BASIC STATISTICS

(a) Objective

24.207 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist the countries, through regional advisory services and technical co-operation activities, in the development and consolidation of their statistical capabilities and in the production of the statistics they need for directing and monitoring their economic and social development, and to promote and co-ordinate the exchange of experiences and foster the application of adequate methods throughout the region.

(b) Problem addressed

24.208 In most Latin American countries, the capabilities of the statistical system are limited, and do not provide adequate information needed by planners, policy-makers and administrators. Problems arise in the capacity for field operations, in the application of statistical methods and adequate standards, in the quality of the data, shortage of technical personnel and deficiencies in data processing and availability. The experience gained by the relatively more developed countries of the region in solving similar problems is not, however, transferred to the least developed countries.

(c) Legislative authority

24.209 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from ECLA resolutions 290 (XIII), 293 (XIII) and 306 (XIV); General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970; and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1566 (L) of 3 May 1971 and 1947 (LVIII) of 7 May 1975.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.210 Assistance will have been given to countries in improving their capabilities for producing social and demographic statistics, national accounts, basic economic statistics, income and consumption statistics and trade statistics; in developing and consolidating national household survey capabilities; in planning their population census for the 1980 round; in transferring available statistical knowledge and promoting the exchange of experience between the countries through seminars, workshops, technical meetings and permanent consultations; and in promoting global standards and guidelines and adapting them to regional conditions, as well as developing supporting methodological approaches to solve the most common measures problems.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.211 Regional assistance will be given to the countries in carrying out their population census in terms of data processing. Assistance on household survey capability will be expanded to cover a greater number of countries and shifted to more specific bottle-necks. Assistance in national accounts and basic statistics should gather momentum, and a programme for income distribution measurement will be launched. Assistance in the integration of social and demographic statistics should proceed, and diffusion of methods and techniques and exchange of experience should be articulated into a formal regional consultation mechanism that would also combine with other existing mechanisms into a regional statistical body.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.212 The appropriate adjustments in emphasis should be made, according to the experience of the preceding biennium, in the implementation of the new operations and the actual availability of resources.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.213 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.214 No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but significant advances are expected in the development and consolidation of capabilities into stronger statistical services, and in the range, usefulness and quality of statistics available, as well as in the availability of adequate indicators for monitoring social and economic development and for decision-making. In particular, strong survey-taking capabilities will be available for securing multipurpose data in a systematic way.

PROGRAMME 6: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

24.215 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission, which meets every year. The present plan was considered by the Commission at its fifth session in May 1978.

2. Secretariat

24.216 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Statistics Unit, in which there were four Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; none of the posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources.

3. Expected completions

24.217 The following programme elements described in paragraphs 10.40 to 10.41 in the proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979 10/ are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.1; 1.2;
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1.3; 1.4 (i); 1.5; 1.6 and 1.7.

4. Other organizational matters

24.218 The programme has two subprogrammes. Programme elements 1.5, 1.7 and 1.8 of subprogramme 1 under the 1978-1979 programme budget are included under subprogramme 2 under the 1980-1983 medium-term plan. Programme element 1.6 is now spread over subprogramme 1 and subprogramme 2 under the 1980-1983 medium-term plan. In addition, the following chronological changes in the 1978-1979 programme budget will take place: programme elements 1.3, 1.4 (i), 1.5 (ii), 1.6 (iii) and 1.7 have been transferred from the 1978-1979 biennium to the 1980-1981 biennium. Programme elements 1.3 and 1.7 starting in 1978-1979 will be completed in 1980-1981. Programme elements 1.4 (ii), 1.4 (iii) and 1.8 of the 1978-1979 programme budget have been shifted to the 1982-1983 biennium.

10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

24.219 Formal co-ordination will be instituted to achieve the maximum possible pooling and consolidation of statistical activities within the ECWA secretariat under the umbrella of the Statistics Programme. In accordance with a written agreement between ECWA and ECA, the Statistics Unit has been receiving statistical information on the African Arab countries from ECA. A new agreement should be reached, however, whereby statistics staff from ECWA will be able to visit these countries for the collection of data. It is also expected that a formal agreement with the United Nations Statistical Office will be concluded for the implementation of the household survey capability programme in the ECWA region.

2. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

24.220 It is expected that joint training activities will be organized and conducted with the Arab Planning Institute in Kuwait (a UNDP project for which ECWA is the executing agency).

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

24.221 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979		1980-1981		1982-1983	
	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources
1. (a) Development of statistical services <u>a/</u>	85	83	65	-	70	-
(b) Real income comparisons of the ECWA countries <u>b/</u>	15	17	-	-	-	-
2. Development of national accounts, finance and price statistics	-	-	35	-	30	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

a/ Beginning with the biennium 1980-1981, programme elements 1.5, 1.7 and 1.8 will be detached from subprogramme 1 and included in subprogramme 2.

b/ Beginning with the biennium 1980-1981, this activity will be included in subprogramme 2.

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: DEVELOPMENT OF STATISTICAL SERVICES

(a) Objective

24.222 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist in the development of statistics and statistical services of the countries of the ECWA region as well as of the ECWA secretariat.

(b) Problem addressed

24.223 Countries of the ECWA region are in need of internationally comparable statistics so they can sharpen their perspectives by making comparisons with developments in other countries in appraising and reviewing their economic and social progress within an international setting. The lack of comparable statistics emanating from the various ECWA countries is a natural result of the weaknesses of their statistical systems. Among the main factors contributing to this situation are lack of expertise, serious staff shortages and recruitment problems in the national statistical services of the region. Member States of ECWA, as well as of other Arab regional institutions, suffering from lack of adequate statistical information needed by planners, policy-makers and administrators at both the national and regional levels, have stated that this is a serious problem.

24.224 At the country as well as the regional level, policy-makers and planners in the past years have concentrated their efforts on economic growth. This is reflected in the progress made in various fields of economic statistics. In recent years, the issues related to the quality of life and social equity have also become of concern to planners, policy-makers and those responsible for administering and monitoring national and regional programmes designed to deal with these issues. There is, therefore, a need to engage in the development of social statistics, social indicators, statistics on children and youth and statistics on housing. The need also exists for engaging in the development of statistics on the distribution of income, consumption and wealth. The latter has assumed particular urgency since the present inflationary trends have implications on the distribution of real income within and among countries of the ECWA region.

24.225 Recent events have heightened the widespread concern about likely shortages in the foreseeable future in energy and natural resources. The need for statistical data on energy and primary commodities, on flows of trade and on prices, both at the national and international levels, have become stronger and more urgent.

(c) Legislative authority

24.226 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, paragraph 1; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1566 (L) of 3 May 1971, paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6, and 1818 (LV) of 9 August 1973, paragraph 1.C; and Commission resolution 41 (IV), paragraphs 1 and 2.

(d) Strategy and output

24.227 This subprogramme aims at assisting the ECWA countries in developing their statistical information services, in identifying and filling gaps in the statistical base, in providing support to existing national and regional training centres through participation in their training programmes and the provision of advisory services in curriculum development, and in stimulating co-operative action at the regional level for identifying and meeting common needs and problems. The strategy to be followed consists of studying the existing national statistical systems in the region, identifying their weaknesses, suggesting methods of improving and expanding the systems and assisting in the implementation of these methods. It includes the collection, compilation, evaluation, processing and dissemination of statistical information and the development of adequate and reliable statistical series and indicators on the demographic, social and economic aspects of the countries in the region. This will necessitate extensive travel to the countries of the region and conducting studies, training workshops and seminars in economic and social statistics, international trade statistics and energy statistics, as well as rendering technical assistance and advisory services in sample surveys, censuses and statistical methodology to the member States. It will further include the maintenance of a computer-based file on demographic, economic and social statistics.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.228 At the end of 1979 a comprehensive assessment of the existing national statistical systems will have been completed and will be submitted to the First Meeting of Statisticians of the ECWA region for study and recommendations. Data will have been collected through a questionnaire designed for identifying gaps and for providing indicators to be included in the Statistical Abstract of the Arab World. Technical assistance and advisory services in sample surveys, censuses and statistical methodology will have been rendered to all Governments requesting them.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.229 Recommendations adopted by the First Meeting of Statisticians will be followed up with a view to assisting the countries to develop their statistical information services and to improve the timeliness, subject coverage, consistency and intercountry comparability of data. A computer-based file on demographic, economic and social statistics will be built up to serve as a major source of statistical information for the substantive divisions of the ECWA secretariat, as well as for Governments, regional institutions, planners and researchers. An improved questionnaire will be developed and a more up-to-date and improved Statistical Abstract of the Arab World will be published. An International Trade Yearbook of the Arab World and a Compendium on Energy Statistics will be published for the benefit of the ECWA countries, ECWA substantive divisions and researchers. The Second Meeting of Statisticians of the ECWA region will review the progress of work and adopt relevant recommendations. Advisory services to the ECWA countries in sample surveys, censuses and statistical methodology, as well as support and guidance to existing national and regional statistical training centres will continue throughout the biennium.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.230 As a follow-up to the recommendations of the Second Meeting of Statisticians of the ECWA region, improved issues of the Statistical Abstract, Compendium on Energy Statistics and International Trade Yearbook of the Arab World will be programmed. The implementation of the United Nations standard classifications in trade, industry and energy in the countries of the region will be further pursued, while substantive support to statistical training centres in the region will be strengthened so as to produce more cadres in order to solve the problem of shortage of trained personnel in the region. Advisory services in statistics and statistical methodology to the countries requesting such services will be maintained.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.231 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.232 This subprogramme is expected to satisfy the rapidly growing and persistent demand by the substantive divisions of the ECWA secretariat as well as regional institutions for demographic, economic and social statistics by providing reliable and comparable national statistical series, regional data and indicators pertaining to all the demographic, economic and social aspects of the countries in the region. Through the Meetings of Statisticians of the ECWA region, this subprogramme aims at assisting some countries in the region in adopting practical measures leading to the improvement of their statistical systems and services. Thus, it is expected that, by 1981, some of the ECWA countries that have not yet adopted some of the United Nations classifications will have implemented measures recommended by the Meeting of Statisticians, including the use of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) and the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and the forthcoming Harmonized System being developed by the Customs Co-operation Council. It is also expected that some of the least developed countries in the region, which have very poor statistical systems, will be able to produce and publish essential statistical information not available so far. By 1983, it is expected that around five countries of the region will have improved their statistical systems and their household sample survey capabilities.

-SUBPROGRAMME 2: DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS, FINANCE AND PRICE STATISTICS

(a) Objective

24.233 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist countries in the region in developing their national accounts, finance and price statistics and in implementing the United Nations System of National Accounts and system of price statistics, and to study the international real income comparisons of the ECWA countries.

(b) Problem addressed

24.234 More than nine years have passed since the publication of the revised System of National Accounts (SNA). Considerable efforts have been made by some national statistical offices in the region in co-operation with the ECWA secretariat

to develop some of the accounts recommended in SNA. However, some ECWA countries do not yet have a system of national accounts and do not publish their national accounts. Thus, countries need assistance in introducing and using SNA and in applying it to improve and expand basic statistics.

24.235 Within countries, national accounts statistics provide important indicators required for assessing and appraising the economic growth and framework for development-policy formulation. The dissemination of national accounts statistics is to be used by countries to compare their development with that of other countries and by international organizations, especially within the United Nations system, to assess the progress achieved in the Second United Nations Development Decade.

24.236 The unusually high rise in prices in the ECWA countries during the past few years and its corresponding effect on the magnitude of the gross domestic product estimates have rendered the standard comparisons over time of the gross domestic products of any one country quite misleading for assessing economic growth. The use of such estimates for country-to-country comparisons has been even more misleading, since the problem is further complicated by the use of official exchange rates, which usually do not reflect the relative purchasing power of currencies, in converting estimates from one national currency to another. Furthermore, the unusually high rise in prices in the ECWA countries, whose major population consists of traditional farmers, labourers and white-collar city workers, has led many Governments to intervene by fixing the prices of essential food commodities and gasoline. Thus, a good part of their budget provides for subsidies, with prices losing their meaning. With the lack of adequate studies on prices and the effect of their fluctuation, Governments adopted spontaneous unplanned economic policies with undesirable effects. This situation calls for a carefully planned co-ordinated system of price and quantity statistics, as well as a system of reasonably accurate comparisons of intercountry differences in production, incomes and purchasing power of currencies.

(c) Legislative authority

24.237 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969, paragraph 1; Economic and Social Council resolutions 1566 (L) of 3 May 1971, paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 6, and 1818 (LV) of 9 August 1973, paragraph 1 (c); and Commission resolution 41 (IV), paragraphs 1 and 2.

(d) Strategy and output

24.238 The strategy to be followed in this connexion comprises activities aimed at assisting countries in the region to introduce and use SNA as well as to introduce and use a co-ordinated system of price and quantity statistics. The strategy also includes assisting countries in the adoption of comparable methodological principles (standard definitions, classifications etc.) and the introduction of comparable valuation with regard to the aggregates estimated in value terms of national currencies. It further includes the maintenance of a computer-based file on national accounts, finance and price statistics in a form suitable for retrieval by the substantive divisions of the ECWA secretariat, the regional institutions and researchers.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.239 At the end of 1979, a series of national accounts estimates for the ECWA countries will be available in the ECWA secretariat and a few bulletins on national accounts will have been published, thus facilitating the work of analysis in economic and social planning and programming. A training workshop on estimates of national accounts at constant prices will have been held and trainees will have started applying the methodology discussed in their respective countries. A study will also have been published on the existing price statistics in the ECWA region. The Programme will have participated in the national and regional training programmes in national accounts and will have rendered advisory services in national accounts, finance and price statistics. It is expected also that one of the least-developed countries in the region will have adopted SNA.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.240 The series of national accounts estimates will be developed and expanded further and a National Accounts Yearbook of the ECWA countries will be published. A working group on statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation in the ECWA countries will be held, and studies will be launched on the comparative living costs in the ECWA countries and on the feasibility of introducing an integral system of price and quantity statistics and a system of international comparisons of gross product and purchasing power in the ECWA region. Technical assistance will be rendered to requesting Governments in national accounts, finance and price statistics. At least two additional countries are expected to adopt SNA.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.241 The National Accounts Yearbook will be expanded and improved and a report on the real income comparisons between the ECWA countries will be issued and submitted to the ECWA countries and the Meeting of Statisticians of the ECWA region. A seminar on price index numbers in the context of comparisons of real incomes and purchasing power parities of the ECWA countries will be held. The adoption of comparable methodological principles by the countries in the region will be pursued. Participation in national and regional training programmes and advisory services to the member States will continue.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.242 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.243 The Statistics Unit has already contributed to the adoption of SNA by some member States. It is expected that at least five more countries will be able to adopt the system by the end of 1983. The introduction and use of the SNA contributes towards providing a framework for the development of coherent national statistical systems. The training Meeting on Estimates of National Accounts at Constant Prices will provide the countries of the region with the tools for the factual assessment of national progress towards achieving the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

24.244 The work on prices and real income comparisons will contribute to the adoption of comparable methodological principles, the introduction of comparable valuations with regard to the aggregates estimated in terms of national currencies, the use of data in an international context and the international comparison of aggregates of the domestic product and expenditure of the ECWA countries. It will also provide information on the different impacts of the inflationary process on different countries in the region.

PROGRAMME 7: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

24.245 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission at its annual meeting, the most recent of which was in March 1978. This plan was approved by that body. Substantive review in detail of the work programme in this area is done by the ESCAP Committee on Statistics, which meets biennially and last met in December 1976.

2. Secretariat

24.246 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Statistics Division, in which there were 12 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; four posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources, including those of three regional advisers. The Division had the following sections as at 31 December 1977.

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Statistics Development Section	5	4	9
Statistical Compilation and Analysis Section	3	-	3
Total	8	4	12

3. Expected completions

24.247 No programme elements in either of the subprogrammes described in paragraph 7.79 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 ^{11/} are expected to be completed, although some aspects of each programme element will be completed.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

24.248 For multidisciplinary and multidivisional programmes, such as integrated

11/ Ibid.

rural development and energy, co-ordination with other substantive areas of the secretariat will be achieved through participation in interdivisional task force meetings, other relevant technical meetings and identification of their immediate and long-term data requirements while developing new data series and reviewing the Division's publications programme. Consequent upon decisions of the Statistical Commission, statistical developmental activities will be carried out in co-ordination with the United Nations Statistical Office to meet global and regional needs.

2. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

24.249 Significant joint activities are expected with the Natural Resources Division, the International Trade Division, the Staff Service for Shipping and Ports, the Transport and Communications Division, the Industry, Housing and Technology Division, the Integrated Rural Development Programme and the Division of Administration in the development of data series relating to energy statistics, trade statistics, economic statistics of shipping, environment statistics, statistics for rural development and for processing of data. Certain specific activities will be carried out in co-ordination with UNFPA, UNEP, ILO and FAO in addition to the United Nations Statistical Office.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

24.250 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>		<u>1980-1981</u>		<u>1982-1983</u>	
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources Total	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources Total	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources Total
1. Statistics development	63	100 79	60	100 75	64	100 78
2. Statistics compilation and analysis	37	- 21	40	- 25	36	- 22
Total	100	100 100	100	100 100	100	100 100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: STATISTICS DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

24.251 The objective of this subprogramme is the improvement of the capacity and capability of the statistical services of Governments in the region, including the development and improvement of methodologies for the collection, organization and maintenance of multidimensional and disaggregated statistical information needed for integrated rural development projects and assistance to countries in improving their systems through technical co-operation among developing countries.

(b) Problem addressed

24.252 While all member Governments recognize the fundamental importance of comprehensive, adequate and timely statistical data as the basis for administration, planning and development, many have encountered difficulties in effecting the required level of improvement in their statistical system owing to such problems as shortage of adequately trained personnel, lack of expertise on statistical methodologies and, in some cases, lack of appropriate statistical methodologies. Experience has shown that this type of problem is difficult to overcome in isolation.

(c) Legislative authority

24.253 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from the thirty-fourth session of the Commission held in 1978.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.254 As the subprogramme on statistical development is a long-term one, the specific activities under this subprogramme will continue, though many subactivities will have been completed. For example, a number of meetings of working groups, expert groups and seminars have been scheduled; some of them are expected to be held and their reports and findings to be made available to the countries for the necessary action. Such meetings relate to statistical organization, small-scale and household industries, energy statistics, producer and consumer prices, transport statistics etc.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.255 The following projects are planned during the biennium:

a. Adaption of international statistical standards and recommendations; assistance to countries in formulating and implementing their statistical programmes; comment and report on performance under United Nations country and regional statistical programmes; and assistance to countries in preparing requests for international assistance;

b. Promotion of the development of national accounts in accordance with the revised System of National Accounts in the countries of the region through a

programme covering all levels of the system from the development of the basic economic statistics, through commodity balances and input-output tables, to the final accounts, and integrating into the programme the regional as well as rural area accounts, including promotion of the collection and analysis of household survey data income, consumption and assets distribution in rural and urban areas in ESCAP countries, in the context of data requirements for rural development and improvement in the quality of life of the poor;

- c. Development of regional economic statistics, including statistics of small-scale and household industries, distributive trades, producer and consumer prices, etc., with emphasis on such data for rural areas;
- d. Development of regional statistics on energy;
- e. Promotion of the regional programme of shipping and port statistics;
- f. Development of regional transportation and communication statistics;
- g. Assistance to countries in the planning, conducting and processing of their industrial censuses;
- h. Development of basic population statistics of the region through censuses, demographic surveys, vital rates surveys, including co-operation with other international programmes on fertility and other demographic research;
- i. Development of regional integrated demographic, manpower and social statistics and development of social indicators;
- j. Assistance to countries in the planning, conducting and processing of their population and housing censuses;
- k. Development of regional statistics relating to the human environment;
- l. Promotion of household survey capability among member countries and collection and publication of information on current sample surveys;
- m. Assistance to countries in the organization of training programmes, and support to regional training projects, with special reference to training provided by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific;
- n. Development of methodologies for the collection, organization and management of statistics needed for regional programmes for rural development;
- o. Promotion of technical co-operation among regional countries in statistical training programmes, organization of meetings at government expense and assignment of experts on a non-reimbursable basis;
- p. Promotion of the development of integrated data networks at national and local levels, development of concepts, definitions, compatible coding systems, standards and procedures;
- q. Promotion of improved techniques in processing of statistical data and computer application in member Governments through improving the utilization and performance of computing equipment, with emphasis on the processing of censuses and surveys; and of training in statistical data processing;

r. Development of demographic data banks at the national level.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.256 The subprogramme and the programme elements which are of a continuing nature, while aiming at a general improvement of national statistical capabilities, will continue to deal with those aspects of the 1980-1981 activities not completed in that biennium and also with newly emerging needs and fields of statistical concern.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.257 There are no activities of marginal usefulness in this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.258 By the end of the period, substantial expansion in statistical infrastructure, improvement in methodologies for gathering data and an improved organized collection system, well supported by better trained technical personnel, would be expected to emerge in the ESCAP region. At the same time, more efficient data compilations, processing and analysis systems would also be developed. These will lead to the availability of a more comprehensive, accurate and relevant data base for the purpose of analysis and appraisal of demographic, social and economic status in the countries and for development planning which, inter alia, would focus on the poor sections of the population.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: STATISTICAL COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS

(a) Objective

23.259 The objective of this subprogramme is the acquisition of demographic, social, economic and other statistics from member countries, assessment of quality of national data and their editing, reformulation and maintenance in a form suitable for retrieval for users or for publication.

(b) Problem addressed

24.260 The central problems with which this subprogramme is concerned are (i) the lack of any easily accessible source of statistical information on the demographic, social and economic status of member countries other than through developing a reporting system directly with the member countries themselves; and (ii) developing resources within the secretariat for evaluating the country data received. Without accurate current information, it is impossible to monitor regional activities or to develop the factual basis of information which is essential for realistic studies or for regional planning. The ESCAP secretariat is the only international or intergovernmental organization in Asia and the Pacific which is appreciably concerned with the collection and dissemination of quantitative information relating to the region and, as such, users of statistical information in administration, universities and research are necessarily dependent upon the secretariat.

(c) Legislative authority

24.261 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from the thirty-fourth session of the Commission, held in 1978.

(d) Strategy and output

24.262 While not overburdening the countries with reporting of statistics, the strategy for the ESCAP secretariat has been to co-ordinate its data collection work with that of the United Nations system and to establish and maintain active co-operation with member countries which generously provide statistical information to the secretariat in various forms, such as books, periodicals, tear sheets, letters and magnetic tapes.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

24.263 The collection, editing and maintenance of time series data in a form suitable for easy retrieval updated at monthly, quarterly and annual intervals, according to the frequency of information from individual member countries, will continue. The statistical sources, files and publications will be maintained for secretariat users and for the general public, academic circles and government officials concerned with the development of the region. Preparation and publication of the annual Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific, the Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, Statistical Indicators for ESCAP Countries, the annual Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific, and the Annual Handbook on Agricultural Statistics will continue. The preparation of special statistical compilations required by staff members of the secretariat engaged in studies or required by other divisions of ESCAP for specific use or for publication will also continue.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

24.264 The following projects are planned during the biennium:

- a. Collection, editing and maintenance of basic monthly, quarterly, annual and less-frequent statistical data representing the main demographic, social and economic indicators of the region;
- b. Maintenance of statistical data in time series form, covering the major demographic, social and economic series of the region;
- c. Collection and maintenance of energy data covering annual periods in the form of time series;
- d. Development and management of data files for rural development projects;
- e. Development and management of a regional demographic data bank;
- f. Assessment and evaluation of statistical data received and collected from member Governments;
- g. Collection and reporting of foreign trade statistics to the United Nations Statistical Office and the maintenance of a regional trade statistics tape library in United Nations format;

h. Compilation and publication of statistics pertaining to energy;

i. Compilation of basic data held by the secretariat and its dissemination through special reports or ad hoc reports or through the regular publication programme.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

24.265 The output will continue into the biennium 1982-1983 with expected further expansion in data coverage, data collection, data maintenance, improvement of data quality, the publication programme and preparation of special compilations needed by other divisions of ESCAP for specific use or for publication.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

24.266 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

24.267 The expected impact of this subprogramme would be felt in the development of adequate basic and current data of improved quality on an internationally comparable basis, the quality of statistical publications, the expansion of their country and content coverage and special country series on important and emerging subjects of statistical interest.

CHAPTER 25*

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

PROGRAMME: CENTRE ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND ITS
JOINT UNITS WITH THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

25.1 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission on Transnational Corporations (a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council), which meets once every year. The last meeting was held from 16 to 26 May 1978. This plan has not been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

25.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Centre on Transnational Corporations, in which there were 33 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; 2 posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. In carrying out this programme, the Centre is assisted by the Joint Units established between the Centre on Transnational Corporations and the regional commissions, pursuant to Council resolution 1961 (LIX). The Joint Units had altogether 9 Professionals, three of whose posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Centre on Transnational Corporations had the following divisions as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Centre on Transnational Corporations			
Office of the Executive Director	4 <u>a/</u>	2	6
Information Analysis Division	12	-	12
Policy Analysis Division	10	-	10
Advisory Services	5 <u>b/</u>	-	5
Subtotal	31	2	33

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 25).

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Joint Units			
Joint CTC/FCA Unit	1	-	1
Joint CTC/ECE Unit	1	-	1
Joint CTC/ECLA Unit	2 <u>c/</u>	3	5
Joint CTC/ECWA Unit	1	-	1
Joint CTC/ESCAP Unit	1	-	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Subtotal	6	3	9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	37	5	42
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

a/ The Deputy Executive Director is also the head of the Policy Analysis Division; the Associate Director in charge of the Office of the Executive Director is also head of the Advisory Services.

b/ One of these staff members is funded by the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation.

c/ Two other staff members of the ECLA Economic Development Division are temporarily assigned to this Unit.

3. Expected completions

25.3 The following programme elements described in paragraph 5B.1 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 1/ are expected to be completed:

(i) In 1978-1979

25.4 The code of conduct relating to transnational corporations is expected to be either completed or at an advanced stage. The work on an agreement on illicit payments in international commercial transactions is also expected to be completed. Further measures in the field of international agreements may be decided upon by the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Council.

25.5 Reports will be completed on projects 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10, 1.15, 1.16 and 1.20, and on activities of transnational corporations in southern Africa.

(ii) In 1980-1981

25.6 Reports on the following projects will be completed: 1.7, 1.11, 1.12, 1.13, 1.14, 1.18, and 1.19.

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

25.7 The work programmes of the Joint Units established between the Centre on Transnational Corporations and the regional commissions are prepared jointly by the Centre and the Units. They are in constant contact with one another, in addition to which a co-ordinating meeting of the Joint Units is held once a year.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

25.8 CPC has approved the modalities of co-ordination within both the Secretariat and the whole United Nations system as proposed at the annual interagency meetings on programmes connected with transnational corporations held within the framework of ACC. Co-ordination requirements have also been identified with each of the organizations or agencies involved for each of the programme elements within the subprogrammes.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

25.9 Significant joint activities are expected with the regional commissions (Joint Units), the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, ILO and WHO.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

25.10 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979		1980-1981		1982-1983	
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources Total	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources Total	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources Total
1. Policy analysis	27	-	24	27	5	23
2. Formulation of a code of conduct and other international agreements or arrangements	5	-	4	5	-	3
3. Comprehensive information system	30	-	26	30	5	26
4. Advisory services for the improvement of the capability of Governments for dealing with transnational corporations	11	90	21	11	80	23
5. Regional activities	27	10	25	27	10	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: POLICY ANALYSIS

(a) Objective

25.11 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist Member States' policy-makers, governmental bodies, national economic entities and organizations concerned in the formulation and implementation of policy, and to improve their capability for dealing with transnational corporations by supplying them with research findings.

(b) Problem addressed

25.12 The growing role of transnational corporations in internal development and international relations has prompted Member States to assess closely the economic, social and political impact of transnational corporations in formulating both national and international policies. However, there is an insufficient understanding of the transnational corporations' potential contribution and impact on the national and world economies. This is due partly to the novelty and complexity of the phenomenon and partly to the lack of adequate and systematic information-gathering on the activities of transnational corporations. While some studies exist, they are not focused on many of the concerns of home and host countries, leave many gaps and are often based on inappropriate assumptions or data yielding doubtful conclusions. Comprehensive studies are needed to facilitate the formulation and implementation of policies vis-à-vis transnational corporations by the Member States.

(c) Legislative authority

25.13 The legislative authority of this subprogramme is derived from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1908 (LVII) of 12 August 1974, paragraphs 6 and 11 (a), and 1913 (LVII) of 11 December 1974, paragraph 4 (d), and paragraphs 26-30 of the report of the Commission on Transnational Corporations on its second session (E/5782), as approved by Council decision 180 (LXI) of 5 August 1976, paragraph (b).

(d) Strategy and output

25.14 The strategy applied to this subprogramme is essentially the preparation of reports for submission to the Commission on Transnational Corporations and distribution among the Member States.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

25.15 At the end of 1979, reports on the following programme elements will have been completed or be nearing completion: comprehensive integrated study; survey of research on transnational corporations; annotated bibliography; the impact of transnational corporations on the balance of payments; transnational banking; transnational corporations in insurance; transnational corporations in consulting;

25.52 In the Asian and Pacific region, a number of reports on transnational corporations in key economic sectors will be completed, and the first phase of the interregional project on transnational corporations in export-oriented primary commodities between ESCAP, ECLA and ECA will be completed.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

25.53 In the African region, studies will continue to focus on the impact of transnational corporations on the socio-economic development of African countries in order to assist Governments in a harmonization of their policies vis-à-vis transnational corporations and in strengthening their negotiating positions. Possible alternatives to transnational corporations for the purpose of self-reliant development will be identified. Ways of integrating the activities of transnational corporations into subregional and regional integration efforts will be explored.

25.54 In the European region, the following programme elements will be completed: studies on the role of transnational corporations in the technological process and the pattern of trade within the region, of forms and modalities of co-operation among enterprises of centrally planned economies; a number of sectoral studies; studies on transnational corporations' structure and strategies in the region with special reference to their impact on the international division of labour, analysis of foreign investment screening and monitoring procedures. Surveys on laws, regulations and contractual arrangements relating to the activities of transnational corporations in the region will be continued.

25.55 In the Latin American region, the subprogramme will continue to develop an appropriate information system focusing on the presence and effects of transnational corporations at both the enterprise and macroeconomic levels. The impact on host countries will be analysed by means of a system of indicators which would provide the Governments with a continuous monitoring of the corporations and their linkages with important aspects of development. Studies will continue to focus on critical regional development problems, such as the satisfaction of basic needs, the search for a more equitable integration of the region into the international economy and the use of energy and natural resources among the countries in the region. Once these studies are completed and tentative interpretative models are developed, these models will be used to help Governments in the region to formulate national policies and negotiating models vis-à-vis transnational corporations.

25.56 In the West Asian region, data will be collected on various aspects of foreign investment, including the stock of foreign capital and annual inflow of investment, outflow of funds, disinvestment of capital and repatriation of earnings. Once the information system for the region has been established, more resources will be devoted to research; projects will be undertaken to survey a number of key economic sectors, as well as the impact of transnational corporations on the balance of payments, in so far as they relate to the particular conditions and situation in the region.

25.57 In the Asian and Pacific region, the integrated programme of policy-oriented research, collection, analysis and dissemination of information, and technical co-operation will be continued. Further emphasis will be placed on governmental policies towards transnational corporations and on measures to strengthen the

negotiating capacity of host countries, especially developing countries. The research activities in individual sectors will be carried out by regional and interregional studies, including the second phase of the interregional project on transnational corporations in export-oriented primary commodities.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

25.58 In the African region, further studies will continue to deal with the harmonization of the policies of the Governments in the region vis-à-vis transnational corporations and the strengthening of their bargaining capabilities, ways and means of controlling effectively the activities of transnational corporations and making maximum benefit of these activities in subregional and regional integration plans, possible alternatives to transnational corporations for collective self-reliant development and the implementation of a code of conduct and other agreements on activities of transnational corporations.

25.59 In the European region, further studies will be undertaken and information collected, especially regarding the impact of transnational corporations on market structures and practices, new trends in the development of East-West co-operative arrangements in which transnational corporations are involved and a number of key economic sectors, in so far as they relate to the particular conditions and situation in the region.

25.60 In the Latin American region, the earlier outlined activities will involve in 1980-1981 only some 10 selected countries of the region. In the biennium 1982-1983, the main goal is to introduce a full-range information, monitoring and negotiation system concentrating on permanent regional co-operation.

25.61 In the Western Asian region, research projects will involve transnational corporations in a number of key economic sectors and such questions as income distribution. Corporate profiles will be updated. Follow-up action will be initiated regarding the code of conduct, with a view to making policy recommendations to Governments.

25.62 In the Asian and Pacific region, the strategy of the previous biennium will be continued, with modifications made in the light of earlier experience. In this biennium, emphasis will be placed on specific subregional and regional co-operative efforts to strengthen the bargaining position of host Governments through collective self-reliance.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

25.63 No such activities can be identified at this time.

(e) Expected impact

25.64 No quantitative indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but it is expected that the over-all capacity of host Governments, especially those of the developing countries in the respective regions, to formulate and implement national policies and development plans regarding transnational corporations, will be greatly improved. The subprogramme is designed to take into account fully the situations in each of the regions. Interregional projects are expected to enable

Division also participates actively in the Interdivisional Task Force on Integrated Rural Development as the division responsible for the transport activities in the ESCAP priority multidisciplinary programme on rural development.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

26.224 According to the memorandum of understanding between ESCAP and ITU, a joint ESCAP/ITU Unit has been set up in the ESCAP secretariat to undertake telecommunications activities within the region. However, after the establishment of the Asia-Pacific Telecommunity, possibly in 1978, the activities of the Unit will be confined to those activities not covered by the Telecommunity.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

26.225 Within ESCAP, joint activities will be undertaken with the Integrated Rural Development Unit (surface transport), the International Trade Division (facilitation measures and activities on less developed land-locked countries), the Statistics Division (transport statistics) and the Programme Co-ordination and Monitoring Office (for activities in technical co-operation among developing countries and economic co-operation among developing countries). Organizations outside ESCAP with which joint activities are expected are the UNCTAD programme on Facilitation of Trade Procedures and Documentation (FALPRO), UPU (postal matters of countries of the region), and the World Tourism Organization (for tourism activities).

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

26.226 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogrammes	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Total	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Total	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary sources	Total
1. Development of transport, communications and tourism	96	58	77	97	58	78	97	58	78
2. Development of communications infrastructure	4	42	23	3	42	22	3	42	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1 (I): DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM

(a) Objective

26.227 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist members countries in (i) formulating transport and communications development programmes suited to their economic and social needs; (ii) developing necessary facilitation measures for the movement of traffic across national frontiers; (iii) rehabilitating, modernizing and augmenting their railway systems and promoting an international railway network under the Master Plan for Asian Railways; (iv) promoting their highway transport systems including rural and feeder roads, standardizing highways of international significance, and combating traffic congestion in large cities; and (v) developing the tourism sector within the over-all framework of the national plans.

(b) Problem addressed

26.228 Developing countries of the ESCAP region are still faced with a number of crucial problems in building up, maintaining and operating adequate and efficient transport and communications facilities. This is mainly due to lack of resources and skills to cope effectively with the rapidly emerging technological developments and planning methodology. Divergent procedures and formalities contained in non-standardized documents for international movement of traffic have resulted in bottle-necks at the frontiers. Facilitation measures agreed upon internationally are required for the smooth flow of traffic among countries of the region. In the context of energy problems, the policies on the role of railways must be emphasized in the interest of the economy of developing countries. In addition, the scope of the railway project should be expanded to include intermodal facilities, particularly for integrated rural development. The general concern for preservation of the environment further underscores the growing importance of railways, especially electric and diesel services, as well as other new technologies.

26.229 The contributory role of rural roads and rural road transport in over-all economic development, particularly to service the food and agriculture sectors, has become paramount in many developing countries of the ESCAP region. A shift of emphasis is needed in order to minimize the under-utilization of land and rural manpower and, above all, to accelerate the development of agro-based industries and to correct the imbalance between urban and rural development in the context of integrated development of rural areas.

26.230 The countries still lack administrative and co-ordination measures for harmonization of road transport regulations and uniformity in traffic rules, road signs and signals, technical design standards of roads and the dimension and weight of vehicles, so as to ensure the safe and smooth flow of international traffic.

26.231 There has been no planned development of the tourism sector on an integrated basis with due regard to social, cultural and environmental priorities. This not only calls for national action to improve tourist infrastructures but also for co-operative effort at the subregional level by groups of member countries with common interests to pool resources for the realization of economies and the maximization of the impact of their marketing effort.

(c) Legislative authority

26.232 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from the thirty-third session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

26.233 A study on a multimodal transport system will have been undertaken with a view to developing a proper and well-integrated intraregional transport system. Member Governments will have been urged to implement international instruments for facilitation of international traffic, particularly for the establishment at the national level of institutional prerequisites and motor insurers' bureaux. Many developing countries will have made an introduction to railway electrification as a constructive measure in surmounting the energy crisis and increasing railway capacity. A transcontinental railway network connecting the ESCAP railways system with those of the Middle East, Europe, Africa and the USSR will have been initiated under the Master Plan for Asian Railways. Intensive studies will have been continued on the engineering and economic aspects of rural roads and transport, including the techniques employed in low-cost road construction, and with emphasis on the role of transport in integrated rural development. In the promotion of tourism, major emphasis will have been placed on the preparation of tourism master plans at national and subregional levels, improvement of techniques of tourism marketing and research and financing of tourist infrastructures.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

26.234 Regional transport research activities will be promoted to provide a focal point of systematic documentation on new advances in transport technology, economics and institutions for application in developing countries.

26.235 Harmonization of facilitation measures at the subregional levels will be necessary, particularly among the subregional councils of the national motor insurers' bureaux. Studies will be undertaken on problems connected with international frontier crossing and solutions will be recommended for implementation. Techno-economic studies/surveys will be undertaken for introduction of railway transit systems in the major metropolitan cities of the region in order to facilitate urban and suburban passenger transportation in the light of growing urban congestion. Intraregional and international road goods and passenger transport will be promoted to facilitate and accelerate intraregional trade and social and economic development of the region. Studies will be undertaken on the potential for the development of intraregional tourism and assistance in the development of overland travel between Europe and Asia through the Regional Co-operation for Development (RCD) region by convening an intergovernmental meeting of tourism experts on selected critical areas of tourism development.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

26.236 Technical information, including statistical data, in the fields of transport and communications, tourism and facilitation of international traffic will be collected, analysed and disseminated to member Governments. Studies will be undertaken with a view to developing an intermodal transport system. Steps will be undertaken to harmonize facilitation measures on a regional basis. Particular

instruments to suit the requirements of the countries of the region will be drafted for the smooth flow of goods and traffic across national frontiers. Assistance to railway administrators of the ESCAP region in setting up new railway training centres will continue, upon request, and they will also be assisted in seeking modern equipment and visual aids for the training centres. The Master Plan for Asian Railways will be carried forward to the next five years because of its scale. Studies will continue on techno-economic aspects of highway development at both national and subregional levels. Field missions will be undertaken by countries of the region to carry out detailed studies, surveys and a critical examination and evaluation of current and future programmes for tourist development, traffic forecasts, promotional and marketing programmes, and cost/benefit analysis of tourism development programmes.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

26.237 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

26.238 In the area of general transport, there will be a transfer of transport technology among the developing countries to suit the development of their inland transport infrastructure. Sound investment decisions will be made on the allocation of resources to the transport and communications sector. The secretariat's recommendations, formulated on the basis of studies and findings, should enable the countries of the region to apply uniform frontier formalities and procedures for the international movement of goods and people.

26.239 As regards railway and railway transport, the developing countries of the region will have gone through a phase of rehabilitation, modernization and augmentation of the track and the rolling stock as well as the ancillary services, such as signalling and operational techniques. Direct rail links will have been established between Bangladesh, through India and Pakistan, and Iran to link up with the European, Middle Eastern and African railway networks. Spur links will have been initiated into Afghanistan and improvements made for connecting Nepal and Sri Lanka by rail and ferry. With respect to highways and highway transport, it is envisaged that most of the countries of the region will have sufficient mileage of rural roads to service the food and agricultural sectors. International and intraregional road traffic will have developed in most of the countries of the region, under the Master Plan for Asian Highways. Traffic and transportation problems of the urban areas of the region will have eased considerably.

26.240 Finally, it is expected that the planned and integrated development of the tourism sector will increase the foreign exchange earnings of the countries in the region. It will also assist in the correction of regional imbalances in development and generate the multiple income and employment effects that follow from the injection of tourist expenditure into the economy.

SUBPROGRAMME 2 (I): DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE

(a) Objective

26.241 The fivefold objective of this subprogramme is: (i) to assist in the harmonious development of efficient, reliable telecommunication networks and linkages for national and international use in a manner that would support and accelerate national development and international co-operation; (ii) to promote the transfer of technology from advanced countries to developing countries; (iii) to assist in the development of human resources required for the development, management, maintenance and operation of the telecommunication infrastructure; (iv) to assist in the development of communications policies which would fulfil over-all national development objectives; and (v) to develop and modernize the postal services of the ESCAP region and to promote regional and subregional co-operation in this field.

(b) Problem addressed

26.242 In the development of national and international telecommunication infrastructures the United Nations system, particularly the International Telecommunication Union, could help substantially by providing international inputs which would reinforce national efforts to remove inadequacies and meet specific needs. These could be broadly identified as follows:

- (i) Re-evaluation of development objectives and targets, updating the forecasts of future needs and problems in expansion, planning, pre-investment activities and implementation;
- (ii) Provision of technical co-ordination and support in areas such as development of specifications and systems designs, application of international standards and regulations, improvements in the efficiency of operations;
- (iii) Introduction of modern techniques, sophisticated or innovative applications;
- (iv) Updating, and improving as necessary, training activities or facilities;
- (v) Providing for exchange of information and experience and co-ordination of international action;
- (vi) Facilities for transfer of technology through appropriate training programmes, fellowship programmes and seminars.

26.243 The postal services in the region are not uniformly developed or modernized. Only a few have modernized their services to a large extent. The postal administrations of those countries need assistance in various forms, particularly in the field of training and organization of various services.

(c) Legislative authority

26.244 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from the thirty-third session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

26.245 It is expected that by the end of 1979, the present leading activity of the team of regional experts maintained as an ESCAP/ITU Unit, with both UNDP and bilateral support, will start trailing off, if not cease altogether. This will be followed by an expansion of technical support in network development in countries and allied areas, with a built-in flexibility in the composition of the team of experts, to take care of all variables in terms of priorities and timeliness of advisory inputs. The output of this strategy is expected to make an impact not only at the regional level but also at the country level in generating telecommunication development programmes to suit over-all priorities and objectives of communications policies in the context of national development.

26.246 Major activities will have been undertaken in the field of postal services relative to assistance in implementing plans and programmes to attain the targets set by UPU for the Second United Nations Development Decade. In addition to advisory services in various fields, assistance will have been extended in initiating national study, research and planning cells for postal development with the ultimate objective of setting up a regional institute.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

26.247 In the field of telecommunications, institutional support will be provided to maintain the vitality of training programmes. Training in telecommunications will continue to be the prerequisite of efficient services and expansion, and as such, setting up training standards will become a necessity. The establishment of a regional support unit or a "resource institution" is likely to provide practical and cost-effective institutional support to deal with this problem. With regard to postal services, a workshop will be organized to assess the needs of less developed countries and to recommend follow-up action to meet those needs. Another workshop on the application of modern technology to postal operation in the developing countries may be convened.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

26.248 The recommendations of the above-mentioned workshops will be implemented, with activities focusing on assistance for the expansion and upgrading of telecommunication networks; regional and international co-ordination of all transmission and distribution systems; improved maritime telecommunication services; development of training activities and improvement in training standards; technical support to the telecommunication industry; and pre-investment techno-economic studies and surveys, and pilot project activity demonstrating the feasibility of employing appropriate technology to solve specific problems.

26.249 In the field of postal services, follow-up action on the recommendations of the above workshops will include specific studies on regional problems for the benefit of the countries, particularly on the establishment of a regional institute for higher management training and a regional data bank.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

26.250 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

26.251 Telecommunication development is expected to provide an immense range of transmission capacities for a variety of services on a scale far greater than before. These developments will apply not only to public services such as telephone, telegraph, telex or conventional broadcasting and television, but also to more sophisticated applications such as computer applications, satellite communication for direct television broadcasting, maritime mobile services and data transmission. Telecommunications in the developing world could indeed then be regarded as an important element in all technological and management processes, constituting a point of departure for other developments. The impact of the plan could also be clearly foreseen in the quality of personnel that would be involved in telecommunication development and management, with upgrading and improvement in training programmes.

26.252 In the field of postal services it is envisaged that most of the developing countries will have reached the target set up by UPU for the Second United Nations Development Decade. They will have the necessary machinery to plan future development of their services. Many of the developing countries will be able to initiate measures for modernizing and/or mechanizing their services consistent with the need and economic condition of the region.

Transport II (Shipping, ports and inland waterways)

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

26.253 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission which meets every year. The last meeting was held in April 1977. This plan has not been approved by that body. Substantive review in detail of the work programme in this area is done by the shipping wing of the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications which meets every year. The last meeting was held in December 1977.

2. Secretariat

26.254 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Staff Service for Shipping and Ports. There were 12 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; 6 of the posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Staff Service functioned as one unit as at 31 December 1977.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

26.255 In its resolution 168 (XXXII), the Commission decided that the Transport and Communications Committee should be restructured and redesignated as the Committee on Shipping, and Transport and Communications with two separate and distinct wings, one attending exclusively to matters concerning shipping, ports and inland waterways and the other dealing with all other matters pertaining to transport and communications. To carry out the activities in the field of shipping, ports and inland waterways, a separate unit entitled Staff Service for Shipping and Ports was established in the ESCAP secretariat in March 1975,

drawing its staff resources from the Transport and Communications Division and the International Trade Division. At ESCAP, therefore, the programme on shipping, ports and inland waterways does not come under the programme of transport. However, in view of the fact that there is no major programme on shipping, ports and inland waterways in the medium-term plan programme classifications, two subprogrammes in this area are presented under the major programme of transport.

4. Expected completions

26.256 The following programme elements described in paragraph 7.55 in the proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979 10/ are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.2 (ii) and (v), 1.3 (iii) and (v), 1.4 (vi), 2 (i);
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1.5 (i) and (iv).

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

26.257 The Staff Service for Shipping and Ports is solely responsible for implementing all activities relating to shipping, ports and inland waterways. It also participates actively in the interdivisional task forces on such multidisciplinary programmes of ESCAP as the integrated rural development programme and the programme on raw materials and commodities.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

26.258 There is no formal co-ordination.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

26.259 There is close co-operation with UNCTAD in the activities of both secretariats and the formulation of maritime project proposals relating to shipping and ports. In matters of maritime training, close consultation is conducted with IMCO, particularly in the provision of advisory services to the ESCAP countries. In the field of inland waterways and coastal shipping, the secretariat works closely with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat. In the implementation of economic statistics of shipping (L.2 Scheme), close consultation is maintained with the United Nations Statistical Office in New York. In addition, the secretariat also works very closely with FAO in matters concerning the transport of forestry products.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

26.260 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

10/ Ibid.

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

Subprogrammes	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	Regular budget	Extra- budget- ary sources	Total	Regular budget	Extra- budget- ary sources	Total	Regular budget	Extra- budget ary sources	Total
1. Sea trans- portation	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
2. Inland waterways transport systems	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1 (II): SEA TRANSPORTATION

(a) Objective

26.261 The objective of this subprogramme is to facilitate the flow of goods and passengers and the development of international trade, and to obtain an improvement in national balance-of-payments positions through promotion of efficient, effective and economical shipping and associated services and the development of national merchant marine and regional or subregional shipping pools.

(b) Problem addressed

26.262 The identified problems which are facing the developing countries and which must be overcome in order to achieve the objective are as follows:

- (i) Highly inadequate infrastructure of shipping and shipping-related institutions;
- (ii) Inadequate information on the technical characteristics of ships and the nature of their services, on composition of fleets and fleet capacity suitable to the region;
- (iii) Serious shortage of manpower, training, upgrading of shipping and port management skills at all levels;
- (iv) Inadequate knowledge of shipping activities and disorganization among shippers of the region who are thus weak in negotiations as a body;
- (v) Poor planning and management, apart from financial constraints, resulting in port problems.

(c) Legislative authority

26.263 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from the thirty-third session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

26.264 By the end of 1979, the full implementation of a uniform system for collection of shipping statistics (L2 Scheme) and the establishment of a shipping information service will have strengthened the functioning of shippers' organizations, freight study units and other maritime institutions as policy-making bodies in maritime matters. Studies on port tariff structure will have assisted the member countries of the region in improving port management and pricing.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

26.265 Correspondence courses will be instituted to strengthen the capacity of national shippers' organizations of member countries to carry on a fruitful dialogue with the shipping industry. A subregional shippers' organization, the Federation of ASEAN Shippers' Council (FASC), has already been established with the help of the ESCAP secretariat. During the biennium it is expected that more such subregional institutions will be established.

26.266 Support will be given to the establishment of various shipping institutions, including shippers' organizations, freight study units, chartering and freight-booking centres, in order to strengthen the elements of the maritime industry, including the position of the shippers in the region. Efforts will be intensified in assisting the member countries in the implementation of activities which will enable them to form a sound shipping policy.

26.267 The major problem confronting developing ESCAP member countries in the development of national merchant marines relates to the choice of the type of ship most suitable for a specific service and resources for fleet replacement and acquisition. Activities to be undertaken will include commodity and route studies and the provision of advisory services in the region, which will result in more efficient shipping services and the development of effective national merchant marines. Moreover, a number of shipping pools on a subregional basis are expected to be established.

26.268 A series of activities will be undertaken in management planning, technological change, port development, dredging and port information. Emphasis will be placed on the development of training of port personnel at all levels and the development of port information systems and documentation. Advisory services will be provided to the countries in the development of ports and port facilities, which will result in better cargo handling methods and rapid turn-round of ships. As it is essential to maintain depths in ports, approaches and channels in order to improve facilities and commercial benefits, implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group on Dredging is planned. Studies will also be undertaken on port tariff structures for dues and charges, aimed at assisting the member countries in streamlining and improving their port tariff systems.

26.269 A series of workshops and seminars will be organized on maritime matters, including workshops on shippers' co-operation which are aimed at increasing awareness of the need for co-operation. In addition, technical assistance will be provided in the establishment of regional and/or subregional maritime training centres, and in upgrading courses and syllabuses of the national training centres for maritime personnel of all levels in pursuance of Commission resolution 108 (XXVI).

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

26.270 Assistance will continue to be provided to the countries in the development of co-operation in all fields of the maritime industry and its services, including infrastructure. The programme will continue to provide an advisory role in development, pooling and rationalization of maritime resources and shipping services, including the transfer of knowledge and skills to the developing countries of the region.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

26.271 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

26.272 By 1983, all the maritime countries of the ESCAP region will be supported actively and efficiently by maritime institutions such as freight study units, data and service centres.

26.273 The studies on a regional shipping network and provision of advisory services as a follow-up to the studies will assist the countries in making policy decisions on the selection of vessels of economical sizes and types and fleets for national service as well as for subregional and regional ventures. Shippers of the region will be assisted by national, subregional and regional shippers' institutions in their negotiations with the shipping industry on an equal footing.

26.274 The long-term programme launched in 1978 will provide the ports of the region with (i) manuals setting out methods of establishing information systems; (ii) personnel adequately trained in management and in adapting to new technological changes; (iii) data bank and information services for dredging work at port and port approaches; and (iv) periodical publications on current information and experience. The organization of training programmes at an annual rate of eight workshops and seminars on specific subjects will produce an estimated 2,000 adequately trained senior government personnel to man the government organs concerned with policy-making decisions.

SUBPROGRAMME 2 (II): INLAND WATERWAYS TRANSPORT SYSTEMS

(a) Objective

26.275 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist in the development of inland waterways and inland water transport in the region and, in particular, to assist in the improvement of efficiency of management, operations and maintenance

of inland water transport systems suitable for specific trade and passenger traffic, and to meet the growing needs of such transport.

(b) Problem addressed

26.276 The survey of the inland waterway situation in seven countries of the region undertaken in 1976-1977 revealed a number of common weaknesses. Some of these relate to the state of the infrastructure. Technical knowledge of the principles of waterway conservancy and maintenance is scarce, and there are deficiencies in the operation and maintenance of mechanized equipment and in repair facilities. Other weaknesses exist in the administrative organization of waterways and the treatment of waterways in transport planning. Administrative responsibility for the development of waterways is occasionally not clearly defined and planners tend to underestimate the potential role of inland waterways in a modern economy. There is also a general inadequacy of operationally useful information and of those regular statistics which are required if available waterway resources are to be efficiently used and extended.

26.277 The condition and use of inland waterways in developed countries demonstrate the great potential for progress. Inland water transport is universally recognized as the cheapest mode for certain classes of goods, over both long and short distances. It has the lowest power requirement per ton-mile. In the United States, waterways account for over one quarter of aggregate domestic ton-mileage, at a cost which is only one fortieth of the aggregate freight bill.

(c) Legislative authority

26.278 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from the thirty-third session of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

26.279 The long-term programme on inland water transport systems is expected to be launched in 1978 and it is hoped to receive extrabudgetary assistance for its implementation. By end of 1979, the collection of relevant information and further reviews of inland waterway transport systems of regional countries with an extensive waterway network are expected to be completed. This would facilitate identification of specific requirements for further studies and assistance.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

26.280 The long-term plan will be in full operation, subject to the provision of extrabudgetary resources. Specific studies will be conducted on administration and law, planning techniques and project evaluation, public policy and user charges, development and maintenance of inland waterways, terminals and landing facilities, fleets and information and statistics. Based on the findings of the above studies and reports, seminars/workshops/expert groups/training courses/study tours will be organized for senior government officials/specialists/engineers concerned with formulation of policy and decision. These will enable participants to have an exchange of views and experience on various aspects, including transfer

of technology. Reports of studies and meetings as well as manuals will be published and distributed to Governments to serve as guidance and support in the day-to-day work. Resources will be mobilized to provide technical advisory services on general and specific problems to the Governments.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

26.281 It is expected that the activities mentioned during the period 1980-1981 will continue into 1982-1983.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

26.282 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

26.283 The countries of the region having a more or less extensive waterway network, such as Bangladesh, Burma, China, India, Indonesia, Democratic Kampuchea, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Thailand and Viet Nam, will benefit from the subprogramme for their existing inland waterway transport systems. It is expected that by 1983 some measure of improvement and efficiency will have been made in the administrative machinery and law concerned with national water resources. Planning techniques and project evaluation of inland waterway systems will be more effective. Public policy on inland waterway operations will be more defined and the improved information system should strengthen the base on which the policy is formulated. New techniques suitable to the region or individual country will be applied to the extension of the waterway systems and to waterway maintenance. Modernization of vessel design and mechanization of country boats will be intensified with a view to adapting to the more acute energy crisis expected by 1983. It is expected that by then a general improvement will have been effected on the inland waterway transport of the region which will result in a low cost of transport in the 12 countries of the region mentioned above.

CHAPTER 27*

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

PROGRAMME 1: DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

27.1 The work of the Secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission for Social Development, which last met in January/February 1977; the Commission on the Status of Women, which last met in March/April 1978; and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, which last met in June 1978. This plan has not been approved by any of these bodies.

2. Secretariat

27.2 The Secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, including the Division of Social Affairs, Geneva. There were 54 Professional staff members as at 1 July 1978; 7 of the posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Centre had the following units as at 1 July 1978:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
Office of the Assistant Secretary-General	5	2	7
Social Development Branch	16	2	18
Branch for the Advancement of Women	12	3	15
Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch	8	-	8
Division of Social Affairs, Geneva	6	-	6
Total	47	7	54

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

27.3 The principal divergency between the administrative structure indicated in paragraph 27.2 and that envisioned for the proposed programme in the medium-term plan period is the expected consolidation of the Division of Social Affairs, Geneva, with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in connexion with the proposed move of both the Centre and the Division to Vienna in 1979.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 27) and under the title "Women and special groups".

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

(a) Expected completions

27.4 The following programme elements described in paragraphs 5A.56 and 5A.61 in the proposed programme budget for biennium 1978-1979 1/ are expected to be completed. In most cases, the completion of the output will also lead to the completion of the programme element. However, those programme elements in the budget for the biennium 1978-1979 which are not mentioned here are expected to continue in 1980-1981.

(i) In 1978-1979:

New York: 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 2.1, 2.5, 3.3, 4.1,
4.9, 4.10, 5.1 and 6.1;

Geneva: 1.2, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3;

(ii) In 1980-1981:

New York: 2.3, 3.1, 3.4, 4.3 and 4.7.

(b) Subsequent reorganization

27.5 The principal reorganization that can be foreseen in this stage is that, as a result of world conferences and international years, it is expected that the resources allocated to the preparation and substantive servicing of those conferences and international years would be re-deployed to other priority programme elements within the subprogrammes of the Centre. These would include the United Nations Conference on the Decade for Women at its mid-point, 1980; the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, 1980; and the International Year for Disabled Persons, 1981.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the Secretariat

27.6 The Centre participates in departmental task forces such as the Task Forces on Rural Development and on Information Systems.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

27.7 Formal co-ordination on a substantive basis is carried out through subsidiary bodies of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) dealing with education and training, statistical activities, population and nutrition, migration of trained personnel, rehabilitation of the disabled, migrant workers and their families and youth questions. In addition, the ACC interorganizational programme for the integration of women in development, which was formulated at the

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

first ad hoc meeting, as recommended in the Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, 2/ has become a key element in the implementation of the World Plan of Action 3/ of the Conference and the programme for the United Nations Decade for Women. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs acts as co-ordinator of the programme which has drawn together all specialized agencies and regional commissions in a joint effort to (a) identify the programmes specifically designed to integrate women in development that each organization is undertaking; and (b) identify programme possibilities which, while not specifically designed for this purpose, can with reasonable adjustments support the objectives spelled out in the World Conference and the regional plans of action.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

27.8 Significant joint activities are expected with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Division of Human Rights, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), the Centre on Transnational Corporations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1.

3/ Ibid., chap. II, sect. A.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

27.9 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regu- lar budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Integration of women in development	27	40	28	25	50	27	25	50	27
2. International instruments and standards relating to the status of women	3	-	3	9	-	8	11	-	10
3. Women in the struggle for peace against colonialism and racism	3	-	3	9	-	8	11	-	10
4. Social integration policies	23	30	24	20	25	20	18	25	18
5. Social welfare services	22	30	23	19	25	20	18	25	18
6. Crime prevention and criminal justice	22	-	19	18	-	17	17	-	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. General outline of the programme

27.10 The plan is based on the premise that social progress must be achieved in the context of over-all development, and that this entails provision and expansion of opportunities for all members of society to participate fully in the development process. Over the years, the General Assembly has indicated that, in dealing with the development of all peoples, international attention should be given to those population groups which have often had neither equal legal status nor equal opportunities, nor shared equitably in the rewards deriving from development. These groups include, for example, women, youth, the aging, disabled persons and children.

27.11 The fundamental objective of the programme therefore is to contribute to efforts to ensure equal opportunities for participation of all people in the benefits of development. Various approaches to social integration and social welfare will be examined in a multisectoral framework to promote greater awareness of the scope of the problems faced in this regard at national and international levels. In addition, policy guidelines will be elaborated, drawing upon past experiences and innovative approaches to social integration with particular attention to ways and means to reflect the interests and concerns of various groups in development policies and programmes. Specifically, the activities of the plan will aim:

(a) To increase international awareness of the needs and potential of all segments of society with emphasis on particular population groups through systematic exchange of national experience by such means as international meetings and conferences, supporting information activities and encouraging national governmental and non-governmental activities;

(b) To provide information to intergovernmental bodies on the status and conditions of particular population groups in societies in order to assist in policy formulation which takes into account their situation;

(c) To provide Governments and intergovernmental bodies with analyses of the special problems of social integration in relation to other development issues in order to assist in the formulation of policies and to achieve greater equity and improvements in living conditions for all members of society;

(d) To provide Governments and intergovernmental bodies with policy recommendations to minimize the negative social and economic effects of crime and to improve institutions and methodologies for dealing with them;

(e) To provide Governments upon request with technical support on policies and planning for social integration.

E. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

27.12 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist Governments, the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies in promoting and assessing progress made in increasing the participation of women in development

as a critical component for inclusion in their policy decisions concerning strategies, policies and programmes for national, regional and international development.

(b) Problems addressed

27.13 Although there is a growing awareness that the contribution of women is crucial for over-all development, recognition of the economic value of their work and their socio-political status both remain extremely low. Thus masses of women still remain at the periphery of the economy. This situation is due not only to national but also to international factors which adversely affect the integration of women into the mainstream of development. These factors include: the uneven development that prevails in the international economic scene as well as the negative impact on women's economic and employment opportunities of some aspects of the transfer of technology; the lack of appropriate technical equipment in rural areas; the lack of adequate facilities for health, education and training for women; and the lack of participation of women in developmental planning, particularly in public administration, co-operatives, trade unions, political parties and grass-roots organizations.

27.14 These factors are not yet studied on a cross-cultural basis, and pertinent statistical data for a proper diagnosis of the current situation of women in the development process are virtually non-existent in many countries. Problems faced by women are not usually specifically identified in national development plans and programmes. These programmes seldom provide women with adequate technological innovations for reducing the burden of domestic tasks in order to enable them to participate more fully in the socio-economic and political aspects of society.

(c) Legislative authority

27.15 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 3490 (XXX) of 12 December 1975, paragraphs 4, 5 and 6; 3505 (XXX), paragraph 4; 3520 (XXX), paragraphs 4, 5, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19 and 20; 3522 (XXX), paragraphs 2 and 3; 3523 (XXX), paragraphs 2 and 5; and 3524 (XXX), all adopted on 15 December 1975; resolutions 31/133, paragraph 4; 31/134, paragraphs 6, 7 and 8; 31/135, paragraphs 4 and 5; 31/136, paragraphs 7 and 8, all adopted on 16 December 1976; resolution 31/175 of 21 December 1976, paragraph 4; resolutions 32/137, paragraphs 2 and 3; 32/138, paragraphs 3 and 4; 32/139, paragraphs 3 and 4; 32/140, paragraph 5; and 32/141, paragraphs 4 and 5; all adopted on 16 December 1977; and from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1854 (LVI), paragraphs 6 and 7; and 1855 (LVI), paragraphs 1, 2, 6, 7, 8 and 10; both adopted on 16 May 1974; resolutions 1928 (LVIII) paragraphs 1 and 2, and 1942 (LVIII), paragraphs 1 and 2, both adopted 6 May 1975; and resolutions 2059 (LXII), paragraphs 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7; 2060 (LXII), paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6; 2061 (LXII), paragraph 2; 2062 (LXII), paragraphs 1 and 2; and 2063 (LXII), all adopted on 12 May 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.16 The review and appraisal of the programme for the first half of the United Nations Decade for Women will have been carried out. On that basis the extent to which the minimum targets for this period have been achieved will have been

ascertained. The targets for the second half of the Decade will have been proposed. By the end of 1979, the integrated and multidisciplinary approach for the implementation of the World Plan-of Action will have been established and strengthened through the joint interagency programme for the United Nations Decade for Women, 1976-1985. Other efforts would have included the establishment and implementation of a programme for the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, the strengthening of the activities of the regional commissions through collaboration and, finally, the preparation of substantive inputs into international conferences (and especially the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women) and the activities of pertinent intradepartmental task forces.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.17 The recommendations made at the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women concerning the programme for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women, 1980-1985, and on the role of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in needed further research and training will determine the focus of most of the activities and strategies for this biennium.

27.18 The following will comprise the major strategies and output: (a) joint efforts within the United Nations system will be strengthened to encourage and assist Governments and non-governmental organizations in implementing the new strategies to be recommended at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in 1980, emphasizing the integration of women into the development process, particularly by promoting their economic and employment opportunities on an equal footing with men through the provision of adequate health and educational facilities; (b) interagency programmes will be established, including the joint interagency programme of the United Nations Decade for Women; (c) new projects will be identified and programmes for the least developed countries established for funding by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; (d) the functions of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women will be strengthened to stimulate and intensify the efforts of governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations towards the advancement of women through research, training and information activities; (e) more accurate methodologies will be developed in collaboration with the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, the United Nations Statistical Office, the regional commissions, United Nations Development Programme and other governmental and non-governmental statistical and research institutions to provide a proper data basis for planning and to facilitate assessment of progress as regards the status of women and their participation in development. Joint studies aimed at the identification of new national and regional policies will be undertaken in collaboration with the regional commissions; (f) systematic inputs for women's integration in development will be prepared for inclusion into broader plans and programmes within the United Nations system, in line with new strategies to be determined. Follow-up studies stemming from the International Year of the Child, 1979, the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development convened by FAO in 1979 and the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development will be undertaken during this biennium; (g) materials for use by the media and for educational purposes will be prepared; (h) finally, the review and appraisal of the progress achieved in the implementation of the World Plan of Action and in the light of the programme of

action for the second half of the Decade adopted at the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, will be undertaken in the biennium.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.19 In addition to the strategies and output in the previous biennium, it is expected that major efforts will focus on the principal themes of the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, such as employment, education and health.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.20 Although a study on population, the status of women and the integration of women in development was required under Economic and Social Council resolution 1942 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, it was not included in the current plan because it was considered of marginal usefulness.

(e) Expected impact

27.21 It is expected that the reviews and appraisals undertaken to assess progress achieved will lead to more precise policies and strategies for women in national development plans, particularly those of the developing countries. It is anticipated that, through the improvement of the data base, women, particularly the rural and urban poor, will be taken into account more accurately in national statistics which could be used by Governments for policy making. It is also expected that regional and international development strategies will take into account both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the participation of women in development so as to improve the standard of living of the society as a whole. The findings and analyses of the various studies and reports are expected to provide the international community with more precise data concerning the interplay between national and international factors which adversely affect the full and equal participation of women in all aspects of development to enable them to implement the new international economic order. Finally, a quantitative and qualitative increase in women's participation is expected to take place as a result of these policy concerns, in particular in substantive areas of employment, health and education.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS AND STANDARDS RELATING TO THE STATUS OF WOMEN

(a) Objective

27.22 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide a basis for the elaboration and implementation of international legal standards for use by Governments to promote equality in law and in practice between men and women by bringing national laws into conformity with international standards and taking the necessary measures for implementing them as well as increasing awareness of them, in order to achieve more equitable national development in line with the programme for the United Nations Decade for Women.

(b) Problem addressed

27.23 Although equality in law is recognized in most countries, in a large

number of countries, laws, regulations and customary practices still discriminate against women. In the field of civil law, especially family law, the principle of equality has not yet won universal acceptance. In still other countries, laws and regulations exist in a number of areas but are not applied or implemented in practice. With respect to labour legislation, for example, this principle is not often applied or enforced, especially where agricultural workers and women are concerned.

27.24 Experience has shown that in certain cases protective legislation works against women, resulting, for example, in discrimination in employment. Maternity protection and the recognition of maternity per se as a social function are not adequately covered by existing legislation. These examples point to the need for the review of current, and the elaboration of new, instruments and standards in these and other related fields, e.g., family law, rural women workers, etc.

27.25 Traditional attitudes and prejudices which are usually perpetuated and disseminated on a large scale by the mass media continue to be a major contributing factor to inequalities between the sexes. Traditional educational systems in many countries, which regard women's role as being in the home and in the family and which prevent their participation in political life and in employment outside the home, reinforce distortions and traditional stereotypes.

(c) Legislative authority

27.26 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 3520 (XXX), paragraph 12; 3521 (XXX), paragraph 2; and 3523 (XXX), paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5, all adopted on 15 December 1975; resolutions 31/134, paragraphs 7 and 8; and 31/136, paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, both adopted on 16 December 1976; and resolution 32/136 of 14 December 1977, paragraphs 3 and 4; and from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1677 (LII), 4/ paragraph 6, and 1679 (LII), 4/ paragraph 2, both adopted on 2 June 1972; and resolution 1853 (LVI) of 16 May 1974, paragraphs 1 and 2.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.27 By the end of 1979, it is expected that the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women will have been adopted by the General Assembly and procedures for its review and implementation will have been established. It is also expected that some guidelines will have been established in collaboration with UNESCO for use by the media, to portray a more progressive image of women and to further the concept of equality. The study on the legal status of married women will have been completed.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.28 It is expected that the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women will have received a sufficient number of ratifications by Governments to make it enter into force during this biennium. Review of the

4/ Mandate more than five years old.

implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other international instruments and standards relating to the status of women will be carried out. Studies will be carried out to identify critical areas where the improvement and/or elaboration of new international instruments are needed. Public information activities will be undertaken to increase awareness of existing international instruments and the minimum targets set forth in the World Plan of Action. In addition, special public information activities will be designed to ensure that men and women at the grass-roots level be made aware of their rights and responsibilities under these international instruments.

27.29 A report to the Commission on the Status of Women on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and other international instruments with related provisions will be prepared. Upon the expected entry into force of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, its implementation provisions will be put into effect. Reports on the effects of existing legislation on the status of women and the determination of further legislative needs and institutions for improving the legal status of women will also be prepared. A report will be submitted to the General Assembly and other bodies concerned on progress achieved in the promotion of full equality with men in all spheres of life, in accordance with international standards. Comparative studies on different aspects of civil and family law will be submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women. Studies on the situation of rural women workers in the light of labour legislation for rural women workers and for maternity protection will be undertaken. Methodologies will be developed for assessing improvement of regulations on the status of women in formal education. Studies on the influence of the mass media on the status of women will be continued.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.30 The strategy for this biennium will not differ much from that of the previous biennium. International instruments, particularly the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, will continue to provide the standards and norms relating to the status of women. The main areas of output for the biennium 1982-1983 will be similar to those listed for the biennium 1980-1981.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and legislation requiring them

27.31 The report on the implementation of the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women required by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1325 (XLIV) of 31 May 1968 will become of marginal usefulness when the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women enters into force and the reporting procedures contained in the Convention become operative.

(e) Expected impact

27.32 It is expected that by the end of the plan period the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women will have been ratified by the required number of Governments 5/ to make it enter into force and Governments

5/ This will be determined by the working group established by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, in accordance with Assembly resolution 32/136.

will be undertaking significant measures to implement it. It is also expected that the gap between the de jure and de facto situation of women will have diminished in most countries. Governments will have taken measures to improve and/or enforce legislation related to rural workers, maternity protection and family law. In a number of countries, regulations concerning formal education and the use of the mass media will be enacted, which will do away with traditional sex stereotypes adversely affecting the access of women to all professions. In addition, the principle of the sharing of family responsibilities, which is necessary to the participation of women in employment outside the home as well as in political and public life, will have gained wider acceptance.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION AND PEACE

(a) Objective

27.33 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide studies for use by Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations in making policy decisions leading to a greater involvement of women in political participation and in policy and decision making especially in matters involving the promotion of international co-operation and peace, general and complete disarmament, the elimination of colonialism, racism and racial discrimination as well as aggression, occupation and all forms of foreign domination, in order to achieve more equitable national development in line with the programme for the United Nations Decade for Women.

(b) Problem addressed

27.34 Even though women and children are targets of special forms of psychological and physical violence, such as rape and forced prostitution, they are excluded from decisions regarding war and peace and, more generally, from any significant political participation in political policy and decision making.

(c) Legislative authority

27.35 Legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 3318 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974; 3519 (XXX), paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; 3520 (XXX), paragraphs 12 and 20; 3521 (XXX), paragraph 3, all adopted on 15 December 1975; resolution 31/136 of 16 December 1976, paragraph 3; and 32/142 of 16 December 1977, paragraphs 5 and 6; and from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1515 (XLVIII) 6/ of 28 May 1970, paragraphs 3, 4 and 5; 1991 (LX) of 12 May 1976, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3; 2060 (LXII), paragraph 6; and 2063 (LXII), paragraphs 1, 4 and 9, both adopted on 12 May 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.36 At the end of 1979, it is expected that a report on the views of Governments on the nature and content of a declaration on the participation of women in the struggle for the strengthening of international peace and security,

6/ Mandate more than five years old.

against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, aggression, occupation and all forms of foreign domination will have been prepared for submission to the Commission on the Status of Women (January 1980). A report will be prepared to update and analyse data on women's participation in public life and in international co-operation and peace.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.37 Data relating to women's participation in public life and in activities to promote international co-operation and the maintenance of peace will continue to be updated and analysed. Activities will be co-ordinated with other units in the United Nations, especially the Centre against Apartheid and the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in the collection of data and the analysis and research on the status of women under conditions of racial discrimination, colonialism and apartheid for the preparation of a report on this subject.

27.38 A report will be issued which will update the data on women's participation in public and political life at the national, regional and international levels. It is expected that in 1980 a declaration on the participation of women in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, aggression, occupation and all forms of foreign domination will be adopted. Subsequent to the adoption of the declaration, a report will be prepared on the implementation of the declaration on women's participation in the strengthening of international peace and security and in the struggle against colonialism, racism, racial discrimination, foreign aggression, occupation and all forms of foreign domination. A report will be prepared for the Commission on the Status of Women on the condition of women and children in emergency and armed conflict, in the struggle for peace, self-determination, national liberation and independence.

27.39 A report on measures taken for the implementation of the Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict will also be prepared. A study will be undertaken on the impact of foreign economic interests on the condition of women in dependent territories.

27.40 Research material will be prepared in the areas of public administration and management and international politics, mediation, peace-making and peace-building which could be used to assist a network of organizations in programmes for women. Public information activities will be undertaken and materials prepared in collaboration with the Centre for Economic and Social Information to create greater awareness among women of national and international issues and to encourage the participation of women in the promotion of friendship between peoples and in the achievement of general and complete disarmament.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.41 The strategy for this biennium will be the same as for the preceding biennium. Efforts will be continued to implement the existing international instruments which aim at the protection of women and children in armed conflicts. The main areas of output for the biennium 1982-1983 will be similar to those of the biennium 1980-1981.

- (iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them . . .

27.42 There are no activities included under this subprogramme which are considered to be of marginal usefulness.

(e) Expected impact

27.43 It is expected that by the end of the plan period there will be greater national and international awareness of the situation of women and children exposed to armed conflicts, colonialism, racism and apartheid. Moreover, international instruments aimed at protecting women and children in these situations would have been implemented.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: SOCIAL INTEGRATION POLICIES

(a) Objective

27.44 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide intergovernmental bodies and Member States with in-depth research and analysis of policy measures and strategies for bringing people, particularly youth, the aging and specific marginal groups in rural and urban areas, into the mainstream of development, and to identify development trends, interdependencies and emerging issues of international concern as they affect the integration of specific population groups in development activities.

(b) Problem addressed

27.45 Large segments of specific population groups, defined in terms of various economic, social and physical attributes and including youth, the aging and various marginal segments of society, have not been effectively integrated into society because of social and economic conditions.

27.46 The full participation of these specific population groups in development will assist in the achievement of the objectives of the new international economic order and help to remove the structural obstacles that restrict their access to resources and opportunities. Increasing the participation of these groups in development requires action by Governments to eliminate structural obstacles and to provide opportunities in a cost-effective manner.

27.47 While such policies have common implications for all major population groups, they must nevertheless respond to the different characteristics of each. For youth, the main task is to provide opportunities for participation as full members of society; for the aging, it is to assure a continuing contribution in a condition of social security; for the marginal groups, the need is to provide access to resources and opportunities that will increase their economic activity and corresponding rewards.

27.48 Since the ultimate objectives of development are to increase human well-being and achieve international and national social and economic equity, it is critical that policies for increasing participation of these segments of society to achieve social integration be included in development strategies. Their specific social and economic situation should be analysed within the broader framework of these development policies and strategies at national and

international levels. Action has to be taken at various levels to remove obstacles to the participation of these groups in development and to identify measures to facilitate their integration into the development process.

(c) Legislative authority

27.49 Legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 3022 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, paragraph 2; 3137 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, paragraph 4; 3140 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, paragraph 5; 31/129, paragraph 3, and 31/131, paragraphs 2 and 4 (c), both adopted on 16 December 1976; 32/131, paragraph 2, and 32/132, paragraph 3, both of 16 December 1977; and 32/134 of 16 December 1977, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4; and from Economic and Social Council resolution 1923 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975, paragraph 3.

(d) Strategy and output

27.50 The strategy for achieving the objective during the medium-term plan period will be based on (a) preparing studies on the conditions and consequences of the integration of specific population groups, such as youth, the aging and those groups living in socially and economically deprived circumstances in rural and urban settings, through their increased involvement in development activities; (b) identifying policy measures, the adoption of which would assure more effectively the integration of these groups; (c) identifying methods for facilitating social integration; (d) organizing systematic and continuous exchange of information among national, regional and international institutions; and (e) studying the social impact of development measures as they affect specific population groups in particular.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.51 Contributions will have been made to a report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development emphasizing the situation of specific social groups, including youth, the aging and marginal groups in rural and urban areas. The Quarterly Youth Information Bulletin and the annual Review of the Youth Activities of the United Nations System will have continued to be issued.

27.52 Work will also have been completed on a report of programmes to integrate youth into development activities, particularly in rural areas, analysing the reasons for success and failure of such activities. These will suggest priorities for further specific work.

27.53 By the end of 1979, a status study on the conditions and needs of older people in rural areas will have been completed. Volume II of the International Directory of Organizations Concerned with the Aging will have been published as well as the semi-annual Bulletin on Aging.

27.54 The question of declaring an International Youth Year and an International Year for the Aging will have been taken up at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly. If a year for youth and one for the aging is proclaimed, additional research and promotional activities will be required, and this will alter the pattern of work foreseen during the 1980-1983 plan period.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.55 A report will be submitted in 1981 proposing methodologies for assessment of social integration and change within the context of development strategies.

27.56 Studies of the social impact of major development measures will be initiated, leading to a report on the general situation of specific population groups with particular emphasis on the marginal segments of society in rural and urban areas.

27.57 A report will be prepared suggesting ways for measuring youth participation in development. A second report on the situation of youth will be completed to assist intergovernmental bodies and national government policy-makers in preparing for the possible designation of an International Youth Year. A study on policies concerning youth workers responsible for involving youth in development activities will be issued for use by governmental and international non-governmental agencies. A study on the use of local-level organizations to increase youth participation in development activities, particularly in rural areas, will be initiated. Work on exchange of information on national and international research activities in the field of youth will be further expanded. Periodic information exchange materials on the work of the United Nations system in the field of youth and on the work of non-governmental youth organizations will be published and distributed, including the Youth Information Bulletin and the Review of the Youth Activities of the United Nations System.

27.58 Work will begin on proposals for standardizing concepts in the field of the aging. The exchange of information on international activities in the field of the aging will continue with two issues of the Bulletin on Aging to be issued each year and a revised edition of the International Directory of Organizations Concerned with the Aging. Work will also begin on an analysis of the economic implications of the aging of populations.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.59 Additional prospective studies on the social implications of major development measures will begin in terms of specific population groups. Drawing on this work, as well as on reports and studies prepared under related subprogrammes, reports will be prepared identifying alternative national and international strategies and policies for integrating specific population groups in the development process and increasing their participation in development.

27.60 Should an International Youth Year be designated, work would be continued on the preparations for the Year. Other promotional and information exchange activities will also proceed. In particular, analyses of alternative policy measures for participation of rural youth as a critical issue for development in this context will be undertaken. In addition, a study on adapting popular participation strategies to programmes of youth participation in development will be initiated. The Youth Information Bulletin and the annual Review of the Youth Activities of the United Nations System will continue to be issued.

27.61 Work will continue on the establishment of international standards for terms and methodologies used in the field of the aging, as will the report on the economic implications of the aging of populations. Work on the exchange of information in international activities in the field of the aging will continue

with two issues of the Bulletin on Aging each year. An analysis will be undertaken of ways and means by which locally based institutions could expand the scope of their activities to include the aging as recipients of and contributors to programmes.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.62 There are no activities of marginal usefulness included under this subprogramme.

(e) Expected impact

27.63 It is expected that by the end of 1983 the understanding of social development issues will have deepened and that more effective national policies for integration of specific population groups will have been adopted, including many of those recommended by the Economic and Social Council on the basis of the subprogramme's policy reports.

27.64 It is expected that by the end of 1983 an increasing number of countries will be aware of alternative approaches to increasing participation of youth in development activities. Interchanges among institutions concerned with youth at the national, regional and international levels, including research institutions, will have increased significantly, leading to a greater awareness of the interrelatedness of social, economic and political factors at those levels that affect the participation of youth in development.

27.65 It is expected that by 1983 specific policies and programmes for the aging will be adopted in an increasing number of countries. By 1985, there will be international standards for terms, research methods and definitions on the aging, which will facilitate international exchange of experiences.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

(a) Objective

27.66 The objective of the subprogramme is to provide intergovernmental bodies and Member States with in-depth research and analysis of policy measures and strategies for improving the organization and delivery of social welfare and other related services to specific population groups in society that have been identified internationally as having special needs, such as children and the family, the aging, disabled persons, and marginal groups, with a view to helping them to participate equitably in the economic and social life of society.

(b) Problem addressed

27.67 In every country, whatever its level and pace of development, significant proportions of specific population groups, such as children and the family, the aging, disabled persons and the poorest, are adversely affected by structural imbalances within society, scarcity of essential resources and services and, at times, by the social and economic changes brought about by development or lack of it. As a result, these persons are not able to participate fully in the development process or receive an equitable share of the benefits of that process. Formulation of appropriate policies and provision of social services may enable

them to make the adjustments needed to participate in social and economic development activities. This problem has been a concern of the United Nations since its establishment. In recent times, however, it has broadened from an emphasis on primarily remedial approaches to one that is developmentally oriented, based on the premise that, given the opportunities and the needed support services, many members of these groups would be able to play a useful and rewarding role in society.

27.68 The nature and scope of social services and their relevance to specific socio-economic and cultural situations must be studied and analysed. Furthermore, this concern for developmental social welfare services requires study of innovative policies and approaches adopted by Member States and dissemination of information on them to other Member States.

(c) Legislative authority

27.69 Legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 3137 (XXVIII), paragraph 4; 31/113, paragraph 1; 31/123, paragraph 1; 31/127, paragraphs 6 and 7; 31/182, paragraphs 2 and 3; 32/120, paragraph 10; 32/131, paragraph 2; 32/132, paragraph 3; and 32/133, paragraphs 2 and 4; and from Economic and Social Council resolutions 1921 (LVIII), paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6; 1925 (LVIII), paragraph 7; 1926 (LVIII), paragraphs 6 and 8; 2080 (LXII), paragraph 4.

(d) Strategy and output

27.70 The strategy for achieving the objective during the medium-term plan will include: (i) assessing the specific situations of the population groups mentioned in the objective, based on global research; (ii) assessing policies for providing services aimed at increasing the participation of these groups in the development process; (iii) identifying policies and strategies for improving the provision of such services; and (iv) organizing systematic and continuous exchanges of information among national, regional and interregional institutions and agencies concerned with the above groups.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.71 By the end of 1979, work on the social welfare of migrant workers' families in compliance with ECOSOC resolution 1926 (LVIII) will have been completed. The results of the activities undertaken during the International Year of the Child should suggest priorities for work in child and family welfare, and the report on the Expert Group Meeting on Adoption and Foster Care will have been completed and reviewed. A survey of the social welfare problems of widowhood will have begun.

27.72 Work on policies for providing social welfare services in the context of integrated rural development, with emphasis on integrating marginal groups in the development process have been completed.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.73 Work will commence on a study, to be issued in 1982, on alternative models for providing comprehensive family welfare services in the context of the programme of the Decade for Women. This will form the basis of a policy report

to the Commission for Social Development in 1983. Work will also begin on a report on the problems of social welfare of migrant workers' families in developing countries for submission to the Commission for Social Development in 1983. A study will be completed in 1981 on legislative and administrative regulations concerning the social welfare of migrant workers' families at the national level, for the information of Member States and to enable them to renew national legislation.

27.74 The report on the social welfare problems of widowhood will be completed. Work will also begin on a survey of the supportive elements of the extended family.

27.75 A study will begin on identifying strategies and methods for using local organizations to enable marginal groups to participate more equitably in development activities.

27.76 Work to define ways of monitoring the situation of children in the context of national and international development strategies will be begun. A study will be completed on legislative and administrative regulations concerning the situation of migrant children at the national level, to enable Governments to review relevant national legislation. Work will continue on international principles for the adoption and foster care of children. A study will be initiated on the problems of child abuse.

27.77 Work will centre on the preparations for and observations of the International Year for Disabled Persons, including preparations and submission of a draft programme of future action.

27.78 Efforts to facilitate exchange of information through recurrent publications and interagency co-ordination will continue. In addition, a study will be undertaken on national policies to promote a decent environment for the disabled and on recent trends and national experience in legislation in this field affecting disabled persons. A survey will be made on the availability of the human resources and facilities necessary for the prevention of disability and for the provision of rehabilitation services and social integration of disabled persons at the community level.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.79 A study on the implementation of national laws and regulations concerning the children from migrant families will be undertaken. An analysis will be done, drawing on studies sponsored by UNICEF and other organizations, of the situation of children in low-income urban settlements in relation to the adequacy of community services. Work will begin on the systematic listing of national, regional and interregional institutions concerned with children, leading to an information-exchange network which will be of assistance to the Governments concerned.

27.80 Work on problems of disabled persons will be based on the follow-up to the recommendations of the International Year for Disabled Persons and as a continuation of other informational and promotional activities. Studies concerning national experience in providing a decent living environment will continue, and the report on supportive elements of the extended family with reference to the aging will be completed.

27.81 Studies will be undertaken on local self-help social welfare institutions and their relationship to national policies for social welfare services.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.82 There are no activities of marginal usefulness included under this subprogramme.

(e) Expected impact

27.83 It is expected that by the end of the plan period, a large number of countries will have adopted national programmes of action in favour of disabled persons as a result of the International Year for Disabled Persons and that many of these will have made major changes in national legislation concerning disabled persons. There will also be increasing standardization of the welfare measures to be provided to migrant workers and their families, and an increasing number of bilateral and multilateral international agreements will be adopted on equality of treatment of migrant workers and their families. New policies for children and for comprehensive family welfare will be adopted in an increasing number of countries.

SUBPROGRAMME 6: CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

(a) Objective

27.84 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide intergovernmental bodies and Governments with information and policy options based on action-oriented research and surveys concerning crime patterns and trends and crime prevention strategies, as well as with analyses of specific aspects of criminality and criminal justice, which would serve as a basis for the formulation of policies aimed at minimizing the high cost of crime and its impact on economic and social development.

(b) Problem addressed

27.85 In the face of continuing increases in crime in various parts of the world, with repercussions and ramifications which extend beyond national frontiers, it has been recognized that economic development, accompanied by higher standards of living, better education, health and social services, does not of itself provide an insurance against crime. Difficulties in formulating appropriate and coherent crime prevention and criminal justice policies and strategies have often resulted in costly fragmentation of activities, with consequent duplication and waste of staff and resources. The criminal justice subsystems (police, courts, corrections) frequently operate at cross purposes, resulting in ineffective crime prevention programmes. There is, therefore, a pressing need for the formulation of appropriate crime prevention policies and strategies in the context of over-all development planning which would overcome these problems. However, the absence of reliable data bases in many parts of the world seriously inhibits the formulation of such policies and strategies. Moreover, even where data are available, capacity to utilize such information for policy-making, planning and the programming of specific measures is frequently inadequate. On the international level, there is as yet a dearth of comparable data, which makes it difficult to evaluate the success or failure of crime prevention policies in different countries.

(c) Legislative authority

27.86 Legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolutions 415 (V) 6/ of 1 December 1950; 2857 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971; resolutions 32/58, paragraph 6; 32/59; 32/60; and 32/61, all adopted on 8 December 1977; and from Economic and Social Council resolutions 663 C (XXIV) 6/ of 31 July 1957; 830 D (XXXIII) 6/ of 2 August 1961; 1086 B (XXXIV) 6/ of 30 July 1965; 1745 (LIV) of 16 May 1973; 1930 (LVIII) of 6 May 1975; and 2075 (LXII) and 2076 (LXII), both of 13 May 1977.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.87 At the end of 1979 the regional preparatory meetings for the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders will have been held and five working documents for the five agenda items of the Congress will have been finalized.

27.88 Two issues of the International Review of Criminal Policy and four issues of the Newsletter will have been issued and reports on capital punishment and on the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners 7/ will have been prepared.

27.89 The first report of the Secretary-General on crime prevention and control will have been circulated for comments which should serve as a basis for further activities in this regard, especially the next quinquennial report on crime prevention and control.

27.90 Guidelines on prevention and control of violence will have been finalized.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.91 The aim of the strategy will be to provide for the formulation of the appropriate crime prevention policies through improvement of the means for the exchange of comparable information at the international level, inter alia, by the expansion of the network of national correspondents, increasing consultations with non-governmental organizations, and preparing and convening the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders in 1980.

27.92 A report on the work of the Sixth Congress will be prepared. The conclusions and recommendations of the Congress will assist Governments to determine policy in crime prevention and criminal justice. At the same time, the report will serve as a basis for international action in this field.

27.93 A report based on the information received from Member States relating to measures taken to implement the relevant conclusions of the Fifth Congress will be submitted to the Sixth Congress and to the General Assembly in 1980.

7/ First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders: report by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. 1956.IV.4), annex I.A.

27.94 An information circular concerning the Seventh Congress intended for participants and observers will be completed in 1981.

27.95 A report on the world crime situation and crime prevention strategies, in co-operation with the regional crime prevention institutes and the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute, will be completed in 1981.

27.96 As a follow-up to a study completed in 1978 on the equitable and expeditious handling of criminal cases at the pre-trial stage, a study will be carried out during the biennium, which will cover both the trial and post-trial stages, in order to provide comprehensive policy guidelines designed to remove inequities, minimize haste and promote efficiency in the administration of criminal justice systems. The study will be carried out in co-operation with the Division of Human Rights.

27.97 As part of continuing activities under standing mandates, the International Review of Criminal Policy will be issued annually, and the Newsletter to national correspondents, semi-annually. Moreover, reports on capital punishment and on the progress made with respect to the application of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners will be completed in 1980.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.98 A policy-oriented study and analysis will be undertaken during the biennium, in order to help develop strategies and measures aimed at the prevention and control of economic criminality which particularly victimizes the least affluent among nations. The study which will be conducted in co-operation with the Centre on Transnational Corporations will deal also with issues such as corruption from a criminological perspective. It will take into consideration the Centre's work on an international agreement to prevent and eliminate illicit payments in connexion with international commercial transactions. The guidelines to be developed as part of this project will be based, inter alia, on the conclusions and recommendations in this respect of the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

27.99 During this biennium also, principles of and modalities for more rational, humane, consistent and integrated criminal justice systems responsive to social needs will be elaborated.

27.100 As in the previous biennium, two issues of the International Review of Criminal Policy will be prepared and the Newsletter issued semi-annually. Furthermore, the major part of the preparations for the Seventh Congress, initiated during the previous biennium, will be carried out. Moreover, an inventory of criminal statistics will be made and improved methodologies for the collection and analysis of data on crime trends and crime prevention policies will continue to be developed so as to provide a valid empirical underpinning of the activities carried out under this subprogramme.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.101 Although recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 32/58, paragraph 6, and by the report entitled "Methods and ways likely to be most effective in preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders", E/CN.5/536, annex 4/7, analysis of the role of the public in crime prevention and control was regarded as of relatively low priority and so was not included in the plan strategy.

(e) Expected impact

27.102 No easily usable quantitative indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are available as yet, but the output is expected to result in information and policy options for intergovernmental bodies and Governments which can be used by policy makers and national planners for identifying and developing effective and equitable policies for crime prevention, criminal justice and the treatment of offenders. Several Member States have already incorporated effective and equitable policies for crime prevention and criminal justice in their national planning efforts. Considerably more countries are expected to follow suit. The work carried out during the course of this medium-term plan period will also provide an input into the Sixth and Seventh Congresses. An attempt will be made, in most activities undertaken, to include an evaluation component.

PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

27.103 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECA Conference of Ministers which meets every two years. The last meeting was held in February/March 1977. This plan has not been approved by this body.

27.104 The work programme is also reported to the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs, which meets every two years, and the Conference on the Implementation of Plans of Action for the Integration of Women in Development, which meets every three years. The last meetings of these two bodies were held in January 1977 and September/October 1977 respectively.

2. Secretariat

27.105 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Social Development Division. There were 22 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; 11 of the posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Division had the following sections as at 31 December 1977:

Professional staff

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Office of the Chief of Division	1	-	1
2. Social Policy, Planning and Research	2	-	2
3. Integrated Rural Development	4	2	6
4. Youth and Social Welfare	3	-	3
5. Training and Research Centre for Women	1	9	10
	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>
Total	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>22</u>

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

27.106 The current administrative structure became effective on 1 August 1976. It provides for four sections, whereas the proposed programme structure consists of

only the following three programme components: Integrated rural development; Youth and social welfare; and Integration of women in development. This apparent divergency, however, should present no difficulty in the formulation and implementation of the programme, since activities of the Social Policy, Planning and Research Section affect, involve and are included in all the three programmes.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganization

(a) Expected completions

27.107 The following programme elements described in paragraph 9.47 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 8/ are expected to be completed:

(i) In 1978-1979:

1.1. Social policy, planning and research

1.1 (ii), (iii), (iv), (viii), (ix).

1.2. Integrated rural development

1.2 (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi).

2. Participation of youth in national development

2.1, 2.2, 2.6, 2.8.

3. Integration of women in development

3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.10, 3.12, 3.13, 3.14, 3.15.

(ii) In 1980-1981:

1.2. Integrated rural development

1.2 (ii), (iii), (vii).

2. Participation of youth in national development

2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.7.

3. Integration of women in development

3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.6, 3.7, 3.10, 3.13, 3.14.

(b) Consequent reorganization

27.108 (i) In anticipation of the establishment of the Regional Centre for

8/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

Advanced Training and Research in Social Development, a new administrative unit will be set up in 1978 to undertake preparatory work and relations with the host Government and the Centre.

27.109 (ii) As resolved by the first Africa Regional Conference on Implementation of Plans of Action, held at Nouakchott, Mauritania, in 1977, an Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development will be established in 1978. Five subregional co-ordinating committees are also expected to be established, in conjunction with the Commission's Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) currently being established at the subregional level.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

27.110 An Inter-Divisional Working Group on Integrated Rural Development was established by administrative directive in March 1977. The Group is responsible for supervising the formulation of policies, strategies, programmes and projects in the field of integrated rural development and ensuring their due co-ordination for concerted action in implementation, as well as for evaluation of performance and the respective contributions of units of the secretariat. The Social Development Division is responsible for convening and servicing the meetings of the Group.

27.111 Co-ordination of activities is also expected to be undertaken through periodical meetings of a newly created Inter-Divisional Committee on the Least Developed Countries. The Socio-Economic Research and Planning Division is responsible for convening and servicing the meetings of the Committee.

27.112 In mid-1976, an Inter-Divisional Group on Rural Technology was established to monitor and co-ordinate the relevant programme activities of the Natural Resources Division (chairman and convener), Social Development Division, joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division and joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division.

27.113 As part of a Headquarters Regional Commissions network programme for women, linkages are being established by the provision of a Regional Adviser's post to ECA, funded from the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women. The communication channels of the network will keep ECA informed of programme policies and available resources at Headquarters level, while ensuring regular information on field programmes, needs and experiences.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

27.114 In response to ECA resolution 197 (IX), the Regional Interagency Committee on Rural Development was established on a permanent basis in 1969. It comprises regional representatives of ECA, FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). From 1978, it will meet annually.

27.115 Following a preliminary interagency meeting in September/October 1977 at Nouakchott, a formal Interagency Group is to be instituted in March 1978 at the regional level to co-ordinate the activities of the United Nations system in the area of integration of women in development.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

27.116 During the period 1980-1983, joint activities for the Division as a whole will be undertaken as follows:

(a) Review of social trends and major social development problems - with the Socio-Economic Research and Planning Division;

(b) Integrated rural development projects - as necessary, with the Inter-Divisional Working Group on Integrated Rural Development and with individual units having responsibility for agriculture, food and nutrition, rural institutions, water development, transfer of technology, small-scale industries and public administration;

(c) Social aspects of industrialization and problems raised by rapid urbanization - with the Divisions of Population, Industry and Housing, and Statistics.

27.117 In regard to the African Training and Research Centre for Women, in particular, significant joint activities will be as follows:

(a) Training and up-grading of skills of women, particularly in the management of small-scale industries and in the production and marketing of handicrafts - with the joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division;

(b) Research activities to identify produce or food crops in which women have a predominant role with a view to increasing their productivity and remuneration - with the joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division;

(c) Research on relationship between family size and family welfare - with the Population Division;

(d) Inputs of field studies on the role of women in integrated rural development projects both as contributors and as beneficiaries - with the Inter-Divisional Working Group on Integrated Rural Development;

(e) Training programmes in non-formal education for girl school dropouts - with the Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

27.118 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

27.119 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist Governments in the development and improvement of rural life and institutions, and to encourage them to adopt the multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach to their rural development programmes.

(b) Problem addressed

27.120 The contribution of the rural sector to gross domestic product in African countries is only 30 per cent, whereas it provides a livelihood for almost 90 per cent of the population of the continent. Thus it is characterized as having a low level of productivity and as being a poor producer of revenue. The lack of investment in rural areas together with a poorly conceived educational policy leads to a substantial exodus from rural areas, which aggravates unemployment in the urban areas. In order to improve the standard of living of the peasant farmer and to guarantee incentives for production and innovations, it is essential to improve his capabilities to expand output in response to dynamic demand and thus to increase his real and money incomes. A comprehensive programme aimed at research into rural socio-economic structures and further geared towards the effective utilization of the findings of this research in planning and project design is essential to correct the deficiencies of macro-planning. At the national level it will be necessary to intensify studies on ways of making innovations readily adaptable to conditions and attitudes of rural communities; on ways of harnessing traditional values and institutions with a view to promoting socio-economic change; on ways of increasing popular participation and expanding basic infrastructure and services; and on ways of improving urban-rural communications and developing rural industry and technology as appropriate for rural conditions. Work on these issues will focus on relationships between rural development and national policies and strategy, information and planning, policies for infrastructure development, improvement of administration and management systems at the local, national and regional levels.

(c) Legislative authority

27.121 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Economic Commission for Africa resolutions 197 (IX), 9/ 238 (XI) and 321 (XIII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.122 The guidelines provided by the Conferences of Ministers of ECA and by other international initiatives in the field of rural development will have constituted the basis for elaborating the multidisciplinary programme in integrated rural development.

9/ Mandate more than five years old.

27.123 The country case-studies and comparative evaluation of the policy, planning, organization and management of rural development programmes will have been completed in mid-1978 with the production of monographs which will serve as the main working paper for a regional workshop for senior policy-makers at the end of 1978. The purpose of this workshop is the exchange of experiences in the field of policy, planning, organization, administration and financing of integrated rural development programmes in the region. It is also intended to enable participants to evaluate integrated rural development projects thus far implemented within member States, in view of policy adjustments and comprehensive planning. By the end of 1979, reports or monographs will have been issued on a total of four workshop/seminars, for senior policy-makers, government technicians, experts in their individual capacities and representatives of non-governmental organizations.

27.124 The survey on methods in identification, testing, promotion and securing acceptance of improved social and material technology and innovative systems, as well as the workshop on the application of village technology, will have been integrated, for more efficiency, with the study of needs, suitability, acceptability and adaptability of village technologies, which is a component of the programme of integration of women in rural development.

27.125 The voluntary agencies' activities will have been oriented to activity through the promotion of national machinery for co-ordination of governmental and non-governmental activities, particularly in the rural areas.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.126 The guidelines of the Inter-Divisional Working Group on Integrated Rural Development, the recommendations of the Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Rural Development, and the lessons gained from the activities completed by the end of 1979 will serve as a basis for elaborating and implementing the programme of work for the biennium 1980-1981.

27.127 Studies relating to rural development projects sponsored in the region by international voluntary agencies, which entail co-operation and necessitate co-ordination of efforts, will comprise: initiating contacts with national mass media; constituting multidisciplinary interagency teams to undertake feasibility studies and carry out evaluations; considering the national rural development training needs, etc.

27.128 The survey of methods in identification and promotion of improved social and material technology will continue.

27.129 New activities (studies, pilot projects and meetings) will concern the vital problems of popular participation in rural development programmes, and the development of rural institutions for credit, co-operatives and employment. A report will be published on the study on popular participation, and the meetings on the development of rural institutions will result in the publication of monographs. The study on employment in the rural sector will also result in the production of a report. These monographs and reports are expected to provide guidelines for policy in the member States. Responsibility for these activities is allocated among various divisions within the Commission and particularly the Divisions of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Public Administration, Management and Manpower, with which work will be undertaken in close connexion.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.130 The strategy will be largely the same as during the biennium 1980-1981 with the modifications required according to experience gained between 1979 and 1981.

27.131 The activities described in the biennium 1980-1981 relating to development of rural institutions will continue, while a new activity will be launched consisting of a study of interstate institutions for rural development programmes, such as river basin and lake development schemes. Reports and monographs will be published to promote and strengthen subregional and regional co-operation.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.132 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

27.133 Objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme cannot readily be assessed; but it is expected that, by the end of 1983, the following results will be achieved, depending upon the extent of governmental support:

- (i) The integrated approach will have been adopted by an increasing number of member States in the formulation and implementation of their rural development programmes;
- (ii) Awareness of the importance of activities of voluntary agencies will have facilitated more co-ordination at the national and international levels and increased their efficiency in the planning and implementation of rural development programmes;
- (iii) Structural changes in rural development will be facilitated by a more dynamic participation of local population in projects and a concerted development of rural institutions at national and regional levels;
- (iv) The standard of living of the peasant farmer should show some signs of improvement in terms of his real and money incomes, as rural development will mean self-reliance and integration of urban and rural population in a number of African countries.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: YOUTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(a) Objective

27.134 The objective of this subprogramme, which embraces the elements of social policy, research and planning in the social sector, and family, child and youth welfare services, is to analyse social factors and problems as they relate to economic development in Africa, with a view to assessing their implications for policy planning and action in promoting social, institutional and technological change; to assist member States in strengthening their national social policies, to integrate them with national development policies, and to promote and develop

social welfare programmes; to assist member Governments in promoting and developing youth policies and programmes, particularly those aimed at increasing employment opportunities, and in promoting the co-ordination of youth organizations and associations for development; and to contribute to the Commission's "Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa" and the United Nations reports on the world social situation.

(b) Problem addressed

27.135 In their endeavours to change living standards, shift traditional values, introduce new methods and techniques of production and accelerate economic progress, African Governments are encountering many social and human problems which require better understanding and new strategies. Sociological and institutional factors are often the critical determinants of the success or failure of development programmes. Traditional and cultural mores may contribute to or put a brake on the development process. It is, therefore, necessary to acquire more empirical knowledge on these non-quantifiable factors which are critical in the design of development plans and policies that adequately reflect the social aspects as integral parts of the unified approach to development planning.

27.136 Economic development so vitally necessary in all African countries cannot be treated as an independent question divorced from its social bearings. Development of a society is a social process in which economic and non-economic elements interact with each other. Social aspects in the development process are not being accorded the priority they deserve. The disparity in income and development between urban and rural communities; insufficient or inadequate communication between urban leaders and the rural masses; lack of knowledge or will to develop on the part of the subservient rural peasant; inhibitions derived from the structure of society; and binding cultural constraints: these are some of the major constraints to development. Urgent measures are required to counteract these inhibiting effects on the economic development and the welfare of society.

27.137 Young people in the Africa region constitute more than half the total population. This fact combined with a high rate of population growth forces many African Governments to face a situation in which a growing number of young people are joining the labour market every year in search of jobs that do not exist. This phenomenon has urgent social, economic and political implications which are taxing the capacity of many African Governments. Lack of skills, lack of basic social facilities and the problems of unemployment among young people are common features of all African countries and they demand urgent action.

(c) Legislative authority

27.138 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 2460 (XXIII) of 20 December 1968, 2497 (XXIV) of 28 October 1969 and 3022 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972; Economic Commission for Africa resolutions 36 (III), 9/ 88 (V) 9/ and 170 (VIII), 9/ recommendations of the twenty-second session of the Social Development Commission, and Policy Statement of ECA on Youth Work, 1966. 9/

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.139 By the end of 1979, the problems being created by over-urbanization and rural-urban integrated development will have been somewhat addressed and guidelines will have been refashioned for the formulation of social policies to deal with the related problems. The end of 1979 should also see the establishment of the Centre for Research and Training in Social Development. A preliminary study of sociological institutions will have been undertaken which would provide the groundwork for the more in-depth study proposed for the medium-term plan period 1980-1983.

27.140 Studies on the following topics will have been completed: basic social and economic factors and infrastructures for the successful implementation of family planning programmes in rural and urban communities; the elaboration of the Africa Plan of Action for Family Welfare and Development; an evaluation of specific determinants of the Africa Plan of Action for Family Welfare and Development; and the regional symposium on family and child and the social welfare aspects of family planning and better family living.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.141 During the biennium 1980-1981, follow-up action will be taken for the full realization of the social policies and strategies formulated in 1979. Emphasis will be given to quantitative aspects of socio-economic planning. This would be undertaken with a view to establishing definitive relationships between the distribution of income, economic growth and general welfare. Such relationships would be used in the formulation of policies and strategies directed at the improvement of the standard of living of the population.

27.142 Follow-up action and implementation of recommendations of the Regional Symposium and the subregional training seminar on youth leadership will be carried out in collaboration with other United Nations agencies. Efforts will also be made to foster and encourage self-help welfare programmes and to assist Governments, acting individually or in groups, in establishing or expanding youth training institutions and welfare services, and in devoting more resources to training youth in technical skills and crafts, with a view to increasing employment opportunities. Advisory services will be rendered, on request, to member Governments on planning, organization, implementation and appraisal of national welfare programmes within the over-all development policy.

27.143 In regard to youth, a survey of youth policies, programmes and training requirements in Africa; a study of family, child and youth welfare services in Africa, and a subregional training seminar on youth leadership and development will have been completed.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.144 As a complement to the work on income inequality, studies will focus on an in-depth analysis of the positive and negative effects of existing sociological and institutional factors as critical determinants of the level of success or failure of development programmes. In this regard, an empirical study will be undertaken of the socio-economic consequences of certain natural disasters such as drought,

with a view, inter alia, to determining the relationships between the severity of such disasters and the nature and structure of existing sociological and institutional factors.

27.145 Studies, meetings, expert working groups and symposia will continue to be held to review progress in the field of social welfare as a development strategy and in the integration of youth in national development. Advisory services will continue to be rendered, on request, to Governments on promoting and developing youth policies and programmes, particularly those aimed at increasing employment opportunities.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.146 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

27.147 Following the achievements at the end of 1970, the medium-term programme as proposed is expected to go a long way towards rationalizing the policies and strategies of development by according to the social aspect of planning its critical role in over-all development planning. For example, it is expected that the much-needed body of relevant knowledge and information on the social indicators for development planning, the traditional institutions and cultural attitudes and problems of income inequality will be available as indispensable tools in the unified and integrated approach to policies of development and general welfare.

27.148 On the assumption that most of the projects will be implemented, this subprogramme should assist Governments in mitigating the social and human problems resulting from modernization of agriculture, rapid urbanization and industrialization, particularly those concerning youth, family, mother and child, the handicapped and the aged.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

27.149 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member States in improving the skills and opportunities for women as an essential human resource for development, particularly in the rural areas; to integrate women more effectively into the development effort of their respective countries; and to assist Governments in establishing national and subregional machinery in the promotion of this objective.

(b) Problem addressed

27.150 Women are not equitably represented in education, training or employment, nor do they have sufficient access to the other tools of development. This situation represents an obstacle to balanced African development which demands the full use of available human resources. For example, women's major roles in production, food processing and marketing of food, and their special role in family welfare are often overlooked. Three major problems have been identified:

- (i) Lack of machinery to undertake studies, evaluate government policies and incorporate plans and programmes for women within the national plan;
- (ii) Lack of sufficient formal or non-formal training of women, due largely to the present dearth of trainers for productive and/or income-generating skills in such subjects as agriculture, nutrition, child-care, marketing, co-operatives, handicrafts, small-scale business and village technology, and in scientific and technological fields;
- (iii) Insufficient collection and dissemination of data and information on the roles of African women.

(c) Legislative authority

27.151 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolutions 3520 (XXX) and 3523 (XXX), both of 15 December 1975; Economic and Social Council resolutions 961 F (XXXVI) 9/ of 12 July 1963; 1209 (XLII) 9/ of 29 May 1967; and 1408 (XLVI) 9/ of 5 June 1969; and Economic Commission for Africa resolution 269 (XII).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.152 By the end of 1979, a series of itinerant national training workshops for middle-level trainers and middle- and high-level government personnel in health, nutrition, improvement of rural living standards, food storage and preservation, up-grading of low-paid workers, production and marketing of handicrafts, small business organization, specific needs of women in liberation movements, project planning and implementation and other topics will have been held as requested by Governments. A number of long-term training courses for middle-level workers within existing training centres in the region will have been established: the seminars on the establishment of national machinery - indicated for representatives of Governments, national women's organizations, parastatal and private organizations - will have been held: training materials, manuals and reports on workshops, studies and seminars will have been issued and distributed, as appropriate, to trainers, government technicians and field experts. Pilot projects indicated in village technologies will have been implemented, together with socio-economic research towards their adoption and use.

27.153 The activities of the African Women's Volunteer Task Force are expected to have been enlarged; the activities of the Handicrafts and Small-Scale Industries Unit will have been initiated; the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development should be in operation as should the Committees on Women and Development of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs); the second Regional Conference on Plans of Action for the Integration of Women in Development (1979) will have been held. Also, the first Africa meeting of the Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Development will have been held.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.154 In order to achieve a more equitable access by women to the tools and rewards of development and to focus on priority projects to reach this goal, the

African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) will refine its accumulated knowledge with the advice of representatives of the region. It will undertake activities at the regional, subregional and national levels upon the advice of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development and in co-operation with the Regional Inter-Agency Committee on Women and Development. It will conduct seminars and follow-up on national machinery in approximately five countries per year and it will hold regional seminars for policy-makers to exchange experiences. It will also carry out research on agriculture, employment, non-formal education and training, indicators and the legal situation of women; and it will implement pilot projects in village technology and rural day-care. It will assist Governments in an advisory capacity on planning, programme, implementation and evaluation for the integration of women in development. ATRCW will establish a communication unit to disseminate information by preparing training materials, publishing manuals on mass and grass-roots communication, social research and other topics; it will also prepare slide-tapes and other audio-visual materials for use by trainers and media directed at women in rural areas; and act as an information clearing-house for the region on integration of women in development. The Centre will undertake training workshops in agricultural production, small-scale industries and handicrafts, village technologies and other topics as requested by Governments; it will send task-force volunteers in response to country requests and conduct long-term training in conjunction with existing centres in the region.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.155 As this biennium approaches, the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee, with its subregional committees of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs), will assist in directing the work of the African Training and Research Centre for Women, so that consideration of women in all planning and programming at regional, subregional and national levels will be well under way as an integral part of all development activities. Workshops will be expanded to train women in technological skills and techniques of the establishment of small-scale industries, combining activities of the African Women's Volunteer Task Force and the Handicrafts and Small-Scale Industries Unit. Utilization of results of agricultural research, research in village technology, and pilot projects will be likewise expanded for the benefit of seminars for national, subregional and regional planners and trainers in integrated rural development. Training workshops will be conducted on specific topics for the utility of continuing national machinery: management skills, project implementation, legislative impact, planning techniques; expert group meetings and workshops will be held for organizers of non-formal training programmes for school leavers; and pilot projects will be expanded. The third Regional Conference on Plans of Action for the Integration of Women in Development will be held (1982), stressing the relation of women to intra-African co-operation in basic small-scale industrial development and promotion of trade for export.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.156 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

27.157 The progressive accumulated result of the above activities will be to enable women to participate more effectively in the development process of their countries and of the region as a whole. Specifically the programme will accomplish this by:

- (i) Increasing the number of women earning incomes, particularly through self-employment and co-operatives;
- (ii) Increasing the efficiency of women's food production, marketing, preservation and storage, thus contributing to raising levels of food production for the region as a whole;
- (iii) Increasing the number of national mechanisms to oversee the integration of women in national development planning;
- (iv) Making available greater quantity and quality of data on women in the region for use by development planners at all levels to enable better planning for the increased participation of women in development;
- (v) Upgrading professional competence and improved management skills for trainers and planners working with rural women;
- (vi) Increasing co-ordination, more efficient use of resources and greater accessibility of member States to the United Nations system through the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee;
- (vii) Ameliorating living standards in the rural areas through greater awareness of improved technology for farm and home, nutrition and better family living.

27.158 No specific indicators can be stated at this time, in part because of the present lack of indicators of the integration of women in development. The African Training and Research Centre for Women is currently working to alleviate this defect; however, it is hoped that the base-line studies now being undertaken can be used by 1983 as a point of comparison to show specific indicators of amelioration and achievement.

PROGRAMME 3: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

27.159 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Economic Commission for Latin America which meets every two years. The last meeting was in April/May 1977. This plan has not been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

27.160 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Social Development Division. There were nine Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; three of the posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources.

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

27.161 The subprogramme "Integration of women in development" will be handled by a separate unit depending directly on the Office of the Executive Secretary, according to mandates given to ECLA at several regional meetings.

4. Expected completions

27.162 The following programme elements described in paragraph 8.55 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 10/ are expected to be completed:

(i) In 1978-1979: 1.2, 1.3, 3.1:

(ii) In 1980-1981: 1.1.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

27.163 The social development programme is co-ordinated through the Programming Office and is carried out in collaboration with other units of the secretariat, as well as with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) and the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE).

10/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

27.164 Co-ordination is mainly with the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) and the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies (CDPPP) at Headquarters in New York.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

27.165 The work under the subprogramme "Education" is co-ordinated with UNESCO and UNDP.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

27.166 Joint activities are expected with the same units mentioned in paragraph 27.163 above. In addition, co-operation is expected with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD), the Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC/ILO), UNICEF and UNDP.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

27.167 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	Regular budget	Extra- budgetary sources	Total	Regular budget	Extra- budgetary sources	Total	Regular budget	Extra- budgetary sources	Total
1. Styles of development and social change in Latin America	74	--	43	63	--	40	43	--	28
2. Integration of women in development	12	50	28	9	50	24	8	50	23
3. Extreme poverty in Central America	2	--	1	4	--	3	13	--	9
4. Social aspects of metropolitan expansion in Mexico	--	--	--	15	--	9	27	--	18
5. Education	12	50	28	9	50	24	9	50	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: STYLES OF DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Objectives

27.168 The objective of this subprogramme is to enhance, through interdisciplinary research, the understanding of styles of development, social structural changes, trends in levels and distribution of human well-being, and the interrelations between these questions and economic and political changes, and to incorporate them into the over-all development analyses of ECLA; further, to promote and co-ordinate related policy-oriented research and provide advisory services to Governments and institutions; and to advise Governments on social policy questions and on the integration of social policy within development policy and planning.

(b) Problem addressed

27.168a The Quito (1973), Chaguaramas (1975) and Guatemala (1977) appraisals stated clearly the conditions and needs for "integrated development", in terms that raise the question of the unevenness of recent development in Latin America in which substantial economic growth contrasts with the slowness of social progress for the masses. These appraisals, which reflect the findings of ECLA social development studies up to now, confirm a high degree of concern among Governments over the gap between social objectives and realities within prevailing styles of development, and indicate the needs and demands for a searching examination of these styles in relation to the past and future trends of social change.

(c) Legislative authority

27.169 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Latin America resolutions 328 (XV), 355 (XVI) and 381 (XVII) and the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year 11/ and Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development.

(d) Strategy and output

27.170 The programme proposes to analyse the range of national development styles and the social, political and economic factors that bear on their evolution, so as to develop policy alternatives and planning methodologies that will be viable within foreseeable styles of development and will help to improve the quality of social change, the distribution of income and the effectiveness of social services and to promote the elimination of extreme poverty and the broadening of participation, on terms of equality, in the different dimensions of development and social life. At the same time, social phenomena are changing rapidly, so that data and their interpretation sometimes lag behind the real trends. Therefore, a sustained effort to improve the collection and analysis of information, as well as to carry out more comprehensive and realistic appraisals of present and coming changes, is a high priority need.

11/ Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year
(United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), chap. II, sect. A.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.171 By the end of this biennium, a number of programme elements in the 1978-1979 proposed programme budget will have been completed. A new diagnosis will have been made of the social situation and trends of Latin American development with a follow-up report for submission to the ECLA regular session in 1979. Further comprehensive reports covering the fields of rural development, poverty and the integration of women in development will have been finished. Several publications are expected to have been prepared.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.171a The present programme of research will be continued, concentrating on styles of development and social change in the region and focusing and deepening the analysis of specific relevant problems and sectors. The priorities will have to be decided when the General Assembly and the ECLA session consider a possible strategy for the next United Nations development decade.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.172 No changes are expected in the general focus of work performed under this programme.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.173 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

27.174 Although no objective indicators are possible, it is expected that the impact of this subprogramme would be felt especially in the elaboration of conceptual studies which will clarify the requests for different human-oriented styles of development in relation to the real characteristics of Latin American societies and their place in the international order.

27.175 The regional community will also benefit from the elaboration of indicators, methodologies and theoretical frameworks in keeping with an integrated concept of development.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

27.176 The objective of this subprogramme is to put into practice in the region the mandates of the World Plan of Action 11/ and the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development through technical co-operation, action-oriented research and dissemination of information.

(b) Problem addressed

27.177 The Quito (1973), Chaguaramas (1975) and Guatemala (1977) appraisals stated clearly the need for research and activities regarding the situation of

women - especially those belonging to poor rural and urban population groups - and their participation in development efforts and benefits. These appraisals, which reflect the findings of social development studies by ECLA up to now as well as world-wide trends, confirm a high degree of concern among Governments over the situation of women within prevailing styles of development and indicate the need for a searching examination of the problem in relation to the past and future trends of social change.

(c) Legislative authority

27.178 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Latin America resolutions adopted at the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions; the World Plan of Action of the International Women's Year; 11/ the Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into Latin American Economic and Social Development; and General Assembly resolutions 3519 (XXX), 3520 (XXX), 3521 (XXX), 3523 (XXX), 3524 (XXX), all of 15 December 1975; and resolutions 31/133 and 31/136, both of 16 December 1976.

(d) Strategy and output

27.179 Technical assistance activities will be focused on women of poor rural or urban groups and of other marginal or highly vulnerable groups of the population. Such activities will be carried out in connexion with global or sectoral development programmes which take a multisectoral approach while providing for evaluation and continuity with national resources, paying special attention to the expansion, development or complementation of existing or planned development projects in order to include the female component. Also among the main objectives will be the execution, support and promotion of action-oriented studies and research projects through an interdisciplinary approach which will serve: (i) to identify specific problems in the countries; (ii) to determine action priorities; and (iii) to contribute to the appraisal of changes in the situation of women, the fulfilment of the recommendations of the plans of action, the preparation of proposals for putting these recommendations into practice, and the formulation, execution and appraisal of projects.

27.180 Furthermore, the dissemination of information is necessary to raise the level of awareness not only of the public in general and especially of women themselves, but also of the groups concerned with the formulation and execution of policies. In order to carry out these activities, this programme will have available the assistance of other divisions and units of ECLA in connexion with bibliographical and statistical information.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.181 By the end of this biennium a number of programme elements in the 1978-1979 programme budget will have been completed. A new diagnosis and report about the situation of women and trends in this field will have been presented to ECLA at its regular session in 1979, to the Group of Governmental Experts and to the Regional Conference on the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America. Furthermore, reports on the technical assistance programme and research, data collection and analysis activities will also have been finished. Several publications are expected to have been prepared. Each of these documents will serve as an input for the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.182 The present subprogramme will be reviewed in the light of the resolutions of the Regional and World Conferences and the priorities decided upon by the General Assembly and by the ECLA meeting in considering the next international development strategy.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.183 No changes are expected in the general focus of work performed under this subprogramme.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.184 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

27.185 This subprogramme is expected to have a substantial impact on different sectors of the population and in several fields, as stated in the objectives. It will be an important element in: (i) improving the situation of women in poor rural and urban groups and of other marginal or highly vulnerable groups of the population; (ii) including the situation of women in sectoral and global planning; (iii) increasing the knowledge of several aspects of the situation of women and identifying specific problems in this connexion; (iv) determining action priorities and preparing proposals for putting the recommendations into practice; and (v) disseminating information and raising the level of awareness of the public in general, of Governments, and especially of women themselves.

SUBPROGRAMME 3: EXTREME POVERTY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) Objective

27.186 The objective of this subprogramme is to assess the magnitude and characteristics of the population living in conditions of extreme poverty in each of the countries of the subregion, and the concentration of this segment of the population according to geographical area, economic sector and socio-economic stratum; and to provide useful elements for the design of governmental policies - global or specific - addressed to the eradication or alleviation of this problem.

(b) Problem addressed

27.187 Economic growth in the subregion seems to have been accompanied by a deterioration in the relative situation, and probably the absolute one, of the lower-income groups of the population in both the rural and urban areas. Furthermore, access to social services by this group is extremely limited; quite frequently its members are compelled to pay higher prices for their staple goods because of the characteristics of the commercialization network. In other words, besides the structural factors which condition the participation of the poor strata in the productive process, other elements reinforce this tendency, to which the proposed research will pay particular attention. This survey is intimately related

to the subprogramme included in the same work plan under the heading "Redistributive effects of public sector spending in Central America" which will assess the relative efficiency of the corresponding policies.

(c) Legislative authority

27.188 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from mandates received from the member Governments of the Commission in the international development strategy evaluations that took place in Quito, Chaguaramas and Guatemala during the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Commission. It also represents an in-depth complement to the regional study of this subject being carried out by ECLA headquarters.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.189 A better knowledge of the methodological aspects of dealing with the subject of extreme poverty as derived from the regional study carried out by ECLA headquarters on this subject will have provided the necessary background for the proposed subprogramme.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.190 The subprogramme will be divided into two phases. Phase one will concentrate on the diagnosis of the problem of extreme poverty in the subregion (1980-1981):

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.191 The second phase will deal with actual policies undertaken by the countries to deal with this problem and will suggest policy alternatives treating it in an integral manner.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.192 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

27.193 No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but it is expected that public interest in the subject will be raised and that the subprogramme will facilitate the adoption of a series of measures to alleviate the situation of this broad stratum of the population.

SUBPROGRAMME 4: SOCIAL ASPECTS OF METROPOLITAN EXPANSION IN MEXICO

(a) Objective

27.194 The objective of this subprogramme is to identify the social dimensions of problems arising from metropolitan expansion in Mexico (Valle de México, Guadalajara, Monterrey), on the basis of studies being carried out under the UNDP/Mexican Government project and further research; and to relate the analysis of Mexico's case to the situation in other parts of Latin America, particularly to that of the Central American countries which are already suffering from disorderly urban expansion.

(b) Problem addressed

27.195 In recent years, ECLA and other organizations have tried to characterize urban expansion phenomena from different points of view: agro-rural decline, internal migration, industrial progress, and the tendencies towards the concentration of incomes, products and power. The "unbalanced" economies of excessive urban agglomeration and the inherent risk to the country's long-term development are also beginning to be stressed. Although considerable progress has been made in determining motives and consequences, some important aspects of urban expansion - for example, its effects on the family unit, on craft activities, on the consumption of cultural goods, on the distribution of leisure time, etc. - have not been given preferential attention.

(c) Legislative authority

27.196 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Latin America resolution 309 (XIV). 12/

(d) Strategy and output

27.197 The proposed study will attempt to bring together hypotheses and data on the evolution and the structural components of urban expansion in Mexico which have appeared in different surveys, and identify new elements of the problem, particularly social factors (1980-1983).

(e) Expected impact

27.198 Urban and regional development are beginning to generate concern in Mexico, and there is a growing awareness that a correction of the defects in this kind of development will increase productive capacity and allow official policies more scope. In recent years, some federal and state organizations have been established or consolidated, with the aim of designing directives which may solve or diminish the pressing problems of exaggerated urban expansion. No objective indicators of the impact of this subprogramme are possible, but it is expected that ECLA, with experience gained in other national contexts and by taking into account the work which other organizations are doing in this field, could assist the relevant authorities in defining urban and regional development problems in Mexico and in putting into practice corrective measures to solve them, especially

12/ Mandate more than five years old.

those derived from an exaggerated urban experience. This initiative would also help to secure closer co-operation between ECLA and the Mexican Government.

SUBPROGRAMME 5: EDUCATION

(a) Objectives

27.199. The objective of this programme is to help formulate the bases for educational policies in the countries of the region through the exploration of various hypotheses for alternative development policies which include education and other social dimensions; and to encourage reflection on the relationship between education and society, by comparing the current prevailing trend towards educational expansion without simultaneous social development with the conceptual planning of a unified approach to the development process, in accordance with the particular conditions of each country, and by including various development styles as regards education and society.

(b) Problem addressed

27.200. The structure, operation and results of present educational systems should be analysed from the point of view of their contribution to economic and social development and to the fostering of human values. Future development alternatives for education should be studied with a description of the forms which the economic, social and cultural development of the countries and of the region as a whole could assume in the last quarter of this century. In order to bring about possible changes in international co-operation in the realm of social and educational development and to indicate priority fields and modes of action, background criteria should be supplied, thereby establishing bases for social planning which combine action involving education with that relating to other social sectors. This should provide academic centres and planning offices with criteria for research and analysis on the form which social and educational development takes in their countries, to which end study projects could be undertaken with national resources and with possible support from international agencies.

(c) Legislative authority

27.201. The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Latin America resolution 355 (XVI).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.202. By the end of 1979, studies will have been completed on industry and education in El Salvador; educational planning in Latin America; education and industrialization in Latin America; hypotheses on unequal development and rural education; rural marginality, education and multilingual situations; education and agrarian reform in Honduras; and education in the process of structural change in Ecuador.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.203. The future work programme of this UNESCO/UNDP/ECLA project will be agreed upon in March 1979 by the three institutions involved.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.204 No changes in programme strategy are foreseen in this biennium.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.205 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

27.206 It is expected that on the basis of this subprogramme, information will be provided for possible changes in international co-operation in the field of social and educational development. Such information will point out priorities and means of action. In addition, the bases will be laid for social planning which will integrate action on education with action on other social sectors; and academic centres and planning offices in countries of the region will be provided with research and analytical criteria on the situation of social and educational development in their countries, so that they may carry out studies financed by national resources, and possibly with the support of international bodies.

PROGRAMME 4: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

27.207 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission which meets every year. The last meeting was held in May 1978. This plan has been approved by this body.

2. Secretariat

27.208 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Social Development and Human Settlement Division. There were nine Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; one of the posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources.

3. Expected completions

27.209 The following programme elements described in paragraph 10.38 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 13/ are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.1, 1.3, 1.4, 2.4, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.3 and 4.4;
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 2.1, 4.1 and 4.2.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

27.210 It is expected that towards the end of the biennium 1978-1979, a committee on rural development will be established. Activities related to subprogramme 2 (Integrated rural and community development) will be co-ordinated through this committee. An ECWA working group on food security will be operational towards the end of the biennium. Activities dealing with urban and rural co-operatives and concerning food security in the region, to be carried out under subprogramme 2, will be co-ordinated through this working group. The Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and ECWA have co-ordinated policies with regard to field studies, advisory services and training programmes in the field

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

of women. The Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and ECWA have co-ordinated project proposals for women in the region.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

27.211 ECWA is a member of the Interagency Working Group on the Advancement of Women which co-ordinates women's programmes.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

27.212 Apart from significant joint activities to be undertaken with other units of the ECWA secretariat, no significant joint activities are expected at this stage with other units in the United Nations system.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes.

27.213 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979		1980-1981		1982-1983	
	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources	Regular budget sources	Extra-budgetary sources
1. Social integration and change <u>a/</u>	-	100	71	55	50	50
(a) Participation of youth	22	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Integration of women	22	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Developmental social welfare	22	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Absorptive capacity	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Integrated rural and community development <u>b/</u>	34	29	40	45	50	50
	100	100	100	100	100	100

a/ Subprogramme 1 combines, for the 1980-1983 period, the 1978-1979 subprogrammes 1, 2, 3 and 5 referred to in paragraph 10.38 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I).

b/ Subprogramme 2 was included as subprogramme 4 in paragraph 10.38 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (ibid.).

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: SOCIAL INTEGRATION AND CHANGE

(a) Objective

27.214 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist Governments in the formulation of policies and plans aiming at the acceleration of social integration and change, paying considerable attention to plans and programmes intended for integrating youth, women and disadvantaged groups in national development.

(b) Problem addressed

27.215 The potential of youth, women and disadvantaged groups has only been developed to a limited extent, due, in large part, to the absence of comprehensive policies and plans aiming at the integration and participation of youth, women and disadvantaged groups in national development. The lack of such comprehensive policies and plans aggravates problems such as unproductive employment, ineffective vocational and technical training schemes for youth and women, a narrow interpretation of services for social integration and welfare, and ineffective institutional machinery for the delivery of services to marginal, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

(c) Legislative authority

27.216 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 3517 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, paragraphs 6, 7 and 45.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.217 The biennium 1978-1979 will have witnessed efforts directed towards the compilation of surveys, studies and statistical data on the situation of youth, women and developmental social services in the region. Several studies will have been undertaken to provide sectoral national planners in the region with adequate information for subsequent assessment and identification of problem areas with regard to social integration and change. At the end of 1979, the Division should be in a position to start assessing and identifying existing impediments and social factors hindering the social integration of population groups. A regional conference on women will have been held in 1978, attended by experts and planners, and is expected to have ratified a regional plan of action. The Division will have assisted two countries in the region in the implementation of recommendations emanating from the Regional Plan of Action for Women. Also, assistance to two countries will have been provided in the establishment of national machinery responsible for programmes for women's advancement and integration in society. In addition, an assessment will have been carried out of the work programmes as well as of the organizational structure of women's organizations of two countries in the region in the light of the Regional Plan of Action, for the benefit of policy-makers in these countries. A regional seminar on developmental social services will have been held in 1979, attended by experts and social development planners in the region, to evaluate and assess social welfare requirements and resources for the social integration of population groups. Policy guidelines and

recommendations emanating from case studies, surveys and reports will have been presented to social development planners, experts and policy-makers for possible adoption.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.218 The biennium 1980-1981 will witness efforts by the Division directed towards providing two countries in the region with guidelines for developmental social services for youth and women, prepared for the government departments and policy-makers concerned. Elaborate guidelines designed to formulate policy for the active participation of youth, women and vulnerable groups will be formulated for the benefit of policy-makers. The Division will also continue identifying much-needed programmes and projects which facilitate social integration and change. Ostensibly, data collection is a necessary and continuing activity for government departments and researchers. Policy guidelines for the training of women leaders will be formulated and given consideration by expert groups for further elaboration and analysis. The guidelines will deal with methods of institutional organizations, popular participation and project planning for government departments and national women's organizations. The Division will also prepare for and participate in the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women and will consult with policy planners and experts in the region in this regard.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.219 The biennium 1982-1983 will witness efforts by the Division directed towards the translation of guidelines into action programmes in two or three countries in the region for the integration of youth, women and disadvantaged groups. The emphasis will be on the development of project proposals for possible adoption. Expert opinions will be sought regarding the development of social services for the relevant population groups. Advisory services and training programmes will be geared to the examination of policy aspects and reform of the developmental social welfare systems in two or three countries in the region.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.220 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

27.221 It is expected that one or two countries in the region will increasingly provide for and initiate programmes of action for the effective integration and active participation of youth, women and vulnerable groups in national development. The envisaged activities and output will assist one or two Governments in the region in their appraisals of social change and provide alternative solutions to problems of social integration and resource distribution. The awareness of alternative solutions is expected to lead to reform of the social service systems. Some countries are expected to have initiated reform policies in this regard towards the end of the biennium.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: INTEGRATED RURAL AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

27.222 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist Governments in the promotion of integrated rural and community development policies and plans aimed at balanced rural development; and in the proper formulation and implementation of integrated rural development schemes and the strengthening of existing rural institutions.

(b) Problem addressed

27.223 At present, Governments in the region are paying scant attention to plans and projects which would lead to comprehensive development of the rural sector and to an increase in the participation of the rural population in the development process. For the most part, rural development and community development projects in the countries of the region have been of an ad hoc or of a sectoral nature. Consequently, there is a need, not fully recognized by the countries of the region, for initiating an integrated approach to rural development which would improve the quality of life of the rural population and which necessitates the strengthening of existing rural institutions and/or the building of new ones.

(c) Legislative authority

27.224 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from General Assembly resolution 3517 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, paragraphs 6, 7 and 45.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.225 The biennium 1978-1979 will have witnessed efforts by the Division in the compilation of data on existing projects and programmes of rural and community development in the region. By the end of 1979, the Division will have undertaken surveys and studies to provide guidelines and information which will assist in formulating proposals for an integrated rural and community development policy. The data collected and surveys undertaken will have been provided to rural development experts in the region as a first phase in the assessment of rural development projects and schemes. An interagency workshop on the role of communication in integrated rural development will have been held to train government officials in the effective use of communication and its role in integrated rural development. The Division will have prepared for and participated in the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development to be convened in 1979 in Rome.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.226 This biennium will witness efforts by the Division in further data collection and identification of problem areas in the field of integrated rural and community development (for researchers and technical departments). Further studies will be undertaken on assessment of existing community and rural development schemes in one or two countries in the region (for policy-makers and government technicians). Assessment reports on the institutions, services and national machinery required for integrated rural and community development in two countries

in the region will also be undertaken (for the benefit of national planners and policy-makers). Advisory services will augment the training programmes on the role of communication in integrated rural development (for experts in the field and extension workers).

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.227 This biennium will witness efforts by the Division in further data compilation on existing rural development projects, advising agricultural ministry experts and rural development and community development experts in the assessment of existing rural institutions and training programmes. Two studies will be undertaken to analyse the available services and institutions servicing rural areas in the region. The assessments mentioned above will lead to the provision of policy guidelines for consideration by experts in the region. The policy guidelines should lead to alternative solutions, discussed by rural development planners, designed to initiate reform measures in the context of integrated rural and community development. Policy guidelines will be presented to a workshop on land reform in 1982. Further guidelines will be presented to an intergovernmental meeting on rural development scheduled for 1983.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.228 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

27.229 It is expected that some countries in the region will increasingly include and provide for an integrated approach to rural development, and it is further expected that better national (co-ordination) bodies will be established for concerted action for effective integrated rural development projects.

PROGRAMME 5: ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

27.230 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission which meets every year. The last meeting was held in March 1978. This plan was approved by that body. Substantive review in detail of the work programme in this area is done by the Committee on Social Development which meets every three years. The last meeting was held in 1975.

2. Secretariat

27.231 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is composed of three sections within the Division of Population and Social Affairs in which there were eight Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; two of the posts were funded from extrabudgetary sources. It is to be noted that the Division Chief is also responsible for the programme on population. For convenience of presentation only, the post is shown under this programme. The part of the Division responsible for this programme had the following sections as at 31 December 1977:

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
1. Division Chief	1	-	1
2. Social Welfare Section	2	1	3
3. Youth Development Section	2	-	2
4. Human and Community Resources Development Section	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>

3. Divergencies between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

27.232 As a result of the merging in early 1977 of the Population Division and the Social Development Division to form the new Division of Population and Social

Affairs, this Division is responsible for two medium-term plan programmes, programme (xvii) on population, and programme (xxi) on social development and humanitarian affairs. There is some divergence between the current administrative and organizational structure of the Division and the proposed programme structure. However, this will not pose any serious difficulty in project formulation and implementation.

4. Expected completions

27.233 The following programme elements described in paragraph 7.74 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 ^{14/} are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1 (i), 1 (ii), 1 (viii), 1 (ix), 1 (xii), 2 (i), 2 (ii), 2 (vi) (a) and 2 (vii);
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1 (iii), 1 (v), 1 (vii), 1 (x) and 2 (iii) (b).

5. Other organizational matters

27.234 Consequent upon the merger of the former Population and Social Development Divisions into the new Division of Population and Social Affairs, effective 1 January 1977, attempts are being made to develop gradually a divisional programme of work in which population and social development components are as closely interrelated as possible and made mutually supportive. Some structural reorganization of the Division will be needed to ensure effective programme formulation and implementation. A beginning has been made to expand the work of the population clearing-house and information activities to include social development. Action-research activities in both population and social development will be strengthened.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

27.235 A number of programme elements are part of the integrated rural development programme of the secretariat. An interdivisional task force is co-ordinating all divisional activities related to rural development, which is one of the high priority programmes of ESCAP. Essential training activities are now being undertaken by the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific (Manila) and the Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development (Teheran). Any research and surveys undertaken or projects planned having training implications will have to be closely co-ordinated with those Centres.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

27.236 Proposed activities of the Division and of regional offices of the agencies and bodies of the United Nations system in the fields of population and social

^{14/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

development are discussed and reviewed periodically in meetings convened by the ESCAP secretariat. The youth activities of the secretariat are co-ordinated by the ACC Interagency Task Force on Youth Programmes. The women's activities of the secretariat, particularly relating to the implementation of the Regional Five-Year Action Programme for the Integration of Women in the Development Process, are part of the Joint Interorganization Programme for the United Nations Decade for Women.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

27.237 The Division will continue to be responsible for providing substantive support to UNICEF in the development of UNICEF-assisted country-based social services projects. As far as possible the regional resources of the United Nations agencies (UNESCO, ILO, FAO and WHO) will be tapped for the implementation of projects relating to the integration of women in development. Joint projects will also be undertaken. In addition, there will be continuous mutual consultation and exchange of information between the secretariat and the agencies on continuing projects. The establishment of an informal regional interagency co-ordinating mechanism for programmes on population and social development will be explored.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

27.238 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u>	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extra- budget- ary sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Popular participation	66	50	58	50	65	58	50	65	58
2. Social welfare	34	50	42	50	35	42	50	35	42
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: POPULAR PARTICIPATION

(a) Objective

27.239 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member countries in applying practical methods of planning from below and developing appropriate institutional

support to enable the low-income strata to participate more effectively in development, especially in rural areas, and to enable women and youth to participate more effectively in national development, through governmental policies and programmes as well as activities of non-governmental organizations.

(b) Problem addressed

27.240 There is increasing concern that the benefits of development have not trickled down to the masses of low-income people, including the small farmers and landless labourers as well as the rapidly growing urban population in slums and squatter settlements. Effective strategies are needed to promote institutional reforms at the grass-roots level to enable the people to play a more active role in local development and to benefit from it.

27.241 It is also increasingly recognized that women could play a more dynamic role in national development. Social, economic, legal and cultural impediments need to be removed, and improved education and employment must be provided to bring them to a state of equality. The younger generation also represents a tremendous potential for development, and its initiative and energy need to be channelled towards more positive ends. In addition, problems related to the aged population are increasingly being faced by the more developed countries in the region and some efforts need to be made to provide for the welfare and protection of these people and to utilize their potential for making constructive contributions to development and maintaining a suitable role in society.

(c) Legislative authority

27.242 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from General Assembly resolution 2497 (XXIV) of 28 October 1969, Economic and Social Council resolutions 1407 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969 and 1727 (LIII) of 28 July 1972, and the thirty-fourth session of the Commission, 1978.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.243 It is expected that by the end of 1979 guidelines for planning and programming approaches and methodologies for local/rural development, as well as manuals for training leaders and cadres among youth and women, will have been produced and disseminated; new approaches will have been implemented in mobilizing youth for national development; activities in the field of integration of women in the development process will have been firmly established and increasingly beneficial use will have been made of the resources available in the United Nations system for that purpose; a regional consultation will have taken place in 1979 in preparation for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in 1980.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.244 Advisory services to member Governments to strengthen local planning from below, and more effective participation of the people in the planning process, both in rural and urban areas, will be continued. Assistance will also be given in testing relevant approaches and techniques through pilot projects and workshops. Reports of these projects will be exchanged for their mutual benefit among the regional countries concerned. In view of the serious problem of drug addiction

among the youth population in many countries, a multiphase regional project on youth and drug abuse will be initiated and developed in co-operation with the United Nations Drug Abuse Control Fund (UNDAF). Regional training workshops for youth leaders and workers will be continued in co-operation with the United Nations Volunteers programme. The primary emphasis will be on development of rural institutions, education of rural youth in population and family planning matters, appropriate agricultural training, environment preservation and protection, etc. Extrabudgetary resources for funding these activities will be sought, both from private sources (foundations) and donor Governments.

27.245 The implementation of the regional Five-Year Action Programme for the integration of Women in the Development Process will be continued in co-operation with the Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development. Special emphasis will be given to technical co-operation activities at subregional and national levels. The activities will include the production of training and operational manuals. Priority will be given to strengthening women's organizations at the local level, forming national multidisciplinary mobile training teams of women, training in project planning and management, strengthening the role of women's organizations in promotional work in family planning programmes, particularly in the rural areas, and providing advisory services to Governments, upon request, for strengthening national policies and machinery. In respect to the aging, the emphasis will be on the collection and dissemination of information in the region and on comparative studies on the impact of development on the status and conditions of the aged population. Subject to the availability of resources, advisory services will be extended to countries for planning and implementing programmes for the aged as a part of the development process.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.246 It is expected that the work undertaken during 1980-1981 will continue during this biennium. Special emphasis will be given to the formulation and implementation of projects, both regional and subregional - using resources available - with the co-operating developing countries, on the basis of technical co-operation among developing countries. In-depth evaluation of selected programmes and projects will also be undertaken, with a view to determining their real impact on development policies relating to the participation of the people and the integration of women and youth in the development process.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.247 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

27.248 Provided extrabudgetary resources can be tapped for undertaking the proposed activities during the biennium 1980-1981, at least two training and operational manuals each in popular participation, the integration of women and the integration of youth in development are expected to be completed by the end of 1982 or the beginning of 1983 and disseminated throughout the region. Several analytical studies and reports on local planning and on techniques and approaches relating to the participation of the people in the development process are expected to be used as a basis for curriculum development for the training of field-level workers, leaders

and volunteers by the national training institutions concerned with rural and community development. It is expected that by the end of 1983 the majority of countries in the region will already have in operation one or two action-oriented projects for the integration of women in the development process, and the information and experience gained from these projects will be systematically exchanged among the countries concerned. A growing number of countries should possess a stated national policy on women and national plans of action for the integration of women in the development process.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: SOCIAL WELFARE

(a) Objective

27.249 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member countries in developing effective social welfare policies and programme systems, including manpower planning and training, so as to ensure that the poorer sections of the population in both rural and urban areas can gain access to adequate social services and be supplied with the basic necessities of life.

(b) Problem addressed

27.250 It is increasingly recognized that planned development has not directly benefited the masses of low-income people. In most countries, social welfare services are still concentrated in the urban areas and seldom reach those who are in real need of those services. Special strategies need to be developed, therefore to involve people in the planning, programming and delivery of services in the rural areas. Special attention will be given to the training of the required personnel, both at the planning and policy-making level and at the grass-roots level of operation. A continuous reassessment of policies and strategies in the social development field in general and the social welfare field in particular is also necessary in the context of the changing social situation. There is also an urgent need to improve the quantitative and qualitative data base for policy making in social development.

(c) Legislative authority

27.251 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Economic and Social Council resolution 1406 (XLVI) of 5 June 1969, and the thirty-fourth session of the Commission, 1978.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

27.252 Preparatory work for the Second Regional Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare and Social Development, to be held in 1980, will have been completed, including the convening of an Expert Preparatory Meeting on Social Welfare in the Context of Social Development. Substantial progress will already have been made in developing guidelines for minimum standards and delivery systems for community-based social services, including the promotion of improved methods of local welfare planning as part of a local integrated development scheme with community participation.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

27.253 Action-oriented research for analysing bottle-necks preventing the achievement of minimum standards and comparative studies on delivery systems applicable, for instance, to land-locked or island countries, backward regions, regions populated by minorities (hill tribes, etc.) will be given special emphasis in continuation of the work already accomplished during 1978-1979. Similar studies may also be attempted in selected countries with centrally planned economies, such as a study tour of selected communes in China. The Second Regional Conference of Ministers Responsible for Social Welfare and Social Development is expected to recommend new directions in social welfare and social development policies to be pursued during the third United Nations development decade and fresh mandates regarding desirable short-term and long-term programmes for the region. Technical assistance will be emphasized to assist senior government personnel in acquiring knowledge and skills to integrate population policies into over-all social development policies, including the contribution of social welfare to family planning programmes. An exchange programme in social development with a view to promoting technical co-operation among developing countries will be launched. It will be started on a subregional level and gradually expanded to cover the whole region by 1985. Initially, financial support will be solicited from donor countries. The programme will promote the exchange of teachers and trainers, opening up national training resources for regional trainees, undertaking joint research and inviting the participation of representatives of neighbouring countries in national workshops and technical meetings on subjects of common interest.

27.254 Efforts to modify training methods and approaches to strengthen the contribution of social work to rural development and to adapt it to changing socio-economic and political conditions will be continued. Studies will be undertaken on methods, scope and content of social welfare training in the socialist countries. Assistance to the land-locked and least developed of the developing countries in the training of cadres for front-line personnel in social welfare, community development co-operatives, local government and welfare programmes for women and youth, will be intensified. These training activities will be undertaken by the secretariat jointly with the Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

27.255 In 1982-1983, major priority will be given to: (a) strengthening the capacity of national training institutions, including schools of social work, to train front-line cadres for rural development, through training of trainers; (b) improving the machinery and capacity for the expansion and delivery of the basic minimum social services to the rural population; and (c) assessing the results of the exchange programme in social development, with a view to introducing modifications and improvements before extending it to other subregions. National meetings, training courses and consultancy services will be emphasized.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

27.256 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

27.257 It is expected that as the result of technical co-operation activities during 1980-1983, member countries will take further steps, as a matter of policy, in giving priority and allocating sufficient funds and resources to programmes aimed at strengthening the developmental and preventive functions of social work and social welfare as an integral part of development, with particular emphasis on the provision of direct benefits to the lower-income strata of the community. Training of front-line cadres in development projects in rural areas is expected to be improved, and it is hoped that schools of social work, in co-operation with the national training institutions, will continue to assume a leading role in revising and improving curricula for the training of personnel for social welfare developmental functions. Non-governmental organizations active in the above fields will also be drawn in to assume greater pioneering roles in testing new concepts, approaches and methodologies of development-oriented social welfare.

CHAPTER 28*

MAJOR PROGRAMMES UNIQUE TO THE REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

I. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

PROGRAMME 1: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

28.1 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed, at the regional level, by the Technical Committee of Experts, the Executive Committee and the Council of Ministers. The Technical Committee and the Council of Ministers meet every two years and the last meeting took place in February/March 1977. The Executive Committee meets at least once a year and the last meeting took place in October 1977. This plan has not been approved by these bodies.

28.2 At the subregional level the programme is reviewed by subregional Committees of Experts and Councils of Ministers which are the supervisory organs of the ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs). The Committees of Experts and Councils of Ministers of the MULPOCs meet annually. The supervisory organs for the eastern and southern African MULPOCs met in October/November 1977. The supervisory organs for the Central Africa I (Gisenyi) MULPOC met in October 1977. The supervisory organs for the Central Africa II (Yaoundé), North African and West African MULPOCs met in February, March and May 1978, respectively. The chairmen of the MULPOC Councils of Ministers are members of the ECA Executive Committee.

2. Secretariat

28.3 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Economic Co-operation Office. There were 11 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; two posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources. The Office has no units, but each staff member has functional responsibilities in relation to specific substantive divisions/units of ECA, and the ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres. In addition, there were 25 Professional staff members in the five Multinational Programming and Operational Centres; 24 posts were supported from extrabudgetary sources.

<u>Organizational unit</u>	<u>Professional staff</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Regular budget</u>	<u>Extrabudgetary sources</u>	
1. Economic Co-operation Office	9	2	11
2. Lusaka MULPOC	-	8	8
3. Niamey MULPOC	1	5	6
4. Yaoundé MULPOC	-	5	5
5. Gisenyi MULPOC	-	3	3
6. Tangiers Subregional Office	-	3	3
Total	10	26	36

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/6 (Part 28).

3. Expected completions

28.4 The following programme elements described in paragraph 9.7 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 1/ are expected to be completed:

(a) In 1978-1979: 1.1, 1.8, 1.10, 1.12, 1.15, 1.18, 2.2, 2.5;

(b) In 1980-1981: 1.4, 1.5, 1.7, 1.11, 1.17.

4. Other organizational matters

28.5 The staff of the Office will be assigned specific subject areas in accordance with changing priorities of the MULPOCs. In addition, some staff members will be assigned responsibilities in the field of economic co-operation between the African region and other developing countries, Afro-Arab co-operation, and institution building and policy matters.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

28.6 The Economic Co-operation Office co-operates very closely with all ECA substantive divisions on the identification and implementation of specific projects within the framework of the MULPOC. Co-operation arrangements have been agreed upon between ECA and ECLA, and ECA and ECWA pursuant to ECA resolutions 301 (XIII) and 302 (XIII) adopted by the fourth conference of Ministers and thirteenth session of the Commission. Consultations have been initiated to identify specific areas of possible co-operation between ECA and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, and the Economic Commission for Europe.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

28.7 Co-ordination of subprogrammes exists with UNIDO for projects on industry; with FAO for projects on agriculture; with UNESCO and ILO for projects on manpower; with UNCTAD on trade problems; and with other regional commissions on co-operation between Africa and other developing regions. The UNDP and specialized agencies of the United Nations will be requested to provide additional input for the implementation of programmes and projects.

28.8 To facilitate co-ordination within the United Nations system, all specialized agencies are invited to the annual meetings of the policy organs of the MULPOCs. It is envisaged that the implementation of the MULPOC projects will be the joint responsibility of all members of the United Nations system.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

28.9 Joint activities are expected with appropriate units within the following

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

divisions: International Trade and Finance Division; ECA/FAO Agriculture Division; ECA/UNIDO Industry Division; Transport, Communications and Tourism Division; Natural Resources Division; Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division; Social Development Division; and the Technical Assistance Co-ordination and Operations Office (TACOO).

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

28.10 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	Regular budget	Extra- budget- source	Total	Regular budget	Extra- budget- source	Total	Regular budget	Extra- budget- source	Total
1. Policies and institutions	20	4	24	20	4	24	20	5	25
2. Projects	80	96	76	80	96	76	80	95	75
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS

(a) Objectives

28.11 The objective of this subprogramme is to provide assistance to African countries and to intergovernmental organizations in the identification and programming of multinational programmes and projects, and to identify possible areas of co-operation between Africa and other developing regions.

(b) Problems addressed

28.12 Of the 49 independent African countries, only two have populations of over 30 million; more than half have populations of five million or less. Not only do most countries have small populations, but compared with the populations in almost any part of the world the African people have very low per capita incomes. Moreover, national markets are fragmented and dominated by subsistence output. This imposes a major constraint on the creation of viable productive units. In the majority of countries the productivity of the agricultural sector is low and its contribution to gross domestic product is only around 30 per cent. Hence the majority of countries are dependent on food imports, and the agricultural sector, which is the source of living for about 90 per cent of the population, is not providing the necessary stimulant to the rest of the economy.

28.13 The limited potential in terms of growth and development arising from small and fragmented national markets makes economic co-operation imperative. But efforts towards creating effective co-operative arrangements are hampered by inward-oriented national policies and institutional deficiencies, by failure to identify collectively specific multinational projects and to appreciate fully the direct and indirect benefits which will accrue to all countries promoting such co-operative projects and programmes, and by dependence on foreign technology and investment with consequent centrifugal influences on economic policies and strategies.

28.14 The failure to reorient national economies and internalize co-operation at the national level and the consequent slow progress towards achieving effective multinational co-operative arrangements make meaningful co-operation between Africa and other developing regions difficult.

(c) Legislative authority

28.15 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Africa resolutions 221 (XI), 246 (XL), 256 (XII), 296 (XIII) and 311 (XIII), and General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII).

(d) Strategy and output

28.16 The ultimate objective is to create subregional common markets as a first step towards a regional common market, and within the framework of African co-operation to promote co-operation between the African region and other developing regions. To achieve this objective the activities of ECA consist of: convening meetings at subregional levels for the creation of operational centres and the establishment of their policy and supervisory organs; establishment of multinational priority projects for such centres; mobilization of resources for the implementation of priority projects; provision of assistance to intergovernmental organizations in critical development areas; undertaking research to identify possible areas of co-operation among existing intergovernmental organizations; and identification of areas of co-operation between Africa and other developing regions.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

28.17 By the end of 1979, the creation of ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) and establishment of their priority projects and programmes will have been completed. Assistance to intergovernmental organizations in critical development areas as well as consultations and studies towards rationalizing their programmes will continue.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

28.18 Taking account of the fact that economic co-operation and integration cannot be achieved in a short period of time, all the parties concerned will still need to initiate and maintain a continuing dialogue and negotiations on the best ways to advance economic co-operation and integration in the region. Co-operative undertakings leading towards the creation of subregional common markets will continue to be promoted. It is hoped that mechanisms for the creation of subregional preferential trade areas, including clearing-house and payments

arrangements, will have been established. Identification and implementation of projects and co-operative arrangements between Africa and other developing regions will be provided on a continuing basis.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

28.19 During this period the Economic Co-operation Office will continue to act as a catalytic agent to strengthen subregional and regional economic groupings and institutions in the area. It will also help Governments prepare new integrated development schemes and assess the performance of those already in place.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

28.20 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

28.21 It is expected that during the period of the plan the ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres will become effective instruments for the promotion of programmes directed towards the creation of subregional common markets. Concrete results are further expected in two areas: (a) the rationalization of the activities of intergovernmental organizations, and (b) the gradual integration of the smaller or limited sectoral intergovernmental organizations into multipurpose larger co-operative arrangements oriented to much higher degrees of formal subregional economic integration.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: PROJECTS

(a) Objectives

28.22 The objective of this subprogramme is: (a) to co-ordinate and rationalize the activities of intergovernmental organizations and to promote co-operation between the African region and other developing regions within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries and economic co-operation among developing countries, and (b) to identify and promote the implementation of specific projects within the group of countries served by each ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centre and between groups of countries served by two or more Operational Centres.

(b) Problems addressed

28.23 There are political, economic and financial obstacles to identification and implementation of multinational projects. Because of the inward-orientation of countries, national development plans are not yet co-ordinated on a multinational basis or related to subregional and regional programmes. Moreover, the countries have not yet internalized economic co-operation in their national socio-economic policies. There is also an apparent lack of firm political commitment to make decisions on the implementation of multinational projects and programmes and to provide sustained moral and material support to multinational institutions created to promote co-operation. These problems are partly responsible for the slow progress in implementing multinational projects and for some of the setbacks encountered by some co-operative institutions.

28.24 Another major constraint in the identification and implementation of multinational projects is inadequacy of resources. Taking into account the limits on resources for each Operational Centre, particular attention has to be paid to programme timing, in such a way that only a limited number of key projects are selected for implementation during and within the plan period, in the light of problem areas identified by the intergovernmental organizations of each Operational Centre. However, programme timing necessitated by inadequacy of resources should not detract from the fact that structural transformation is an intersectoral process in which all projects and sectors are linked, though some key sectors and projects selected for immediate implementation may play a leading role for a time. Therefore, in pursuance of the goal of long-term structural transformation, recognition of interrelationships between sectors and projects and their effects should form the main criterion for establishing priority projects during the period of the plan.

(c) Legislative authority

28.25 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Africa resolutions 241 (XI), 296 (XIII) and 311 (XIII); decisions on specific priority projects taken by the meetings of Councils of Ministers of the ECA Multinational Programming and Operational Centres; Economic and Social Council resolution 1552 (XLIX); and General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV).

(d) Strategy and output

28.26 The focus is on co-ordination of programmes of existing multinational intergovernmental economic organizations in the African region and rationalization of their operations in such a way that neighbouring organizations with identical or similar projects can join forces in their implementation with a view to progressive integration of the limited sectoral groupings into larger multipurpose groupings. Concurrently, co-operative arrangements in Africa and similar organizations in other developing regions will be promoted by formulating joint projects and schemes of mutual assistance in mobilization of resources and in manpower development.

28.27 The staff of each Operational Centre is expected to produce technical reports at appropriate stages in the implementation of each project activity. Where necessary, appropriate mechanisms (sectoral committees, intergovernmental commissions, intergovernmental negotiation committees, etc.) will be established to monitor the implementation of each project and assist in finding solutions to problems which may arise. The team of experts in each centre will implement the projects on an interdisciplinary basis.

28.28 The areas which form the core of the work programmes of the ECA Operational Centres and within which specific projects have been identified are:

(a) Agriculture and rural development: assistance in devising broad-based multinational programmes of socio-economic engineering through integration into one coherent programme of projects in crop production; livestock production; processing of agricultural commodities; water-resource development; credit schemes; provision of better seeds, fertilizers and equipment; storage facilities; health; education and research.

(b) Industry: assistance in co-ordination of industrial policies and strategies within the group of countries served by each Operational Centre and between groups of countries served by neighbouring centres, with a view to recommending measures for minimizing duplication of industrial plants among neighbouring countries and for promoting multinational basic and strategic industries.

(c) Transport and telecommunications: assistance in measures directed towards the completion of the Trans-African Highways Project and construction of feeder roads; assistance in the preparation and implementation of programmes for the creation of integrated transport services including roads, railways, shipping and air transport; and standardization of technical parameters and removal of physical and institutional barriers.

(d) Trade: assistance in promoting intra-African trade within each grouping of countries served by an operational centre and between subgroupings; assistance in creating clearing-house and payments arrangements as well as preferential trade areas as a step towards the establishment of subregional common markets.

(e) Manpower: assistance in promoting intercountry specialization in the training of scientists, technologists and artisans; and establishment at the country level of manpower planning agencies; assistance in promoting indigenous consultancy services.

(f) Natural resources: assistance in the identification and exploration of natural resources including minerals and energy, and in promoting co-ordinated multinational programmes for the exploitation and utilization of natural resources for development purposes; assistance in promoting multinational research and training institutions in the field of natural resources; advice on legislation and other measures directed towards achieving full sovereignty over natural resources by African countries. In executing this programme ECA will co-operate with ECLA, ESCAP, ECWA and ECE.

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

28.29 It is envisaged that policy decisions will have been taken for the co-ordination of programmes of intergovernmental organizations in West Africa, Central Africa and North Africa; and agreement will have been reached on the implementation of projects between Africa and other developing regions. By 1979, it is expected that all the ECA Operational Centres will be implementing specific priority projects in agriculture, energy, industry, transport, manpower and trade. It is envisaged that preferential trade areas will have been established in at least three subregions, integrated rural development schemes established in a number of project areas, machinery created for intercountry specialization in training of manpower, multinational shipping lines and freight booking centres established, and feasibility studies completed on some basic industries.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

28.30 During this biennium, progress will be made towards the consolidation of the preferential trade area and the clearing-house arrangements proposed for east and southern Africa, Central Africa (Great Lakes Community countries), and Central African countries served by the Yaoundé-based Operational Centre. It is also hoped that transport, agriculture, energy, manpower and industrial projects will be completed.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

28.31 Programmes initiated in 1978-1979 in the fields of agriculture, trade, industry, manpower development, transport and natural resources are expected to continue. Progress towards creation of subregional common markets should be consolidated.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

28.32 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

28.33 There will emerge an increasing number of co-operative ventures in which African countries will pool financial, human and technical resources towards the creation of subregional common markets and the achievement of self-sustaining development. It is expected that the least developed countries of the continent will benefit greatly from improvements in the fields of natural resources, agriculture, transport, industry and training facilities.

PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

28.34 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) which meets every year. The last meeting was in April 1978. This plan has not been reviewed by this body but it is based on the annual work programme approved at the third session of CDCC in April 1978.

2. Secretariat

28.35 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the ECLA office in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. There were 12 Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; none of the posts was supported from extrabudgetary sources. 2/

3. Expected completions

28.36 While a number of specific studies are expected to be completed under the programme elements relating to the Caribbean region described in paragraphs 8.12, 8.28, 8.36, 8.42, 8.55, 8.59 and 8.64 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979, 3/ the programme elements themselves are intended to continue during the 1980-1981 biennium.

2/ Some of the work months indicated under this programme are also shown under other programmes supported by the Port-of-Spain office, for example, the statistics programme.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2), vol. I.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

28.37 Co-ordination is carried out through an annual interagency meeting on the implementation of the work programme approved at the yearly session of CDCC, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Sub-Committees on Statistics and the Caribbean Information System.

2. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

28.38 Joint activities are expected with all divisions/offices of ECLA, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the Secretariat, UNDP, UNIDO, UNCTAD, UNESCO, ILO, FAO, WHO, ITU, UPU and ICAO.

C. Subprogramme narrative

SUBPROGRAMME: ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND INTEGRATION IN THE CARIBBEAN

(a) Objective

28.39 The objective of the subprogramme is to assist the member countries of the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC) to formulate policies and promote activities aimed at advancing Caribbean economic integration and furthering their development through mutual co-operation.

(b) Problems addressed

28.40 The Caribbean countries share special historical, geographical and cultural conditions and similar inherited economic structures and problems. The importance of economic co-operation and integration as one means of achieving economic and social progress in the area has, therefore, been officially recognized. In some areas of economic and social development, a wealth of experience and capabilities has been accumulated by countries of the subregion that should be more widely and systematically exchanged. In other areas the needs exceed the resources of any individual country and can only be met through collective actions and a pooling of resources. Also, a great deal of experience in measures of economic co-operation and integration has been accumulated within the subregion by the Caribbean Economic Community (CARICOM), which should be utilized for the benefit of the subregion as a whole. Mutual benefits would also be derived from fostering co-operation between the member countries of CDCC and other integration schemes (chiefly the Andean Group and the Central American Common Market) existing in neighbouring countries.

28.41 Progress in economic integration requires a continuing and in-depth exploration of complementarities between and common interests of the countries concerned. Experience gained so far in the Caribbean area shows that real advances in this direction can be achieved only if full account is taken of the interests of the countries concerned as perceived by them.

28.42 A programme of economic co-operation and integration among the CDCC countries must therefore address two interrelated sets of problems: (a) the difficulties which stand in the way of a greater measure of economic integration and the formulation of appropriate measures to resolve such difficulties; and (b) the underlying development problems the solution of which requires co-operative actions.

(c) Legislative authority

28.43 The legislative authority for this subprogramme derives from Economic Commission for Latin America resolution 358 (XVI) establishing the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee (CDCC).

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

28.44 By the end of 1979 action will have been initiated in most of the areas covered by the CDCC work programme, as adopted by the Committee at its first session in 1975 and subsequently elaborated at its second and third sessions in 1977 and 1978. Activities that will have received special emphasis are the identification of areas where co-operative or joint action would be beneficial, the definition of limits and conditions for such co-operation, the strengthening of the necessary institutional mechanisms for policy co-ordination and the exchange of methodological and technological information within the subregion. These include, inter alia, the establishment of the Caribbean Documentation Centre, the Council for Economic and Social Development, and the Council for Science and Technology.

(ii) Bienniums 1980-1981 and 1982-1983

28.45 It is envisaged that by 1980 CDCC will have entered a new and more operationally oriented phase in its work. The expanded information support required for such phase will be provided by the Documentation Centre. Similarly, assistance to the Committee in the development of specific action programmes and in priority setting within identified areas of primary importance in the process of economic integration will require expanded support and expertise in programming, planning and co-ordination techniques. Finally, expanded support and expertise in economic analysis will be required for the study of economic linkages between CARICOM members and other members of CDCC and the exploration of linkages between CDCC and other integration schemes in the ECLA region.

28.46 Output will include: (a) studies on the compatibility of national and regional programmes (formulation, programming and financing); (b) reviews, in co-operation with the organizations concerned, of input and activities by the United Nations and other organizations, including activities of UNDP in the context of the country programming exercise, with a view to better informing member States of the actual and potential contribution of these organizations and to achieving a better utilization of their capacities in support of development co-operation and economic integration; (c) systematic analyses, in co-operation with UNDP and other interested bodies at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, of opportunities and potentials for technical assistance among the countries of the Caribbean subregion; (d) over-all reviews of external assistance flows and

requirements for the subregion as a whole, complementing such exercises at the level of individual countries, with a view to strengthening the impact of such assistance on the development of the subregion and increasing its total flow, as required; (e) studies on the possibilities and implications of forms of association between CARICOM and other participating countries of CDCC; (f) studies on the possibilities and implications of closer co-operation with other integration movements in the Latin American region, expanding studies in progress by ECLA on the Central American Common Market and the Andean Group, and including comparative studies on experiences of potential mutual benefit; (g) feasibility studies on the possibilities and benefits for the Caribbean countries of participation in broader co-operative activities within the Latin American Economic Organization; the aim, as stated in the Constituent Declaration of CDCC, inter alia, being the facilitation of more complete identification of the positions and interests of the countries of the Caribbean with the rest of Latin America.

(e) Expected impact

28.47 These activities are expected to result in greater horizontal co-operation, the expansion of projects in progress to include countries not previously covered, the use of expertise and experience from member countries in regional projects, and the strengthening of the coherence of input by United Nations organizations, including the feasibility of a uniform criterion for the definition of the subregion by the various United Nations agencies. These measures are in turn intended to support and promote concerted policies for the optimum utilization of the available resources of the subregion and the strengthening of subregional solidarity and economic co-operation.

II. EDUCATION, TRAINING, LABOUR, MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

PROGRAMME 1: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

28.48 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the ECA Technical Committee of Experts and the Conference of Ministers, which meet every two years. The last meetings of the Committee and the Conference were held in February 1977. This plan has not been approved by these bodies.

2. Secretariat

28.49 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Public Administration, Management and Manpower Division. For this programme, there were eight Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977; one post was supported from extrabudgetary sources.

3. Divergence between current administrative structure and proposed programme structure

28.50 The combining for administrative convenience of an operational training subprogramme and a largely research-oriented manpower subprogramme under one chief of section has caused the manpower subprogramme to remain under-developed and lacking in adequate programme leadership. As the training programme would considerably expand during the medium-term plan period, a restructuring of the administrative arrangement would need to reflect the requirements for programme effectiveness.

4. Expected completions and consequent reorganizations

(a) Expected completions

28.51 The following programme elements described in paragraphs 9.18 to 9.20 and 9.29 to 9.31 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 ^{4/} are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.10, 1.12, 2.4, 2.6, 3.1, 3.3 and 3.4 (from 9.19). 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 1.8 (from 9.30);
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 1.2, 1.11 and 1.13 (from 9.19). 1.1 (ii), 1.7, 1.9 and 1.10 (from 9.30)..

(b) Consequent reorganization

28.52 It is proposed to have the programme administered under two interdependent units, as was the situation prior to 1976, with separate chiefs of section in order to ensure adequate attention to manpower planning and policy and employment.

^{4/} Ibid.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

28.53 In training matters, activities under the programme are co-ordinated through Inter-Divisional Committees on: (i) Training and Fellowships; (ii) Integrated Rural Development; and (iii) the Least Developed Countries. Ad hoc co-ordination of manpower and training projects involving other ECA Divisions and Offices is effected through the Office of Chief of Division.

2. Formal co-ordination within the United Nations system

28.54 An ECA/UNESCO Joint Staff Meeting has operated for some years. Currently, both organizations are working on a formal agreement which will lead to joint programming, the use of task forces for specific joint projects, and the eventual formation of a joint unit. No formal arrangement has so far been made with ILO. Collaboration with UNITAR and other agencies is ad hoc. Formal co-ordination arrangements have been established with the African Centre for Training and Research in Development Administration, which is supported by UNDP.

3. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

28.55 Joint activities are expected with appropriate units within all the substantive divisions and the secretariat, in particular the Divisions of Industry, International Trade, Natural Resources and Social Development; as well as the Economic Co-operation Office and the Technical Assistance Co-ordination and Operations Office.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

28.56 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

(Percentage)

Subprogramme	1978-1979			1980-1981			1982-1983		
	Regu- lar budget	Extra- budge- tary source	Total	Regu- lar budget	Extra- budge- tary source	Total	Regu- lar budget	Extra- budge- tary source	Total
1. Education and training for development	58	100	62	62	60	62	62	60	62
2. Manpower and employment planning and policies	42	-	38	38	40	38	38	40	38
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

D. Subprogramme narratives

SUBPROGRAMME 1: EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR DEVELOPMENT

(a) Objective

28.57 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member States in developing adequate and effective capability for local manpower training for economic and social development; to bring about reappraisal and subsequent development of appropriate educational and training policies and programmes, including administrative arrangements for the effective promotion, co-ordination and funding of training; to foster intra-African co-operation in the development and utilization of multinational specialized training institutions; and to assist in training Africans in priority areas of manpower requirements.

(b) Problem addressed

28.58 The problem of irrelevance in the course offerings and curricula content of certain levels and types of education prevailing in African countries has been acknowledged as a factor in the shortage of workers with specialized skills, the prevailing unfavourable attitudes towards manual work and the growing unemployment among school drop-outs. The gap between the growth of school enrolment and that of the school-age group population has continued to widen. With the rate of population growth, an increase in absolute terms is forecast both in adult illiteracy and in the school-age population that will be out of school. Consequently, rising illiteracy, especially among women, will continue to accentuate unemployment and affect the productivity of the African labour force.

28.59 Africa's dependence on foreign sources for technical teachers, technologists, managers and other key personnel has tended to grow with expansion of development efforts. To lessen this dependence it is necessary to develop adequate national and multinational training capability and the necessary machinery for manpower and employment planning, and to provide students and trainees with opportunities to acquire practical skills and work attitudes.

28.60 Within the work situation, the concept of retraining and upgrading of skills in keeping with changes in job requirements and in technology is not yet widely accepted as a basic requirement for efficiency and productivity at work. Moreover, many localization policies that were adopted at independence are yet to be translated into concrete staff training and development programmes. This has in part been due to lack of funds and to inadequacy in scope, or the total lack of machinery to promote, administer, co-ordinate and monitor training policies and programmes. Staff training and career development programming functions have yet to obtain support from substantive ministries and agencies due to the scarcity of well-trained staff to operate such programmes and to the lack of appropriate training policy.

28.61 The Lima target of Africa's 2 per cent share in world industrial output (A/10112, chap. IV) posed a major problem: intensification of manpower training for both variety of skills and technical expertise and for large numbers of technicians, technologists, engineers and managers. For the present, African educational and training systems are not yet adequately equipped to cope with that level and variety of skill training. Hence the need for improved educational

technology for training and the use of appropriate arrangements for skill multiplication and mass transmission of technical expertise.

(c) Legislative authority

28.62 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Africa resolutions 110 (VI), 123 (VII), 125 (VII), 172 (VIII), 195 (IX), 202 (IX), 306 (XIII) and 318 (XIII); and the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence of May 1973.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

28.63 It is envisaged that by the end of 1979 a large number of African States will have adopted definite national training policies and established the appropriate machinery for training promotion and co-ordination. The Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa to be funded by ECA and other sources will have been well established, and efforts will have been directed to mobilizing additional funds for programme expansion. Two Graduate Schools of Business Management and Finance have been established and preparatory work started on two others. A technical feasibility study will have been initiated on the Higher Technical Institute after completion of the prefeasibility study and the related expert group meeting in 1978 as a basis for initiating phase II of the project. The non-formal education programme will have evolved a regional programme for promoting its development by member States on a sustained and expanded basis and the Distant Education Programme will become fully operational. A new activity for training teachers and officers in educational and vocational guidance and counselling will have been launched with the aim of minimizing the growing problem of the educated unemployed.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

28.64 The following are goals of the biennium: encouraging manpower development by assisting in the formulation of training policies; promoting co-operation in the development of multinational training institutions and programmes; and undertaking studies focusing on discrepancies in educational structure and course offerings in relation to manpower needs of the different challenges and opportunities of socio-economic change and development in urban and rural areas. Further goals include developing a training and fellowship programme aimed at strengthening local training capability, fostering co-operation in utilizing specialized training institutions, training of technical and science teachers and developing manpower for the basic industries.

28.65 Study projects will be initiated and completed to provide policy guidelines on formal and non-formal education (contents and methods) in manpower development for rural and industrial development activities; the introduction of technological subjects in secondary school curricula; the situation and development of commercial education; review of educational policies and programmes; country experience with the localization of professional training and qualifications; and study on fellowship requirements and training facilities. Eight issues of the "Training Information Notice" and four issues of the "Bulletin on ECA Training Programme" will be published.

28.66 Ten projects will deal with meetings, training workshops, seminars and study tours. Two study tours will be organized for 12 to 16 African economic co-operation officials; there will be two subregional meetings on co-operation in the localization of professional training, examinations and qualifications; one workshop for non-formal education practitioners; and one seminar for Staff Development Officers and Fellowship Officers. A meeting of the African Association for Training and Development and an exhibition of instructional materials will be held. Two group in-plant training programmes will be offered. The African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research should become operational with enrolment for short- and long-term courses reaching about 500 annually. Two additional subregional Graduate Schools of Business Management and Finance should become operational, increasing annual enrolment by 50. Depending on funding, awards under the Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa should rise to between 1,000 and 1,200.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

28.67 This will be largely the same as in the preceding biennium but the major thrust will be expansion and qualitative improvement in the training and fellowship programme and implementation of the operational phases of the Higher Technical Institute and subregional Graduate Schools of Business Management and Finance. Further activities will include organizing workshops and symposia to consider weaknesses in Africa's educational structure and curricula, the vocationalization of primary and secondary education and co-operation in the localization of professional training and qualifications.

28.68 Seven study projects are to be initiated and completed on the following aspects of subject structure and course offerings of the post-secondary education system: vocationalization of primary and secondary education; review of educational policies and programmes; co-operation in developing instructional materials and equipment; country studies on localization of professional qualifications; mass communication in non-formal education and training programmes; impact of the fellowship programme and identification of training facilities. Eight issues of the "Training Information Notice" and four issues of the "Bulletin on ECA Training Programme" will be published.

28.69 Seven projects will provide training courses, seminars and workshops or specific meetings. Two such meetings will deal with non-formal education programmes and techniques, and two regional workshops will be concerned with co-operation in the localization of professional training and qualifications. A seminar for Staff Development Officers and Training Officers/Managers will deal with training programme co-ordination, training promotion and funding. Two study tours will be organized for African economic co-operation officials; individual and group in-plant training programmes will be organized. The African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research would have increased enrolment to about 800 and the four or five subregional Graduate Schools of Business Management and Finance would have reached a combined enrolment of 100 to 150. As more funds for training become available, awards under the Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa should further rise to 1,500.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

28.70 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

28.71 Technical curricula would be expected to become more prominent in pre-employment education. Training institutions of African and other countries would have adopted staff training and development policies and established suitable machinery for co-ordinating and promoting training development activities at the national level. More non-formal education and training programmes that link education and training institutions with the world of work would have been developed and the Distant Education Programme for Africa would have considerably enhanced opportunities for manpower development.

28.72 The regional and subregional training institutions in the fields of higher technical training and business and financial management would have begun to contribute slowly to alleviate manpower shortages in these two vital fields, while the operation of the training and fellowship programme, if adequately funded, would have made considerable impact in lessening manpower constraints and reducing Africa's dependence on foreign sources for high-level manpower. Still more important would be improvement in the local training capability at national, subregional and regional levels.

SUBPROGRAMME 2: MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT PLANNING AND POLICIES

(a) Objectives

28.73 The objectives of this subprogramme are: (a) to provide guidelines for the reappraisal and subsequent formulation by member States of policies and programmes that will ensure continual manpower assessment, and planning and programming for training and employment and promotion of intra-African co-operation in the utilization of the region's limited resources of specialized manpower, and (b) to undertake manpower assessment and to prepare skill profiles for the basic industries and other priority development sectors as a basis for encouraging the adoption of national programmes and policies of manpower training to meet the needs of specific development projects.

(b) Problem addressed

28.74 The region's characteristic manpower problems remain a shortage of technical, managerial and specialized professional manpower and a growing rate of urban unemployment. The former has accentuated Africa's dependence on the employment of foreign skills. A major contributory factor has been the discrepancy between educational offerings and skill demands and the failure to devise "bridging courses" in post-secondary educational institutions whose purpose would be to shift students mid-stream from skill-surplus disciplines to skill-scarcity courses. Policies on training and transfer of technical expertise as input in development project programming and implementation have been slipshod and ineffective. The Lima target in the field of industrial development calls in particular for a major effort in manpower planning and training, while the growing scale of urban unemployment and of rural exodus calls for a more comprehensive policy of integrated manpower and employment. Similarly, inadequate attention to manpower requirements in other priority economic sectors could hinder prospects of fulfilling national development goals. A further weakness is the under-development or total lack of such educational services as career guidance and counselling with the result that the educational and vocational interests of individuals are not

always harmonized with national manpower needs. Because African experts have had very limited exposure to development challenge, their expertise hardly attracts attention. Consequently, member Governments and their agencies have tended to rely on the use of foreign consultancy firms at considerable loss in foreign exchange. Consultancy services thus constitute a leakage and area of dependence where member States ultimately need to develop self-reliance.

(c) Legislative authority

28.75 The legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic Commission for Africa resolutions 125 (VII), 129 (VII), 173 (VIII), 195 (IX), 306 (XIII) and 310 (XIII); and the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence of May 1973.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

28.76 A series of field studies, manpower analyses, and preparation of manpower profiles will have been completed, as will the organization of subregional workshops on manpower development for the basic industries. In the development of indigenous consultancy services, four subregional Associations of Consulting Organizations will have been promoted through field studies and negotiating meetings. Studies on the development of African managerial capability and entrepreneurial growth problems and studies on the state of the localization of professional training and qualifications will have prepared the ground for initiating operational projects in personnel training and intra-African co-operation in these fields. Directories of African specialists and consultancy organizations will have been published.

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

28.77 The thrust of the subprogramme will be on manpower analysis, preparation of skill profiles and organization of sensitization meetings on manpower development for electrical/electronic, agricultural and food processing industries as well as for regional and multinational training and research institutions included in the ECA work programme. Complementing this effort would be the identification of specific areas of manpower constraint and specific national institutions with potential for development of multinational training and research programmes in specialized disciplines. This might help African States achieve increasing self-reliance in manpower resource through co-operation. A further strategy is collaboration with the ILO Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa and with other organizations in promoting effective manpower policy and human resources planning through participation in joint country surveys. A further adjunct would be advisory missions involving manpower and employment.

28.78 Two principal studies will deal with (a) the preparation of manpower profiles with respect to regional and multinational training and research institutions included in the ECA Work Programme and (b) a review of Africa's employment situation and measures to increase employment opportunities. Further editions of the Directory of African Management Education and Training Institutions and the Directory of African Specialists will be published.

28.79 Eight projects will concern meetings, seminars and training workshops. These cover subregional seminars for planners in human resources planning and training package arrangements linking trade and technology; subregional workshops on manpower development for chemicals, food and agro-industries; regional and subregional meetings on co-operation among associations of indigenous consultancy organizations; and a meeting on ways to combat the African brain drain. In addition, an expert group meeting in industry/educational institutions co-operation in the fields of manpower training, research and technology for development will be organized. A special manpower training programme for the basic industries will be initiated and developed. One workshop on career guidance programme development techniques will be organized for career guidance officers.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

28.80 Further subregional workshops will be organized: (a) to sensitize manpower planners on policies and programmes for manpower training for specific industries and other development projects, and (b) to train officials in an integrated approach to human resources planning, in career guidance programme development techniques and in job analysis, performance appraisal and skill up-grading. Priority will be given to requests by countries for advisory missions and technical assistance in reviewing their manpower policies and related planning machinery and in evaluation of programmes and policies for skill multiplication, improvement of work attitudes and the generation of increased employment. Further collaboration should take place with the Organization of African Unity and the UNDP Information Service on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries with a view to improving the employment of African specialists and consultancy organizations.

28.81 Three studies will be undertaken, including development of indigenous entrepreneurial capability; development of vocational skills and entrepreneurial attitudes in school drop-outs; and a biennial review of Africa's employment situation. Supplementary editions of the Directory of African Management Education and Training Institutions and the Directory of African Specialists will be issued.

28.82 Training workshops and seminars will be organized under four projects. They will deal with career guidance programme development techniques; operation of specific training programmes for the basic industries; two workshops on job analysis, performance appraisal and programming skill up-grading. One regional seminar will be concerned with human resources planning.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

28.83 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

28.84 By 1982 the subprogramme will have assisted many African countries in adopting a more systematic approach to manpower assessment and training. The development and extensive use of African experts as consultants will foster their self-confidence, make their work more relevant in problem solving and contribute to minimizing foreign exchange out-flow. The preparation of manpower profiles for the basic industries and the development of specific training programmes linked to the manpower studies are expected to contribute positively to enhancing Africa's

capacity to cope with the realization of the Lima target with respect to industrial development. The projects on improved manpower planning and training programming, and the development of indigenous managerial capability and entrepreneurship could lead to further improvements in the generation of employment and the alleviation of manpower constraints in national development efforts.

PROGRAMME 2: ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA

A. Organization

1. Intergovernmental review

28.85 The work of the secretariat in this programme is reviewed by the Commission which meets every year. The last meeting was in April 1977. This plan has not been approved by this body but will be submitted at its fifth session in May 1978.

2. Secretariat

28.86 The secretariat unit responsible for this programme is the Development Planning Division. There were seven Professional staff members as at 31 December 1977, of whom two were assigned to the programme on labour, management and employment.

3. Expected completions

28.87 The following programme elements described in paragraph 10.22 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 ^{5/} are expected to be completed:

- (i) In 1978-1979: 1.1, 1.2, 3.1 and 3.2;
- (ii) In 1980-1981: 2.1.

B. Co-ordination

1. Formal co-ordination within the secretariat

28.88 Activities related to rural employment will be co-ordinated through the ECWA Committee on Rural Development to be operational by the end of 1979, while activities related to the promotion of regional co-operation in manpower utilization and development will be co-ordinated through the ECWA Task Force or Working Group on Regional Integration expected to be functional by the end of the 1978-1979 programme biennium.

2. Units with which significant joint activities are expected during the period 1980-1983

28.89 Written agreements are expected to be signed with ILO and ECA in order to undertake joint activities under this programme. In particular, agreements are expected to be concluded with ILO for sponsorship of a joint regional meeting for monitoring progress in the implementation of the plan of action adopted in the 1975 ECWA/ILO meeting, and with ECA regarding such projects as manpower supply and demand in the Arab world and possible follow-up action to the 1976-1977 project.

^{5/} Ibid.

C. Allocation of resources to subprogrammes

28.90 The trend in the percentage allocation of resources to the subprogrammes is expected to be approximately as shown in the following table:

Allocation of resources to subprogrammes
(Percentage)

<u>Subprogramme</u> ^{a/}	<u>1978-1979</u>			<u>1980-1981</u>			<u>1982-1983</u>		
	<u>Regular</u> <u>budget</u>	<u>Extra-</u> <u>budget-</u> <u>sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regular</u> <u>budget</u>	<u>Extra-</u> <u>budget-</u> <u>sources</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Regular</u> <u>budget</u>	<u>Extra-</u> <u>budget-</u> <u>sources</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Employment promotion and manpower development	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
(1) Employment policies	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(2) Improvement of manpower training	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(3) Promotion of regional co-operation in the field of human resources planning	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

a/ (1) through (3) denote the three subprogrammes appearing in para. 10.22 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1978-1979 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/32/6 and Corr.1 and 2)). During the medium-term plan period these three subprogrammes are amalgamated into one subprogramme entitled "Employment promotion and manpower development".

D. Subprogramme narrative

SUBPROGRAMME: EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT IN THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA REGION

(a) Objective

28.91 The objective of this subprogramme is to assist member countries in the formulation of manpower strategies for employment promotion and manpower development, in setting up appropriate national institutions, and in promoting regional co-operation in the development and utilization of manpower.

(b) Problem addressed

28.92 Labour force under-employment and human resource under-utilization are widespread in countries of western Asia. These countries have the world's lowest participation ratios in active life, mainly as a result of very low ratios of female participation. The ensuing high ratios of dependence adversely affect the standard of living of the population as a whole. In addition, the low and near-to-subsistence levels of income obtained by many workers, particularly in the agricultural and rural sector and among the self-employed, contrast with high incomes obtained by a small section of the population.

28.93 The development of manpower in the countries of the ECWA region is not adapted to the structural growth of employment. On the one hand, the labour markets in this region are incapable of absorbing all the output of the educational system, resulting in unemployment among the educated. On the other hand, there are shortages of well-trained and experienced management personnel as well as of high-level and middle-level technicians and scientists. This hampers the rapid development of the countries of the region, particularly those with surplus capital. The policies followed to meet such problems are fragmentary and limited in nature.

28.94 While each country in the ECWA region has its own employment problems related mainly to the various aspects both of labour force under-employment and of human resources under-utilization, they all suffer, in varying degrees, from shortages of skills. The oil-producing countries suffer most from these shortages. With their greater capacity to pay, they have attracted and will continue to attract large numbers of skilled workers from the non-oil-producing countries in the region. Great interregional mobility of labour has developed, producing, in many cases, negative effects on the manpower and employment structure in the labour supplying countries.

(c) Legislative authority

28.95 Legislative authority for this subprogramme is derived from Economic and Social Council resolution 1808 (LV), paragraph 6 and resolution 1952 (LIX), paragraph 2.

(d) Strategy and output

(i) Situation at the end of 1979

28.96 The studies undertaken during the 1978-1979 biennium in the field of employment, wages and manpower assessment will constitute the background for formulating national and regional policies for better employment of human resources. In particular, the study to be done on the supply of and demand for manpower at the national and regional levels will provide a preliminary assessment of the situation. The regional meeting for government technicians, with participation of regional and international experts, scheduled to be held in 1979, should make a new assessment of the situation and adjust the existing regional plan of action in the field of human resource development and utilization (adopted in 1975).

(ii) Biennium 1980-1981

28.97 The preliminary assessment and projection of the supply and demand of manpower on the regional level should be completed. This will lead to three studies: (a) final regional assessment and projections up to the year 2000 of manpower supply, demand and inter-country mobility of labour (for policy makers);

(b) alternative national and regional policies and strategies for the utilization of available manpower up to the year 2000 (government technicians, policy makers); and
(c) integrated national and regional approach in planning and programming the development of required manpower up to the year 2000 (government technicians, policy makers, regional integration institutions).

28.98 The last two studies will involve intensive consultations with national and regional policy makers as well as government technicians, regional and international experts.

(iii) Biennium 1982-1983

28.99 Emphasis during this biennium will be put on implementing the above-mentioned policy and strategy proposals. A regional meeting for policy makers in this field will be held with a view to examining ways and means of implementing such policies and strategies. ECWA will assist in the implementation by providing advisory services, including the preparation of specific short studies and reports, the purpose of which is to aid government authorities as well as national and regional institutions involved in the implementation of the above-mentioned strategies and policies.

(iv) Activities in the strategy that are considered likely to be of marginal usefulness and the legislation requiring them

28.100 There are no activities of marginal usefulness under this subprogramme plan.

(e) Expected impact

28.101 It is expected that by the end of 1983, at least two or three countries will have initiated the formulation of a national strategy for human resource development and utilization, and will be considering appropriate governmental machinery to pursue such strategies. It is also expected that by the end of 1983 member States will have under active consideration the establishment of regional machinery for formulating and implementing long-term regional strategy in the field of manpower utilization and development.

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