



General Assembly

UN/DAEP

1987

UN/DAEP COLLECTION

Distr.
GENERAL

A/42/6 (Sect. 24)
13 April 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-second session

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE BIENNIUM 1988-1989*

PART IV. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND HUMANITARIAN ACTIVITIES

Section 24. Regular programme of technical co-operation

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* The programme budget as approved by the General Assembly will be issued in its entirety as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/42/6/Rev.1).

SECTION 24. REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

TABLE 24.1. ANALYSIS OF OVERALL COSTS

(Thousands of United States dollars)

DIRECT COSTS

(1) Regular budget

1986-1987 appropri- ation	Estimated additional requirements								1988-1989 estimates
	Revaluation of 1986-1987 re- source base (at revised 1987 rates)		Resource growth (at revised 1987 rates)		Inflation in 1988 and 1989		Total increase		
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%	
28 325.9	1 153.2	4.0	-	-	1 668.0	5.8	2 821.2	9.9	31 147.1

Analysis of real growth (at revised 1987 rates)

(1) Total revalued 1986-1987 resource base	Resource growth				Rate of real growth (5) over (1)
	(2) Actual	(3) Less non-recurrent items	(4) Plus delayed growth (new posts)	(5) Adjusted	
29 479.1	-	-	-	-	-

(2) Extrabudgetary resources

	-
Total, direct costs	31 147.1

TABLE 24.2. ANALYSIS OF REVALUED 1986-1987 RESOURCE BASE (AT REVISED 1987 RATE)

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Additional requirements									
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	1986-1987 appropriate items	Non-recurrent items	Delayed impact of 1986-1987 growth	Other objects of expenditure	Established posts	Other objects of expenditure	Special adjustments	Total	Net additional requirements	Total revalued 1986-1987 resource base
A. Sectoral advisory services	18 687.9	-	-	-	-	322.8	380.7	703.5	703.5	19 391.4
B. Regional and subregional advisory services	9 638.0	-	-	-	-	234.3	215.4	449.7	449.7	10 087.7
Total	28 325.9	-	-	-	-	557.1	596.1	1 153.2	1 153.2	29 479.1

TABLE 24.3. REGULAR BUDGET, DIRECT COSTS: SUMMARY OF 1988-1989 REQUIREMENTS AND RATES OF REAL GROWTH, BY PROGRAMME

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Programme	Estimated additional requirements				1988-1989 estimates	Rates of real growth %
	Revaluation of 1986-1987 resource base (at revised 1987 rates)	Resource growth (at revised 1987 rates)	Inflation in 1988 and 1989	Total increase		
A. Sectoral advisory services	18 687.9	703.5	(273.3)	889.5	1 319.7	7.0 (1.4)
B. Regional and subregional advisory services	9 638.0	449.7	273.3	778.5	1 501.5	15.5 2.7
Total	28 325.9	1 153.2	-	1 668.0	2 821.2	9.9 31 147.1 -

REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

24.1 The United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation complements assistance available to developing countries under other programmes and provides a means whereby substantive recommendations of legislative bodies can be given operational content. The resources proposed under this programme, which show no real growth, amount to \$31,147,100 for the biennium 1988-1989. The programme consists of two parts, which continue from the biennium 1986-1987. The elimination of subsection C, relating to industrial development, was effected in 1986 upon the separation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization from the Secretariat of the United Nations.

24.2 The programming and budgetary procedures applicable to the regular programme were established by the General Assembly in resolution 2514 (XXIV) of 21 November 1969 in which it endorsed the proposals contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1434 (XLVII). In accordance with those procedures the Secretary-General frames his biennial budget estimates for the programme, taking into account the expressed needs of the developing countries and regions together with the recommendations of the various programme-formulating bodies of the United Nations, such as the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The requested appropriation reflects targets to be applied to the major sectors of activity, which are described below. The Secretary-General, within the framework of these targets, approves individual projects based on governmental requests to be financed under the regular programme. Annual reports on the programme and projects implemented are submitted as appropriate to the Governing Council of UNDP.

24.3 The programme, which comprises activities in food and agriculture, development issues and policies, public administration and finance, natural resources, energy, science and technology, social development and humanitarian affairs, statistics, transport, communications and tourism, human rights, human settlements, industrial development and international trade and development finance, is divided into the following components:

(a) Sectoral advisory services, executed, as appropriate, by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA), the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) or the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);

(b) Regional and subregional advisory services, executed by the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE); the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA).

24.4 As mentioned in paragraph 24.1 above, no provision has been made in the present estimates for programme growth, but the impact of inflation and of variations in the rates of exchange has been included in order to maintain the same project delivery level as programmed for the biennium 1986-1987. The estimate for inflation and currency exchange rates in 1988-1989 has been calculated as follows: for all the sectors under the programme component, Sectoral advisory services, except for human rights, human settlements and international trade and development

finance, the inflation assumption for New York was used (3 per cent in 1988 and 1989); for human rights and international trade and development finance, the inflation (1.7 per cent in 1988 and 1989) and currency exchange rate assumptions for Geneva were used; for the human settlements sector, the inflation (9 per cent in 1988 and 1989) and currency exchange rate assumptions for Nairobi were used; for the programme component, Regional and subregional advisory services, the inflation (which averages out to 4.5 per cent in 1988 and 1989) and currency exchange rate assumptions for the locations of the four regional commissions concerned were used; finally, the inflation (1 per cent in 1988 and 1989) and currency exchange rate assumptions for Vienna were used for the activities for the advancement of women.

TABLE 24.4. SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMME COMPONENT AND SECTOR a/
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Sector	Short-term						Total	
	advisory services		Field projects		Training			
	1986-1987	1988-1989	1986-1987	1988-1989	1986-1987	1988-1989	1986-1987	1988-1989
Development issues and policies	3 039.3	3 222.3	146.0	832.6	657.1	126.3	3 842.4	4 181.2
Natural resources	2 507.4	2 668.4	307.0	244.9	578.6	704.2	3 393.0	3 617.5
Energy	1 261.4	1 393.1	443.5	293.9	318.0	615.1	2 022.9	2 302.1
Public administration and finance	1 595.3	1 745.1	298.7	343.0	374.1	427.1	2 268.1	2 515.2
Social development and humanitarian affairs	570.2	637.7	-	-	-	156.8	570.2	794.5
Statistics	573.0	683.3	-	-	340.5	396.7	913.5	1 080.0
Transport, communications and tourism <u>b/</u>	255.1	-	-	-	-	-	255.1	-
Advancement of women <u>c/</u>	-	-	-	-	126.0	-	126.0	-
Human rights	-	-	-	-	713.7	765.7	713.7	765.7
International trade and development finance	843.3	906.2	-	-	-	-	843.3	906.2
Human settlements	780.0	891.9	-	-	226.5	288.0	1 006.5	1 179.9
Unprogrammed <u>d/</u>	-	-	-	-	2 733.2	2 665.3	2 733.2	2 665.3
Total	11 425.0	12 148.0	1 195.2	1 714.4	6 067.7	6 145.2	18 687.9	20 007.6

a/ This breakdown by programme component and sector is subject to change and is shown for indicative purposes only.

b/ Resources redeployed to Regional and subregional advisory services for 1988-1989.

c/ Resources redeployed to sector on social development and humanitarian affairs for 1988-1989.

d/ Represents amounts expected to be received in non-convertible currencies, which will be utilized to the extent possible.

A. Sectoral advisory services

24.5 The estimates for this component (\$20,007,600), which are shown in table 24.4, comprise 64.23 per cent of the total resources proposed and will be utilized in the following sectors of activity: development issues and policies, natural resources, energy, public administration and finance, social development, statistics, transport, communications and tourism, human rights, international trade and development finance, and human settlements. The activities for the advancement of women, which were initially approved by the General Assembly in the sector on human rights, are shown for 1988-1989 in the sector on social development and humanitarian affairs.

24.6 Funding will go to activities with a demonstrated multiplier effect that are likely to have a significant impact on the development process, with due regard being paid to global development policies enunciated by United Nations legislative bodies and to the needs and priorities of individual countries. Particular emphasis will be placed on innovative and catalytic activities, the results of which can be given wider application, and on the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries. In accordance with the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, particular efforts will be made to provide services geared especially to meeting the needs of the least developed nations, including island and land-locked developing and other particularly disadvantaged countries.

24.7 Within each sector, three main types of activity may be carried out during the biennium, namely, short-term advisory services, field projects and training.

Short-term advisory services

24.8 Short-term advisory services are made available under the regular programme at the request of Governments. The main purpose of these services is to provide advice as a basis for immediate governmental action or to lay the groundwork for meeting development needs through identification and formulation of projects for submission to potential donors.

24.9 Although it is difficult to forecast accurately the number of advisory missions that will be requested by Governments in the biennium 1988-1989, flexibility will be maintained in the administration of resources to ensure that more funds can be made available through redeployment to the sectors that experience the greatest demand in the biennium. It should be pointed out that advisers are part of an overall effort of technical co-operation. In order to ensure full use of their specialties, there is a need to show flexibility in responding to requests from Governments and to use the time of advisers and staff interchangeably in those cases where the specific technical qualifications of one more closely fit the specific needs in the field of the other.

24.10 Resource requirements for short-term advisory services in 1988-1989 are estimated at \$12,394,200. Table 24.4 shows a distribution by sector of the resource requirements in 1986-1987 and the targets for 1988-1989. The details on the work-months of interregional advisers are shown in table 24.5 below.

TABLE 24.5. BREAKDOWN OF WORK-MONTHS AND RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS
BY SECTOR

Sector	Work-months of interregional advisers		Resource requirements <u>a/</u> (Thousands of United States dollars)	
	1986-1987	1988-1989	1986-1987	1988-1989
	Development issues and policies	264	264	3 039.3
Natural resources	216	216	2 507.4	2 668.4
Energy	120	120	1 261.4	1 393.1
Public administration and finance	144	144	1 595.3	1 745.1
Social development and humanitarian affairs	48	48	570.2	637.7
Statistics	48	48	573.0	683.3
Transport, communications and tourism <u>b/</u>	24	-	255.1	-
International trade and development finance	72	72	843.3	906.2
Human settlements	96	96	780.0	891.9
Total	1 032	1 008	11 425.0	12 148.0

a/ These amounts include, in addition to the costs of salaries and travel of interregional advisers, the expenditures for their secretarial assistance, the services of short-term experts and the travel of staff undertaking advisory missions.

b/ Resources redeployed to Regional and subregional advisory services for 1988-1989.

Field projects

24.11 Subject to the guidelines given by the United Nations legislative body concerned for the use of the regular programme resources, provision of technical co-operation through field projects may originate either in response to specific governmental requests or in proposals formulated by the Secretariat to meet global development needs singled out for special concern. Because resources are limited, they will not usually be earmarked for country projects unless these are clearly of a pilot and innovative character. Field projects will, therefore, be mainly interregional, designed to test new approaches to development needs or to fill gaps created when other funds are insufficient or unavailable to meet urgent needs.

24.12 Resource requirements for field projects in 1988-1989 are estimated at \$1,714,400. Table 24.4 shows a distribution by sector of the resource requirements in 1986-1987 and the targets for 1988-1989.

Training

24.13 Training will be provided to nationals of developing countries in the various areas of activity encompassing this programme component. It will take the form of workshops, study tours, seminars and individual fellowships.

24.14 Resource requirements for training in 1988-1989 are estimated at \$6,145,200. Table 24.4 shows a distribution by sector of the resource requirements for 1986-1987 and the targets for 1988-1989.

24.15 The description of the activities to be undertaken in each sector of the programme are described in the following pages.

1. Development issues and policies

24.16 The activities in this sector are implemented by the Development Planning Advisory Branch in the Policy, Programming and Development Planning Division of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. Advice will be provided on formulation and implementation of economic and social policies and plans, and on the technical and institutional requirements for attaining development goals. This will involve questions relating to the problem of linking short-term investment programmes with longer-term development strategies and measures, and on preparation of negotiations with funding institutions. Advice will also be available to review objectives of national development plans in order to identify technical co-operation needs essential to the achievement of these objectives.

24.17 In response to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (1986-1990), the project to develop innovative and operational approaches for more effective planning, execution and monitoring of development programmes and strategies will continue into 1988-1989. Also planned for continuation is the project for the establishment of project data banks as a means of enhancing the access of developing countries, especially the least developed, to external financing. Seed money will be programmed for activities to catalyse action in areas of special concern, such as the integration of women in development.

24.18 Training workshops on key issues in development planning and policy will be undertaken, capitalizing on the experience gained from activities carried out at the country and interregional level. Training will cover major themes such as short-term programming and long-term development strategies in relation to aid co-ordination; planning as a process (relationship and institutional arrangements between ministries of planning, finance and sectoral ministries); local initiatives, regional planning and national development programmes; and the impact of structural adjustments on the poorest segments of society as well as measures to mitigate this impact. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Short-term advisory services

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$3,222,300 (77 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 10.71-10.74.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Review, formulation and implementation of economic and social policies and plans

Output: It is expected that 120 advisory missions will be carried out in 70 developing countries (60 each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Field projects

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$832,600 (20 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 10.60, 10.66, 10.70 and 10.78.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Innovative operational approaches for more effective formulation and implementation of economic and social policies and plans

Output: It is expected that 5 interregional projects, involving 40 developing countries, will be implemented during the biennium (1988, 1989).

Subprogramme 3. Training

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$126,300 (3 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 10.60, 10.66, 10.70 and 10.78.

(c) Programme element:

3.1 Training workshops on key issues for developing countries in development planning and policy

Output: It is expected that 2 interregional training workshops for 34 participants from developing countries will be implemented (1988, 1989).

2. Natural resources

24.19 The activities in this sector are carried out by the Minerals Resources Branch, the Water Resources Branch and the Infrastructure Branch of the Natural Resources and Energy Division in the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. Advice will be provided on development of natural resources, particularly on questions relating to exploration, development and effective management of mineral resources; and on planning, development and utilization of surface water and ground-water resources. This will include advice on financing techniques and investment requirements, and on acquiring modern technologies. Advice will be available on the use of the latest surveying and mapping techniques as tools for planning economic and social development.

24.20 To strengthen capacity for rational and efficient exploitation of mineral resources amenable to mining on a small scale, a demonstration project is planned to support the training of developing country personnel in modern techniques for exploration and development as well as in management and administration of small mines. The project will also provide a focal point for the exchange among developing country participants of technical expertise and other vital information.

24.21 Training will be carried out in the areas of mineral as well as surface and ground-water resources, and the latest surveying and mapping techniques. Specific topics on which seminars and workshops are now planned include the following: prospects for metal mining industries to the year 2000 and beyond, and the role of developing countries; water resource availability, development and management in drought-prone areas; new developments in co-operative approaches to sharing water resources; advanced technological approaches to water resource management; developments in surveying and mapping techniques. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Short-term advisory services

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$2,668,400 (74 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 17.42, 17.48 and 17.59.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Exploration, planning, development and management of mineral and water resources, and application of surveying techniques

Output: It is expected that 200 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium in 70 developing countries (100 each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Field projects

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$244,900 (7 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 17.42, 17.48 and 17.59.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Innovative operational approaches to strengthening capacity for efficient exploitation and management of mineral and water resources.

Output: It is expected that one interregional project, involving eight developing countries, will be implemented during the biennium (1988, 1989).

Subprogramme 3. Training

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$704,200 (19 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 17.42, 17.48 and 17.59.

(c) Programme element:

3.1 Training workshops in planning for exploration, development and management of mineral and surface and ground-water resources and in using state-of-the-art surveying techniques

Output: It is expected that 9 interregional training workshops for 153 participants from 40 developing countries will be implemented (four in 1988 and five in 1989).

3. Energy

24.22 The activities in this sector are carried out by the Energy Resources Branch of the Natural Resources and Energy Division of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. Advice will be provided on assessment and development of indigenous energy resources of developing countries, including the development and transfer of technology needed to exploit these resources, and for overall energy sector planning and management. Pursuant to the mandates of the Nairobi Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, advisory services will also be available in the evaluation, development and demonstration of new and renewable energy sources.

24.23 A project is planned for the demonstration of the application of microcomputer technologies in planning and management of energy resource development. Training of national personnel in developing countries will continue in order to enable them to assist in planning and managing the development of the energy sector, including the development of indigenous energy resources.

24.24 Workshops will be organized for participants to exchange relevant information, experience and appropriate technology on development questions such as energy conservation; power station rehabilitation, maintenance and operation; policy and management of petroleum resources development; selected aspects of coal technology; and new and renewable sources of energy. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Short-term advisory services

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$1,393,100 (60 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 11.45, 11.50 and 11.53.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Assessment and development of indigenous resources, including evaluation, demonstration and development of new and renewable sources of energy

Output: It is expected that 85 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium in 60 developing countries (45 in 1988 and 40 in 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Field projects

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$293,900 (13 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 11.45, 11.50 and 11.53.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Innovative operational approaches to planning and management of energy resources.

Output: It is expected that one interregional project, involving eight developing countries, will be implemented during the biennium (1988, 1989).

Subprogramme 3. Training

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$615,100 (27 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 11.45, 11.50 and 11.53.

(c) Programme element:

3.1 Training workshops to enhance developing country capacities to plan and manage effectively the development of energy sectors

Output: It is expected that 7 interregional training workshops for 119 participants from 40 developing countries will be implemented (four in 1988 and three in 1989).

4. Public administration and finance

24.25 The activities in this sector are carried out by the Development Administration Division of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. Advice will be provided on how to enhance the administrative and managerial capabilities of developing countries, with particular attention to structural readjustments. Special attention will also be given to institutional processes in public finance, public enterprises, policy development and civil service reforms. Other priority areas include development and training of public service cadres, resource mobilization and financial management, tax reforms, regulatory administration and government accounting and auditing.

24.26 Two issues that have become urgent in public administration are: (a) how to reorganize public services in the context of declining resource availability; and (b) how to ensure adequate analytical capabilities in developing countries for the purpose of formulating policy alternatives to meet changing conditions. Two pilot country projects will be programmed, most likely in Africa, to develop methodologies for managing civil service censuses and costs, and institutions for policy analysis and development. The experience gained from these pilot country projects will be disseminated to other countries in due course. Training activities, including workshops, seminars and in-service management development programmes, are planned to assist developing countries to upgrade managerial skills in their public services and abilities to deal with emerging issues and problems. Substantive areas selected for these activities include performance evaluation of public enterprises, application of audit standards, government accounting and financial reporting systems, tax administration, delivery of local services, management of training and instructor training for development and management consultancy services. The organizing principle in all these activities is to apply new approaches to human resources development and to build up the capacities of developing countries to solve their own problems. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Short-term advisory services

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$1,745,100 (69 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 19.25 and 19.29.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Enhancing administrative and managerial capabilities for development, including institutional processes concerned with public finance and public enterprises

Output: It is expected that 100 advisory missions will be undertaken in 60 developing countries (50 each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Field projects

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$343,000 (14 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 19.25 and 19.29.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Innovative operational approaches to analysis, formulation and implementation of policies to enhance administrative and managerial capabilities for development

Output: It is expected that two interregional projects, involving 14 developing countries, will be implemented during the biennium (1988, 1989).

Subprogramme 3. Training

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$427,100 (17 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 19.25 and 19.29.

(c) Programme element:

3.1 Training workshops to upgrade managerial skills in public services of developing countries

Output: It is expected that 6 interregional training workshops for 102 participants from 50 developing countries will be implemented (three each in 1988 and 1989).

5. Social development and humanitarian affairs

24.27 The activities in this sector are carried out by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. The main objectives of this programme - to foster international co-operation in the areas relating to social policy and development and the advancement of women - are implemented, inter alia, by providing advisory services and training activities to Governments upon their request. It is expected that activities will be undertaken in the fields of social planning and development, and also in specific areas such as crime prevention and criminal justice, the disabled, the aging, youth policies and programmes, and the advancement of women. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Short-term advisory services

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$637,700 (80 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 21.17-21.21A, 21.31-21.34 and 21.47-21.50.

(c) Programme elements:

1.1 Advisory services in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

Output: It is expected that 24 advisory missions will be undertaken in the biennium by the interregional adviser (12 each in 1988 and 1989).

1.2 Advisory services in the field of youth policies and programmes

Output: It is expected that 24 advisory missions will be undertaken in the biennium by the interregional adviser (12 each in 1988 and 1989).

1.3 Advisory services in social policy and development for disabled persons, social integration and social welfare, and aging

Output: It is expected that 14 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (seven each in 1988 and 1989).

1.4 Advisory services in the field of advancement of women

Output: Subject to availability of resources from savings under training activities, short-term advisory missions will be undertaken following completion of seminars on the advancement of women (1988, 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Training

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$156,800 (20 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 21.17-21.21A.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Training activities for the advancement of women

Output:

(i) Three training seminars in the following areas:

(a) Effects of significant development trends on the integration of women into the economy (1988);

(b) Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1989);

(c) Role of national machineries in implementing the forward-looking strategies (1989);

(ii) Six fellowships of one month's duration each dealing with the preparation of materials and support to the seminars (two in 1988 and four in 1989).

6. Statistics

24.28 The activities in this sector are carried out by the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Advice to develop statistics and statistical capabilities needed by developing countries to meet development objectives will continue to be provided, especially in the areas of demographic and social statistics and in the use of computer methods.

24.29 To meet the need for increased capability for statistical services in developing countries to provide the reliable data required by policy-makers, administrators and planners, assistance will continue to be provided for training of national personnel. As a prototype for technical co-operation among developing countries, the project involving on-the-job training of statisticians and programmers in the statistical offices of some developing countries will continue in the biennium 1988-1989. This project has the merit of matching the statistical capacities of some countries with the training needs of other developing countries and includes a wide range of specialized areas.

24.30 Training will also be provided through workshops in areas of particular interest to developing countries. Special efforts will be made to increase the capacity for assembling and improving statistics and indicators on women geared to the needs of national policy-makers and planners. This training will be a follow-up activity to the workshop already held by the Department on statistics and indicators on women for Portuguese-speaking countries. Training on economic statistics and on the collection and distribution of statistical data will also be provided. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Short-term advisory services

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$683,300 (63 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), para. 22.58.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Development of statistics and the statistical capabilities of developing countries to meet development objectives

Output: It is expected that 60 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium in 50 developing countries (30 each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Training

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$396,700 (37 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), para. 22.58.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Training of national personnel to increase the capability of statistical services in developing countries

Output:

(i) One on-the-job training project (1988, 1989);

(ii) Two interregional training workshops for 51 participants from 40 developing countries (1988, 1989).

7. Human rights

24.31 The United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights was established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 926 (X). The objectives are to provide opportunities to government officials and to persons whose functions are related to the protection of human rights for training and exchange of information; to provide expert advice to Governments upon request; and to disseminate the international instruments and standards on human rights to people throughout the world. The programme aims at promoting respect for human rights through a series of seminars and granting of fellowships that are administered by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights. Specific activities will be programmed in response to legislative mandates enunciated by policy-making organs. Member States continue to respond favourably to these activities by, inter alia, hosting the seminars and workshops held under the auspices of the United Nations and by continually increasing the demand for fellowships. Implementation of the programme in the biennium 1988-1989 is envisaged as described below, although short-term advisory services will also be provided if sufficient resources become available through redeployment:

Subprogramme 1. Advisory services technical assistance in the field of human rights, and publications

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$765,700 (100 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 6.28-6.36.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Training

Output:

(i) Four seminars on specific subjects in the field (two each in 1988 and 1989);

(ii) One regional workshop on a specific subject related to human rights to be attended by 20 participants (1989);

(iii) Fifty fellowships (25 each in 1988 and 1989).

8. International trade and development finance

24.32 The activities in this sector are carried out by the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development principally through advisory missions and dissemination of related reports. The objective of the programme is to provide support to developing countries participating in subregional, regional and interregional groupings in attaining their goals as these relate to the expansion of international trade. The subprogramme, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Short-term advisory services

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$906,200 (100 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 16.49-16.66.

(c) Programme elements:

1.1 Advice to economic groupings (six in Africa, six in Asia and four in Latin America and the Caribbean) on trade liberalization schemes, involving expansion of product coverage, negotiation and implementation of tariff reductions, the identification of non-tariff barriers and policy formulation for eliminating or reducing trade barriers

Output: It is expected that 14 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium to 7 subregional groupings, covering approximately 40 developing countries (seven each in 1988 and 1989).

1.2 Advice in formulating and implementing joint projects and programmes to expand production in industry and agriculture in the context of trade co-operation involving, inter alia, joint investment, production and marketing

Output: It is expected that 2 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium in 12 developing countries (1988, 1989).

1.3 In collaboration with the secretariats of integration groupings, advice to developing countries in formulating and implementing domestic policies and strategies for enhancing development opportunities available within their co-operation and integration schemes, involving, inter alia, measures in the areas of trade, production and infrastructure development

Output: It is expected that 4 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium to 5 subregional groupings covering approximately 12 developing countries (2 each in 1988 and in 1989).

1.4 Promoting technical co-operation among developing countries by assisting in the organization and servicing of meetings involving participants from different groupings and regions to share experiences, exchange knowledge and develop projects for co-operation

Output: It is expected that 2 meetings will be organized, each involving 25 participants from developing countries (1988, 1989).

- 1.5 Advice to countries and subregional groupings involved in multilateral trade negotiations on how to clarify the main issues, define negotiating interests, develop appropriate negotiating positions and strategies, and evaluate results of negotiations

Output: It is expected that eight advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium to three developing countries (four each in 1988 and 1989).

- 1.6 Advice to developing countries and their groupings on examining multilateral monetary and financial arrangements, such as clearing and payments arrangements, and on formulating and implementing policies and measures for improvement

Output: It is expected that 6 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium covering 20 developing countries (three each in 1988 and 1989).

- 1.7 Advice to developing countries participating in subregional monetary and financial arrangements on how to strengthen co-operation among themselves and on the establishment of a multilateral clearing facility of developing countries in the context of the global system of trade preferences and other global trade initiatives among developing countries

No specific output. It is expected that technical advice to be rendered will be in connection with the output described for programme element 1.6.

- 1.8 Advice to Governments and their groupings in identifying financial obstacles to trade expansion both within groupings and at the multilateral level, and providing technical advice on the establishment of, inter alia, new financing facilities for trade, requirements for financial institutions and for export credit guarantee schemes

No specific output. It is expected that technical advice to be rendered will be in connection with the output described for programme element 1.6.

9. Human settlements

24.33 The activities in this sector are carried out by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements. The main objective of the programme is to promote the development of indigenous building material and construction industries, and to propose strategies to remove obstacles to the flow of resources from global, national and local sources for the development of human settlements. The proposed activities reflect the decisions and resolutions adopted by the Commission on Human Settlements, the most recent of which is resolution 7/14, adopted at its seventh session. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Short-term advisory services

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$891,900 (76 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), para. 14.27-14.33, 14.46-14.49 and 14.56-14.57.

(c) Programme element:

- 1.1 Provision of advice to developing countries, with priority to the least developed, in the field of low-cost building materials, construction technology, housing finance and data management

Output: It is expected that 36 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (18 each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Training

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$288,000 (24 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 14.27-14.33, 14.46-14.49 and 14.56-14.57.

(c) Programme element:

- 2.1 Workshops and seminars

Output: It is expected that 3 training workshops for 72 participants from developing countries will be implemented (one in 1988 and two in 1989).

B. Regional and subregional advisory services

24.34 The estimates for this component (\$11,139,500) comprise 34.86 per cent of the total resources proposed. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2803 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, provision is made for a system of regional and subregional advisory services for the purpose of assisting developing countries that are members of the regional commissions in problems that they may encounter in their national efforts in development. The services of regional advisers are made available in response to requests from Governments and involve advisory missions on an individual or a joint multidisciplinary basis, with particular attention being paid to the needs of the least developed and other disadvantaged countries in each region. The regional advisers are based at the headquarters of each regional commission and receive the required support from substantive divisions and administrative services of the regional commissions. Table 24.6 below provides a breakdown of resource requirements for the regional and subregional advisory services at each regional commission.

24.35 The programme of regional and subregional advisory services in the biennium 1988-1989 is planned along the lines discussed in the following pages, taking into account the experience gained in the biennium 1986-1987. The targets for each of the sectors, with details on the number of advisory work-months expected to be made available, are shown in table 24.7 below.

TABLE 24.6. SUMMARY OF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY REGIONAL COMMISSION

Regional commission	Resource requirements (Thousands of United States dollars)	
	1986-1987	1988-1989
Economic Commission for Europe	-	278.7
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	2 142.6	2 519.3
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	1 964.0	2 253.3
Economic Commission for Africa	3 106.4	3 237.7
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	<u>2 425.0</u>	<u>2 850.5</u>
Total	<u>9 638.0</u>	<u>11 139.5</u>

TABLE 24.7. SUMMARY OF 1988-1989 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR a/

Sector	Resource requirements b/										Work-months of regional advisers								
	(Thousands of United States dollars)																		
	ECE	BSCAP	ECLAC	ECA	ESCWA	Total	ECE	BSCAP	ECLAC	ECA	ESCWA	Total	ECE	BSCAP	ECLAC	ECA	ESCWA	Total	
Food and agriculture	-	-	172.0	220.5	-	392.5	-	-	24	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	48
Development issues	-	348.9	234.5	1 263.1	297.4	2 139.0	-	24	-	-	-	72 c/	24	-	-	-	-	-	120
and policies	-	-	172.0	220.5	-	392.5	-	-	24	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	48
Environment	-	404.5	172.0	-	544.2	1 120.7	-	48	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Industrial development	-	404.5	687.8	-	-	1 092.3	-	48	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
International trade and	-	202.3	-	-	-	202.3	-	24	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	48
development finance	-	202.3	172.0	220.5	272.1	866.9	-	24	24	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Natural resources	-	-	-	441.2	272.1	713.3	-	-	-	-	-	48	24	-	-	-	-	-	72
Energy	-	-	172.0	-	-	172.0	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Public administration and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
finance	-	-	-	441.2	272.1	713.3	-	-	-	-	-	48	24	-	-	-	-	-	72
Science and technology	-	-	172.0	-	-	172.0	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Social development and	-	404.5	-	-	272.1	676.6	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
humanitarian affairs	-	202.3	-	220.5	544.1	966.9	-	24	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	96
Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, communications	244.7	-	172.0	220.5	272.1	909.3	24	-	24	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	96
and tourism	34.0	350.0	299.0	430.9	376.4	1 490.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unprogrammed d/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	278.7	2 519.3	2 253.3	3 237.7	2 850.5	11 139.5	24	240	240	240	240	216	240	240	240	240	216	960	960

a/ The breakdown by programme is subject to change and is shown for indicative purposes only.

b/ Secretarial support is prorated to all programmes.

c/ An additional 120 work-months relate to staff outposted to the MULPOCs.

d/ Represents amounts expected to be received in non-convertible currencies, which will be utilized to the extent possible.

1. Food and agriculture

24.36 The activities in this sector are implemented by regional advisers based in the headquarters of ECLAC and ECA. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Agricultural development policies, plans and programmes and long-term prospects (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$172,000 (44 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 13.48-13.56.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Agricultural development policy

Output:

(i) Technical advisory missions to member States in the formulation of policies and programmes of agricultural development to increase domestic food supplies and augment foreign exchange earnings;

(ii) A technical publication describing the determinants and consequences for agricultural development of recent cases of agrarian change and the degree of participation of social and economic agents;

(iii) Technical reports describing ways to promote the production and marketing of selected, non-traditional export commodities.

Subprogramme 2. Agricultural development policy planning and programming (ECA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget: \$220,500 (56 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 13.18-13.22.

(c) Programme elements:

2.1 Short-term advisory services in agricultural development

Output:

(i) Eight advisory missions to member States and intergovernmental organizations on planning, formulation, implementation and co-ordination of policies regarding marketing, training and manpower development (quarterly, 1988 and 1989);

(ii) Eight advisory missions to member States and intergovernmental organizations on measures for development, involving promotion of subregional

technical co-operation in policy and planning in the area of crops production and fisheries, quarterly, 1988 and 1989);

(iii) Four advisory missions to member States and intergovernmental organizations to assist in surveys regarding the management of indigenous forest resources (quarterly, 1989).

2.2 Training

Output: One subregional training workshop on the administration of agricultural development, including planning and evaluation of investment programmes (third quarter, 1988); and one subregional seminar for forest specialists on agro-pastoral forestry development and management (fourth quarter, 1989).

2. Development issues and policies

24.37 The activities in this sector are implemented by regional advisers based in the headquarters of ESCAP, ECA and ESCWA or by short-term experts in ECLAC. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outprints are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Special measures in favour of the least developed countries (ESCAP)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$348,900 (16 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 10.170-10.173.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 United Nations development advisory team in the South Pacific

Output: It is expected that 12 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (six each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Information and documentation for economic and social development (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget: \$234,600 (11 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 10.136-10.139.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Short-term advisory services in information and documentation

Output: It is expected that advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium, in collaboration with non-governmental institutions in the region (1988, 1989).

bprogramme 3. Socio-economic analysis, planning and projections (ECA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget: \$421,000 (20 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), ras. 10.81-10.84.

(c) Programme elements:

3.1 Short-term advisory services

Output:

(i) Eight advisory missions to national planning ministries to assist in the preparation or planning of national economic surveys (quarterly, 1988 and 1989);

(ii) Six advisory missions to national planning organizations or multinational non-governmental organizations in the review of implementation of economic recovery programmes and the streamlining of aid delivery procedures (two each first and second quarters, 1988; first quarter, 1989);

(iii) Two advisory missions to development and economic research institutes in the organization of research in the field of development planning (first quarter, 1988; second quarter, 1989).

3.2 Training

Output: Two training workshops for government officials in economic planning policy (second quarters, 1988 and 1989).

bprogramme 4. Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation (ECA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$842,100 (39 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), ras. 10.93-10.98.

(c) Programme elements:

4.1 Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation

Output:

(i) Eight advisory missions to major economic integration arrangements (Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Preferential Trade Areas for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) and Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)) on institutional and technical aspects of economic integration (two missions, first and second quarters, 1988; two missions, first and second quarters, 1989);

(ii) Two advisory missions to member States on subregional policies conducive to closer international co-operation and integration (first and second quarters, 1989);

(iii) Four advisory missions to member States for the establishment and strengthening of economic integration and co-operation institutions in specific sectors (first and second quarters, 1988; first and third quarters, 1989);

(iv) Eight technical reports to major economic communities (ECOWAS, ECCAS, PTA, Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, West African Economic Community, Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa, Indian Ocean Commission and Mano River Union) on possibilities of implementing joint projects in the areas of agriculture, industry, and transport during the biennium 1988-1989 (six, second quarter 1989; two, fourth quarter, 1989);

(v) Report to the Council of Ministers and Authority of ECOWAS on the rationalization of west African international governmental organizations (one mission, first quarter, 1988);

(vi) Report on the Council of Ministers and Authority of ECOWAS on the implementation of the decisions taken on the rationalization of West African international governmental organizations (first quarter, 1989);

(vii) Eight advisory missions to economic groupings and intergovernmental organizations on the preparation of agreements, regulations, protocols and other legal documents, as well as the provision of legal advice (four missions, first quarters 1988, and 1989);

(viii) Eight advisory missions to African intergovernmental co-operation institutions on institutional and technical issues in connection with the operation of these institutions (one mission, each quarter 1988 and 1989);

(ix) Technical publication: draft agreement for the establishment of a preferential trade area and a system of payments and compensation among the north African countries for the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee. The final text of the Agreement to be prepared for signature by the plenipotentiaries of north African countries (fourth quarter, 1989).

4.2 Support to Multinational Programming and Operational Centres

No specific output. Activities consist of administrative functions in the MULPOCs.

Subprogramme 5. Perspective planning (ESCWA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$297,400 (14 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 10.148-10.151.

(c) Programme element:

5.1 Regional advisory services in development planning

Output: Advisory missions to assist Governments and regional institutions in identifying developmental issues, their causes and effects, and to suggest remedial strategies in planning manpower training programmes and in project formulation.

3. Environment

24.38 The activities in this sector are carried out by regional advisers based in the headquarters of ECLAC and ECA. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Environment and development (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$172,000 (44 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 12.75-12.78.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Environment and development

Output:

(i) Technical assistance missions and seminars to provide advise to member States on how to incorporate the environmental dimension in development plans;

(ii) Two reports on options and strategies for sustainable development for Latin American countries (1988, 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Development of environmental capabilities including conservation of resources and pollution control (ECA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$220,500 (56 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 12.51-12.54A.

(c) Programme elements:

2.1 Short-term advisory services on environment

Output: Four advisory missions to intergovernmental organizations to promote subregional and regional technical co-operation among African countries to solve transboundary environmental problems for combating drought and desertification in Africa (second and fourth quarters, 1988; first and fourth quarters, 1989).

2.2 Training activities in environment

Output:

(i) One regional workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, with particular reference to combating drought and desertification (third quarter, 1988);

(ii) Two training lectures at non-governmental institutions on the environmental aspects of development issues (third quarter, 1988; second quarter, 1989);

(iii) Two workshops for African scientists and technicians on the application of meteorology to land use management (fourth quarter, 1988; third quarter, 1989).

4. Industrial development

24.39 The activities in this sector are carried out by regional advisers based in the headquarters of ESCAP, ECLAC and ESCWA. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Policies and strategies (ESCAP)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$404,500 (36 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 15.147-15.150.

(c) Programme elements:

1.1 Policy formulation for the decentralization of industry

Output: It is expected that 12 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (six each in 1988 and 1989).

1.2 Improving technological capabilities of developing countries and promoting international co-operation in the utilization of energy for social and economic development

Output: It is expected that six advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (three each in 1988 and 1989).

1.3 Strengthening national capabilities in formulating rules and regulations involving technology transfers and foreign investment

Output: It is expected that six advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (three each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Future industrial development and the new international economic order (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$172,000 (15 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr. 1), paras. 15.118-15.121.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Industrialization policies and the performance of industrial sectors

Output:

(i) Technical advisory missions to assess the effects of different industrial policies on the performance of selected industrial sectors, and to recommend their reorientation to achieve the intended results;

(ii) Technical documents describing two case-studies on the above subject, to disseminate results within the region.

Subprogramme 3. Development of selected industrial branches and identification of regional projects (ESCWA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$544,200 (49 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 15.140-15.144.

(c) Programme elements:

3.1 Regional advisory services in electronics and informatics technology development

Output: Short-term advisory missions to member States in the following areas: computer applications in various industries (operations management); problems related to electronic and microelectronic equipment used in various industries and the enhancement of these industries; formulation and joint implementation of projects related to training in the electronics and microelectronics industry and establishment of technology centres; assistance in the development of computer assisted design and computer assisted management system in Egypt and Iraq for the engineering industries (1988, 1989).

3.2 Regional advisory services in industrial project identification, formulation and appraisal

Output: Short-term advisory missions to Governments and intergovernmental organizations and other institutions, such as chambers of industries and industrial banks, on issues and problems relating to industrial planning, development and management policies and strategies. Diagnostic studies of industrial units with a view to recommending solutions, identification, evaluation and promotion of industrial project proposals. Participation in technical and steering committees

of joint projects of regional and international organizations. Provision of technical expertise for training workshops and seminars held in the region (1988, 1989).

5. International trade and development finance

24.40 The activities in this sector are carried out by regional advisers based in the headquarters of ESCAP and ECLAC. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Trade promotion and development (ESCAP)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$202,300 (19 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 16.183-16.186.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Negotiations and techniques for trade promotion

Output: It is expected that 12 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (six each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Raw materials and commodities (ESCAP)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$101,100 (9 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 16.187-16.190.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Production and marketing of agricultural raw materials and commodities

Output: It is expected that six advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (three each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 3. Economic co-operation among developing countries in trade-related areas (ESCAP)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$101,100 (9 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 16.195-16.198.

(c) Programme element:

3.1 Enhancing the scope for co-operation among producing and exporting countries in joint marketing arrangements of commodities

Output: It is expected that six advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (three each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 4. Latin America and the new international economic order (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$171,900 (16 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 16.151-16.170.

(c) Programme element:

4.1 International economic negotiations

Output:

(i) Advisory missions to assist member States in the formulation of policy for international and economic relations (1988, 1989);

(ii) Technical publications: (a) report on problems, progress and policy options in the international economic relations of Latin America and the Caribbean (1988); and (b) a report on the position and strategy of the countries of the region in international trade negotiations (1989).

Subprogramme 5. Latin American economic relations with other areas (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$171,900 (15 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 16.155-16.158.

(c) Programme element:

5.1 Economic relations with the developed market economies

Output:

(i) Short-term advisory missions to assist member countries in expanding their economic relations and co-operation links with market economy countries (1988, 1989);

(ii) Technical publications describing updated and in-depth analysis of the existing and possible expansion of economic relations between Latin American countries and those of the European Community, the United States and Japan (1988, 1989).

Subprogramme 6. Economic integration and co-operation (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$172,000 (16 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 16.162-16.166.

(c) Programme element:

6.1 Economic co-operation and integration

Output:

(i) Short-term advisory missions to assist member countries individually or in regional or subregional integration groups in the improvement and expansion of existing economic co-operation and integration schemes (1988, 1989);

(ii) Technical publications: (a) a report on new ways and means to expand regional co-operation (1988); (b) a report on the interrelationship between industrialization and regional integration, and the ways in which the latter might assist in eliminating differences in production system development (1989); (c) a report on increasing economic co-operation between the Latin America and Caribbean region and Africa and Asia and the Pacific (1989).

Subprogramme 7. Economic integration and co-operation among Caribbean countries (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$172,000 (16 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 16.167-16.170.

(c) Programme element:

7.1 Economic and social planning in the Caribbean

Output:

(i) Short-term advisory missions for the provision of training and advisory services to member States, in collaboration with the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, to promote economic co-operation (1988, 1989);

(ii) Technical publications: four reports to the Meeting of Caribbean Heads of Planning, to member States and to the Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee, on studies of global and sectoral economic performance as a guide to national economic planning and management policies (1988, 1989).

6. Natural resources

24.41 The activities in this sector are carried out by one regional adviser based in the headquarters of ESCAP. The subprogramme, programme element and related output are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Rational development, management and utilization of water resources (ESCAP)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$202,300 (100 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 17.120-17.127.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Development and promotion of integrated approaches to water resources development and management

Output: It is expected that 12 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (six each in 1988 and 1989).

7. Energy

24.42 The activities in this sector are carried out by regional advisers based in the headquarters of ESCAP, ECLAC, ECA and ESCWA. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Energy assessment and planning in Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$202,300 (23 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 11.119-11.123.

(c) Programme elements:

1.1 Assessment, development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy

Output: It is expected that 12 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (six each in 1988 and 1989).

1.2 Development of training activities for national personnel dealing with the implementation of energy development programmes

Output: It is expected that 12 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (six each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Integrated development of the electrical sector in Central America (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$172,000 (20 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 11.99-11.102.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Energy analysis and outlook in Central America

Output:

(i) Twelve advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (a) in the field of energy planning (about six missions); and (b) in connection with hydrocarbons (about six missions);

(ii) Technical publications: (a) a report on the performance and future development of the energy system of the subregion (second quarter, 1988). The report will include an analysis of the status of the system, estimates of energy demand, a discussion of other sources of supply, and an examination of energy-source substitution and of energy-use efficiency and general guidelines for the formulation of energy policy. The report will be reviewed at a technical seminar scheduled for the second half of 1988; (b) Two annual bulletins on the energy situation, containing statistics on the energy sector in the countries of the subregion (1988, 1989); and (c) a biennial report on the demand and supply for petroleum products. The possibility of substituting local sources of energy such as geothermal power, hydroelectricity, or firewood for petroleum products will also be considered (third quarter, 1989).

Subprogramme 3. Integration of energy policies into overall socio-economic development and economic growth policies (ECA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$220,500 (25 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 11.68-11.72.

(c) Programme elements:

3.1 Exploration, evaluation and development of energy resources in Africa

Output: Advisory services to member States and intergovernmental organizations, upon request, on exploration, exploitation, distribution and use of conventional (e.g. hydrocarbons and coal) and new and renewable sources of energy (one mission, second and third quarters, 1988 and 1989).

3.2 Integration of energy policy planning into overall socio-economic policy planning in African countries

Output: Advisory services to member States and intergovernmental organizations, on request, on formulation of integrated energy policies and their integration into overall development and economic growth policies (one mission, first and fourth quarters, 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 4. Regional co-operation on research, development and demonstration of new and renewable sources of energy (ESCWA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$272,100 (31 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 11.109-11.112.

(c) Programme element:

4.1 Short-term advisory services in new and renewable sources of energy

Output: Ten advisory missions on matters pertaining to renewable energy development including policy-making, promotion of mature technology, assessment of existing technologies (five each in 1988 and 1989); four advisory missions dealing with project identification and formulation in the field of renewable energy (two each in 1988 and 1989); and preparation of four technical papers to be presented in seminars, conferences and symposia (two each in 1988 and 1989).

8. Public administration and finance

24.43 The activities in this sector are carried out by regional advisers based in the headquarters of ECA and ESCWA. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Public administration (ECA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$441,200 (62 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 19.32-19.35.

(c) Programme elements:

1.1 Review and analysis of policies and programmes for increasing the efficiency and productivity of public services and public enterprises

Output:

(i) Two advisory missions to assist in improving the performances of public services and public enterprises (second quarter, 1988; first quarter, 1989);

(ii) Two advisory missions to assist national, subregional and regional training institutions in initiating, developing and restructuring their training programmes in public administration and management (third quarter, 1988; second quarter, 1989);

(iii) Two advisory missions to assist senior government personnel and managers of public enterprises to examine the issues and modalities relating to privatization of public enterprises (fourth quarter, 1988; second quarter, 1989);

(iv) Four national training workshops for senior government personnel and managers of public enterprises on performance improvement and efficiency in their public enterprises (first and third quarters, 1988; first and third quarters, 1989);

(v) Two national training workshops for government policy makers and senior administrators on the formulation and implementation of appropriate administrative reform measures (first quarter, 1988; second quarter, 1989).

1.2 Review and analysis of policies and programmes for increasing efficiency and productivity in decentralized administration and local government for integrated rural development

Output:

(i) Two advisory missions to assist in evaluating local government structures and programmes for accelerated development (first quarter, 1988; second quarter, 1989);

(ii) Two advisory missions to assist training institutions to initiate, develop and review training programmes in local administration and rural development (second quarter, 1988; first quarter, 1989);

(iii) Two advisory missions upon request to assist in reviewing machinery for local development planning and plan implementation (third quarter, 1988; fourth quarter, 1989);

(iv) Two training workshops on the role of local government in national development (fourth quarter, 1988; third quarter, 1989);

(v) Two training workshops to promote skill development and improve personnel management systems for senior local administration officials responsible for local government institutions, responsible for integrated rural development programmes and projects (fourth quarter, 1988; second quarter, 1989);

(vi) Two training workshops on project formulation, implementation and evaluation for senior officials responsible for integrated rural development (second quarter, 1988; fourth quarter, 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Financial resources mobilization and management (ESCWA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$272,100 (38 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 19.42-19.45.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Technological advances and development

Output: It is expected that short-term advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium to address the needs of the administrative and financial systems of the region (four in 1988 and five in 1989).

9. Science and technology

24.44 The activities in this sector are carried out by one regional adviser based in the headquarters of ECLAC. The subprogramme, programme element and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Strengthening of the technological capacity of the region and acceleration of its technological transformation (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$172,000 (100 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 20.108-20.117.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Technological advances and development

Output:

(i) Short-term advisory missions to countries of the region to assess the implications of recent technological advances on economic and social development and to recommend their inclusion in development planning;

(ii) Three technical publications describing the implications of rapid technological advances made in specific fields - such as petrochemicals, robotics and information science - and their impact on development.

10. Social development and humanitarian affairs

24.45 The activities in this sector are carried out by the regional advisers based in the headquarters of ESCAP and ESCWA. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Social welfare and development (ESCAP)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$404,500 (60 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 21.95-21.98.

(c) Programme elements:

1.1 Development and implementation of social welfare programmes and strategies, focusing on community development and disadvantaged groups.

Output: It is expected that 12 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (six each in 1988 and 1989).

1.2 Integration of women in development

Output: It is expected that 12 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (six each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Human resources development (ESCWA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$272,100 (40 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 21.85-21.88.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Short-term advisory services to member States

Output: Advisory missions to assist Governments in making optimal use of human resources and promoting human resources development programmes (1988, 1989).

11. Statistics

24.46 The activities in this sector are carried out by regional advisers based in the headquarters of ESCAP, ECA and ESCWA. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Statistical development (ESCAP)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$202,300 (21 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 22.117-22.120.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Development and presentation of national accounts

Output: It is expected that 12 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (six each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Statistical development (ECA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$220,500 (23 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 22.62-22.65.

(c) Programme elements:

2.1 Short-term advisory services on national accounts

Output:

(i) Seven advisory missions to member States on the application of the United Nations system of national accounts and in building up national capabilities in this field (three in 1988 and four in 1989);

(ii) Seven advisory missions to member States upon request in developing basic economic statistics and national accounts as well as organizing on-the-job training (three in 1988 and four in 1989).

2.2 Training

Output: One regional workshop on national accounts (fourth quarter, 1988).

Subprogramme 3. National accounts and economic statistics (ESCWA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$544,100 (56 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 22.106-22.110.

(c) Programme element:

3.1 Regional advisory services in national accounts and economic statistics

Output: Short-term advisory missions upon request to assist in developing the national accounts estimates and to help member States apply the United Nations system of national accounts in both current and constant prices. Also short-term advisory missions upon request to assist in developing and updating the main economic statistics that are needed for national accounts.

12. Transport, communications and tourism

24.47 The activities in this sector are carried out by regional advisers based in the headquarters of ECE, ECLAC, ECA and ESCWA. The subprogrammes, programme elements and related outputs are as follows:

Subprogramme 1. Transport (ECE)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$244,700 (27 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 24.76-24.90.

(c) Programme element:

1.1 Short-term advisory services

Output: It is expected that 12 advisory missions will be undertaken during the biennium (six each in 1988 and 1989).

Subprogramme 2. Land transport (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$86,000 (9.5 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 24.101-24.106.

(c) Programme element:

2.1 Land and multimodal transport

Final output/identified services (or, if neither, intermediate activity) in the forthcoming biennium: Provision of short-term advisory services relating to technical problems and training issues in the promotion of the application of the TIR Convention and the International Convention on Harmonization of Frontier Control of Goods and the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries on urban transport.

Subprogramme 3. Water-borne and multimodal transport (ECLAC)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$86,000 (9.5 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 24.107-24.111.

(c) Programme element:

3.1 Multimodal transport

Output: Provision of short-term advisory services relating to technical problems and training issues in the adaptation of the institutional infrastructure for the application of the Convention on International Multimodal Transport, as well as in connection with the establishment of interior cargo terminals to promote the use of multimodal transport (1988, 1989).

Subprogramme 4. Land transport (ECA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$220,500 (24 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 24.55-24.59.

(c) Programme elements:

4.1 Short-term advisory services

Output: Eight advisory missions to member States and intergovernmental organizations, upon request, in the field of roads and road transport and, in particular, in the organization, operation and maintenance of highway and road transport infrastructures and institutions (quarterly, 1988 and 1989).

4.2 Training

Output:

(i) Two training workshops on road safety in Africa, for highway engineers and road transport officials, on highway safety and accident prevention measures required to reduce the rising rate of traffic accidents in Africa (third quarter, 1988; second quarter, 1989);

(ii) Two subregional training seminars for senior government engineers and officials of ministries of planning and finance on the planning, financing and managing cost effective road maintenance programmes in Africa (second quarter, 1988; third quarter, 1989).

Subprogramme 5. Development of integrated transport (ESCWA)

(a) Resource requirements: regular budget (excluding non-convertible currencies): \$272,100 (30 per cent of sector total).

(b) Reference: medium-term plan 1984-1989 (A/37/6 and Corr.1), paras. 24.55-24.59.

(c) Programme element:

5.1 Short-term advisory services in transport and communications

Output: Six missions to assist Governments and regional institutions of ESCWA on issues related to transport planning; four missions to participate in intergovernmental meetings in connection with the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia; and four missions in connection with the identification and formulation of regional and national projects including training and seminars.