



Fourteenth session
Agenda item 44

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1960

Section 17. Social activities

Thirty-first report of the Advisory Committee on
Administrative and Budgetary Questions to the
General Assembly at its fourteenth session

1. At its 737th meeting on 4 November 1959, the Fifth Committee, having considered the revised estimates for social activities under section 17 of the 1960 budget (A/4223, A/C.5/777), decided to refer the matter to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for further study and report.
2. In considering this question further, the Advisory Committee has taken account of the statement made by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance at the 737th meeting of the Fifth Committee and the subsequent discussion in that Committee. In addition, the Advisory Committee sought information on fourteen specific points connected with the question under review. These points, as well as the comprehensive replies thereto which were submitted by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance, are reproduced in annex I to the present report.
3. The Advisory Committee also received a detailed listing of the requests for assistance in the social field in 1960 under the regular budget (General Assembly resolution 418 (V)), which had been discussed with Governments, analysed by the Secretariat and found valid, as of 27 October 1959. This listing is reproduced in annex II to the present report.

4. In addition, the Advisory Committee has obtained oral testimony on a number of points arising out of the written replies.
5. The earlier recommendation of the Advisory Committee that the provision in the regular budget for advisory social welfare services should be increased from the present level of \$925,000 by \$200,000, rather than by \$275,000 as proposed by the Secretary-General, was based on two main considerations. In the first place, the amount of the appropriations for technical programmes in the regular budget involves a decision of policy to be taken by the General Assembly concerning the level of those programmes, in the light of over-all budgetary considerations. Secondly, the Advisory Committee believed that practical questions related to the sound planning and management of projects limited the extent to which a programme could be expanded in a single year, without impairing its effectiveness.
6. Related to the second of the above considerations was also the fact that the procedures for the formulation, review and reporting of the regular programme were about to undergo an important change in that a detailed listing of the projects to be undertaken in 1960 was to be submitted to the Technical Assistance Committee (TAC) and subsequently made available to the General Assembly. Previously, while general substantive reports on the regular programme had been submitted to the Economic and Social Council or its functional commissions, a costed list of projects for budgetary purposes was unavailable.
7. The Advisory Committee notes that the first report to the Technical Assistance Committee under the revised procedure mentioned above has now been presented (E/TAC/95). Pending at least this first application of the new procedure, there would appear to be some reason for keeping the immediate expansion of the programme at a modest scale.
8. In studying the information submitted to it, the Advisory Committee has inquired into the impact of continuing projects on the total regular programme in the social field and other questions related to the management of the programme. The Committee is reasonably satisfied as to the ability of the Secretariat to administer a programme of the size envisaged by the Secretary-General. At the same time, it is noted that social projects included in category I of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance (EPTA) in 1960 amount to \$710,195, or an increase of some 15 per cent over the 1959 provision.^{1/} There might be some

^{1/} The programme for the full year 1959 is estimated, as at 15 November, at \$618,465.

question whether there should be a substantially greater proportionate increase under the regular budget, which is to be assessed to all Member States, than under the Expanded Programme, which is financed by voluntary contributions.

9. A further point concerns the geographical coverage of the programme in the social field under resolution 418 (V). Because of its origin, this programme has, within the provisions of the resolution cited above, been used not only to sponsor but also to finance projects in several countries which may be regarded as economically and industrially advanced, in addition to projects in the economically under-developed countries. There is perhaps need to review the scope of resolution 418 (V) in the present-day spirit of technical assistance programmes. It might be possible, through appropriate adjustments in geographical coverage, to manage the programme at a somewhat lower level in 1960 than has been envisaged by the Secretary-General.

10. As to the over-all budgetary situation, revisions resulting from proposals which have arisen subsequent to the initial budget submission of the Secretary-General, and approved by the Fifth Committee in first reading, already amount to some \$1.2 million on a gross basis.

11. The foregoing considerations would appear to be relevant to the decision of policy, to be taken by the General Assembly, concerning the level of technical programmes to be financed in 1960 from the regular budget. For its part, the Advisory Committee is inclined to maintain its earlier recommendation that the 1960 provision under section 17 for social activities should be set at \$1,125,000, representing an increase of \$200,000 over the 1959 level.

ANNEX I

Section 17. Social activities

Replies submitted by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance to points raised
by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. What is the meaning of the term "requests examined and found to be valid", used by the Commissioner in his statement?

Reply:

The process of evaluation of requests submitted by Governments is a lengthy and highly important part of the technical assistance procedures for both the regular and the expanded programmes. Within the country itself, requests in the social field are ordinarily drawn up in the first instance by the Ministries of Social Affairs, Justice, Housing and Town Planning, and sometimes by the Ministries of Health and Education. Those requests are examined at a central point in the Government itself and are very often discussed, both at the ministerial stage and at the co-ordinating point, with the Resident Representative of Technical Assistance, and, where such personnel is available, with regional social affairs officers or social experts already assigned to projects in the country. If these requests are considered at the co-ordinating point in the Government to be valid in terms of the needs of the country and to fit within a reasonable financial total, they are forwarded to the United Nations between July and November for the following year's programme. The Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations refers all requests in the social field to the Bureau of Social Affairs for further examination. These requests are checked against a number of criteria - for example, whether the request properly falls within the competence of the United Nations Organization: in some cases, a project may be considered primarily a health or education project and be referred to the specialized agencies concerned; in other cases, the request may be in a field not considered appropriate for United Nations technical assistance but also not within the competence of the specialized agencies, for example, we have sometimes received requests for help in developing a system of crime detection but have not considered such requests appropriate for United Nations action. Thirdly, the

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requests are considered against the background of our general knowledge of the country and the stage of its development in a particular field - if, for example, a country should request help in developing psychiatric social work but did not, according to our information, have the medical and psychiatric staff required for basic treatment of mental illness, we would not consider it valid to respond without further clarification; if a country asked us to evaluate a community development programme which was only two years old, we would not consider it justified to spend the fairly large sum involved in such a mission at such an early stage in the programme; in some other cases, we are aware that the country has already requested and received a considerable amount of multilateral or bilateral aid within a particular field, and we might question the desirability of spending our limited funds in fields where the country has already had many years of assistance; in some other cases, the country appears to be asking a disproportionate amount of specialized help both in terms of its own development of basic services and in terms of the total funds available for the programme. While we do not set country targets in the regular programme, we try to preserve some proportionality, particularly where one country has long had a considerable amount of assistance in the social field and other countries are waiting with their first request. If the country has not agreed, at the field level, to withhold the request but has submitted it, we do not reject the request outright, but enter into consultation with the Government to postpone the request until a later date, to change the request into a more acceptable one, or to withdraw it. If the problem is simply a financial one, we ask that the project be considered in the second category to be taken up if and when savings become available.

2. Please give a brief description of procedures for the receipt, review and approval of projects under section 17.

Reply:

The procedure for receipt and review of requests has been set out under question 1. When the Bureau of Social Affairs has checked the request for its suitability at a given time, and the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations has agreed that it can be financed, the project is submitted to the weekly meeting of the Commissioner for Technical Assistance and the Directors of the Bureaux of

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the Department. At this time of year, these projects will of course be approved internally as a part of over-all country programmes. During the year, necessary adjustments or changes requested by the Government are made through the same procedure. Under the newly agreed procedure, the total programmes under section 17 will also be submitted to the Technical Assistance Committee. As far as regional projects are concerned, there is still another point of approval - and that is the Social and the Population Commissions and the Economic and Social Council. Since regional projects require a considerable amount of substantive work by the staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs, both in the preparation of documentation and in servicing seminars, training centres, etc., the proposed projects are included in the work programme submitted to the Social Commission or to the Population Commission respectively. If they approve these projects and the Governments concerned indicate their interest in them in a formal way, they are included in the technical assistance programme.

3. What are the broad categories of projects, and their relative magnitudes? As an illustration, please give a breakdown of 1959 projects.

Reply:

As indicated in resolution 418 (V), projects fall into five types, namely expert advisers, fellowships, regional seminars, demonstration and training centres, and technical materials and equipment. They also fall into categories according to the subject matter of the request, and this is best illustrated by the special annexes to the Secretary-General's report to the twelfth session of the Social Commission entitled "Progress made by the United Nations in the Social Field during the period 1 January 1957 - 31 December 1958 ...". (E/CN.5/334 and Add.3) As indicated there, the categories of assistance are:

1958 expenditure	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Expanded</u>	<u>Total</u>
	\$	\$	\$
Social Development	183,799		183,799
Population	76,561	15,218	91,779
Housing, Physical Planning	77,583	339,720	417,303
Community Development	236,732	158,171	394,903
Social Defence	23,156	2,200	25,356
Family and Child Care	69,447		69,447
Medical Social Services	2,378		2,378
Rehabilitation of Handicapped	116,268	51,964	168,232
Public Assistance	4,065		4,065
Training in Social Services	135,011		135,011
Land Tenure		24,786	24,786
	<u>925,000</u>	<u>592,059</u>	<u>1,517,059</u>

As indicated in this report, the more specialized fields such as medical social work and social defence have been decreasing in relation to requests in the broad fields such as community development, housing and town planning, and requests for general social development advisory services. The latter classification is used to describe requests for advisers who assist the Government in planning an over-all programme of social welfare and organizing ministries or departments of social welfare and in establishing basic institutions for the implementation of the programmes. Rehabilitation of the handicapped is a specialized field where there is a heavy demand for services but the United Nations is fortunate enough to have both technical and financial contributions from voluntary agencies in this field. This is also true in the demographic field where substantial amounts have been made available by a foundation. The final 1959 statistics are not yet available but these trends are continuing.

4. Could the Committee have figures, if available, showing the level of "valid" requests by 1 November of each of the years 1957, 1958 and 1959?

Reply:

No such special figures are available, but the question may be answered briefly by indicating that the funds available under resolution 418 (V) have been completely expended for the years mentioned.

5. Could the Committee have some information on "continuing" projects, including the total amount of current projects so designated and expected to continue in 1960, with a break-down of the figure by category of projects?

Reply:

The number of continuing projects has been growing from year to year since countries requesting help in planning and implementation of broad social welfare programmes, community development programmes, training institutions, etc., are ordinarily in need of help for a period from two to five years. A more highly specialized project generally requires a shorter period of assistance. For example, when Yugoslavia requested specialized assistance for developing a programme for deaf and dumb children, only three months were required, but when Pakistan asked for aid in beginning an urban community development programme, it requested advisers continuously for a five-year period. It is of course most important that the professional staff of the Bureau of Social Affairs, together with the Resident Representative and the country concerned, agree on the appropriate moment to withdraw the assistance. It should not go on so long that the country becomes too dependent on a foreign expert, nor should it be withdrawn in so short a time that well trained local staff is not able to carry on the work. To assist the Committee in identifying the individual projects proposed for continuation in 1960, these have been identified in the listing under annex II.

6. For each of the years 1957, 1958 and 1959, please give the total amount of "social" projects financed from EPTA funds. Please give the amount of such projects included in the proposed EPTA programme for 1960.

Reply:

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959 at</u> <u>30 September</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>requests</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenditures on "social" projects from EPTA funds	383,380	592,059	598,396	710,195 (Category I) 469,550 (Category II)

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7. What proportion (please give illustrative figures for 1959) of the social projects financed under the regular budget represent projects which are not eligible for financing under EPTA? What proportion represents projects which, though eligible under EPTA, are requested under the regular budget? How many projects (and in what amounts) appear under both EPTA (categories I and II) and regular budget lists?

Reply:

All social projects financed under the regular budget are also eligible for financing under the Expanded Programme at the present time. At an earlier stage, the Technical Assistance Board had followed a policy of assisting only those social projects most closely connected with economic development, such as projects in the fields of community development, housing and population. In the past two years countries have also requested experts and fellows in the social services field although these are ordinarily included in the regular budget programme.

As a matter of convenient practice over the years the larger and more important undertakings of a regional character, with special regard to training institutions, are usually financed under the regular budget provisions since these programmes require the assurances of longer-term planning and face as well some limitative regulations in the Expanded Programme.

There is no duplication of individual projects submitted by Governments; specific requirements must appear in one programme or the other, and never in both.

8. To what extent during an operational year do you find it necessary to cancel or postpone projects? What are the more common reasons for such postponement or cancellation?

Reply:

It is rarely necessary to cancel entirely a project which has been planned by a Government and accepted in our annual programme. It is more frequent that projects must be postponed either because the recruitment takes longer than is planned or because unforeseen circumstances cause a Government to request that

the expert come at a later date, or that a fellow leave the country at a later date. However, over the years, with our greater experience, we are able to plan more precisely how long recruitment is likely to take and, if the project is a new one, we rarely programme an expert for twelve months, but only for nine or ten months, and therefore the number of postponed projects has been decreasing. Financial reviews are made on a quarterly basis, and if in the second quarter we find we have been required to postpone 10 per cent of the projects, we are able to move some of the category II projects into category I to utilize these savings.

9. For each of the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960 (proposed), please give the number and amount of social projects in Africa, financed under (a) EPTA; and (b) regular budget.

Reply:

The number of projects and amount of expenditure for technical assistance in the social field in Africa over the past three years is as follows:

	<u>1957</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959 at 31 October</u>	
	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Number of projects</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Number of projects</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Number of projects</u>
	\$		\$		\$	
Regular budget	27,984	4	79,634	7	91,913	9
EPTA	9,896	2	24,155	4	82,170	6
	<u>1960</u>					
	<u>Regular programme</u>		<u>EPTA</u>			
	418					
	\$		\$			
	74,200		93,850 (category I)			
			123,350 (category II)			

10. Please give a break-down of the expenditure in each of the years 1957 and 1958 and the authorizations for 1959, in respect of "social activities" under the regular budget, according to the following items:

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- (a) Direct project costs:
- (i) Salaries and wages of experts
 - (ii) Travel of experts (and dependents)
 - (iii) Fellowships
 - (iv) Cost of participation in seminars
 - (v) Other (please give general description)
- (b) Other costs (please describe)

Reply:

Breakdown of expenditure "Social activities" under regular budget:

	1957	1958	1959 - at 31 October
	\$	\$	\$
Salaries of experts	366,056	562,164	499,377
Travel of experts	133,883	131,043	95,378
Fellowships (includes participants)	376,637	225,327	194,078
Equipment	38,866	4,614	11,323
Miscellaneous supplies and services	9,558	1,852	5,889
	<u>925,000</u>	<u>925,000</u>	<u>806,045</u>

11. Specifically, are there any staff or other personnel appointments other than experts provided for specific projects, charged to section 17 funds? If so, please give details for each of the years 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Reply:

There are no staff or other personnel appointments other than experts charged to section 17 funds.

12. Is any travel other than travel of experts (and, as appropriate, their dependents) and "fellows", charged to section 17 funds? If so, please give details for each of the years 1957, 1958 and 1959, and indicate the procedures and controls exercised in this regard.

Reply:

No staff travel is charged to section 17 unless the staff member has been appointed as an expert to serve in a particular country post, to service a

regional project or to evaluate a particular technical assistance project. In such cases, his travel is charged to project funds; his salary is so charged only if the project extends for more than a three-month period and it is feasible to recruit a replacement for work in the regional staff or at Headquarters.

13. What is the status of the report (listing 1959 projects and giving a forecast of 1960 projects) which is to be submitted to TAC at its forthcoming session? Could the Advisory Committee, at this stage and for its information, have the information included, or to be included, in that report?

Reply:

The report to be submitted to TAC on 23 November is in the last stages of preparation. It could be made available to the Advisory Committee on or about 19 November.^{2/}

14. For each of the years 1956, 1957 and 1958, please give in respect of the social activities appropriations in the regular budget:

- (a) the amount of the appropriation;
- (b) total obligations at 31 December;
- (c) total obligations unliquidated at 31 December;
- (d) savings, if any, in the respective second year on liquidation of prior-year obligations (example: savings in 1957 on liquidation of 1956 obligations, the unliquidated amount at 31 December 1956 being given under item (c) above).

Reply:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>
	\$	\$	\$
(a) Amount of appropriation	1,000,000	925,000	925,000
(b) Total obligations 31 December	1,000,000	925,000	925,000
(c) Unliquidated obligations 31 December	284,498	304,340	176,033
(d) Savings in 1959 on 1958 obligations - as at 30 September 1959	1,250		

^{2/} The document has since been issued as E/TAC/95.

ANNEX II

Programme of technical assistance in the social field for 1960 under
General Assembly resolution 418 (V) as at 27 October 1959

	\$
Asia and the Far East	594,600
Europe, Middle East and Africa	395,150
Latin America	341,800
Inter-regional	<u>33,200</u>
Total	<u>1,364,750</u>

This total represents all requests for technical assistance under the Advisory Social Welfare Programme for 1960 which had been examined by the Bureau of Social Affairs and by the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and found to be valid for inclusion in the programme as at 27 October 1959. Since that date, additional requests have been received and examined which bring the total as at 13 November 1959 to \$1,456,500. The final programme cannot be established until the total available resources are known.

A listing of projects received and examined as at 27 October by country, field of activity, type of assistance, and cost follows:

Asia and the Far East

	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Experts</u>	<u>Fellows</u>
AFGHANISTAN			
Housing, Physical Planning and Building, SW-151	39,800	3 36 months ^{c-1/}	
Community Development, SW-21 . . .	34,800	2 24 ^{c/}	2 24 months
AUSTRALIA			
Social Services	4,000		1 12
BURMA			
Social Services, SW-54	26,300	3 25 ^{c/}	
CAMBODIA			
Community Development	14,400	1 12 ^{c/}	
CEYLON			
Social Services, SW-56	23,400	1 12 ^{c/}	3 18
INDIA			
Housing, Physical Planning and Building	10,800	1 9 ^{c/}	1 6
Social Services, SW-44	9,000		2 12
INDONESIA			
Housing, Physical Planning and Building, SW-45	38,000	3 24 ^{c/}	
Social Services, SW-58	28,800	2 24 ^{c/}	
IRAN			
Social Services, SW-22	17,400	1 12 ^{c/}	1 6
JAPAN			
Social Defence, SW-46	12,000		4 24
Social Services	3,000		1 6

^{c/} Continuing projects; the number after ^{c/} indicates the number of experts who are on continuing assignments. See annex I, reply to question 5.

Asia and the Far East (continued)

	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Experts</u>		<u>Fellows</u>	
MAIAYA					
Social Services	4,500	1	4		
PAKISTAN					
Social Services, SW-60	69,600	2	48 months ^{c/}	3	36 months
Community Development	10,800	1	9 ^{c/}		
PHILIPPINES					
Social Services	13,600	1	8 ^{c/}	1	12
Housing, Physical Planning and Building	14,400	1	12		
THAILAND					
Social Development	52,400	3	32 ^{c-2/}	4	36
Housing, Physical Planning and Building	20,400	1	12	2	12
Social Development (Cat. II)	19,000			5	52
VIET-NAM					
Social Services, SW-49	14,400	1	12 ^{c/}		
REGIONAL					
Regional Institute for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders	51,300				
Regional Seminar on Family and Child Welfare	21,000				
Regional Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Programmes of Community Development	17,500				
Regional Demographic Centre, Bombay	<u>24,000</u>				
	TOTAL \$594,600				

/ Continuing projects; the number after c/ indicates the number of experts who are on continuing assignments. See annex I, reply to question 5.

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Europe, Middle East and Africa

	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Experts</u>	<u>Fellows</u>
ETHIOPIA			
Social Services, SW-190	10,600	1 12 months ^{c/}	
FINLAND			
Social Services	3,000		1 6 months
FRANCE			
Social Services, SW-119	15,000	1 8 ^{c/}	2 12
GREECE			
Social Services	12,600		4 36
ICELAND			
Housing, Physical Planning and Building, SW-104	6,000	1 5 ^{c/}	
ISRAEL			
Social Development, SW-25	13,800	1 9 ^{c/}	1 6
Social Services, SW-192 (Category II)	6,000		2 12
JORDAN			
Social Services	6,000		2 12
LEBANON			
Community Development	14,400	1 12	
Social Development	14,400	1 12 ^{c/}	
LIBERIA			
Housing, Physical Planning and Building, SW-208	13,200	1 12 ^{c/}	
Community Development, SW-219	2,500	1 3 ^{c/}	

^{c/} Continuing projects. See annex I, reply to question 5.

Europe, Middle East and Africa (continued)

	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Experts</u>		<u>Fellows</u>	
MOROCCO					
Social Development	14,400	1	12 months ^{c/}		
Community Development	8,500	1	9 ^{c/}		
NETHERLANDS					
Social Services	14,400	1	12 ^{c/}		
Community Development	5,000			1	6 months
PORTUGAL					
Social Services	7,200			1	6
SAUDI ARABIA					
Community Development	4,800	1	4		
Housing, Physical Planning and Building	4,800	1	4 ^{c/}		
Social Services	6,000			2	12
SPAIN					
Social Development	14,400	1	12 ^{c/}		
SWEDEN					
Social Services	4,000	1	6		
SWITZERLAND					
Social Services	4,000	1	6 ^{c/}		
TURKEY					
Social Development, SW-195	22,400	1	12 ^{c/}	2	24
Social Services, SW-41	28,800	2	24		
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (Syrian Region)					
Social Services, SW-31	32,600	2	22 ^{c/}	2	12
Community Development	16,000			2	12 (+ equip. \$10,000)
<u>Social Defence</u>	6,600	1	3	1	6

c/ Continuing projects. See annex I, reply to question 5.

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Europe, Middle East and Africa (continued)

	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Experts</u>	<u>Fellows</u>
YUGOSLAVIA			
Housing, Physical Planning and Building	9,750		8 26
Social Defence	1,500		1 4
EUROPE REGIONAL			
Geneva Office	25,000		
Seminar on Planning	5,000		
AFRICA REGIONAL			
Seminar on Family and Child Welfare	25,000		
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL			
Seminar on Social Welfare Administration and Training for Arab States	5,000		
TOTAL	\$ 395,150		

Asia and the Far East (continued)

	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Experts</u>		<u>Fellows</u>	
MAIAYA					
Social Services	4,500	1	4		
PAKISTAN					
Social Services, SW-60	69,600	2	48 months ^{c/}	3	36 months
Community Development	10,800	1	9 ^{c/}		
PHILIPPINES					
Social Services	13,600	1	8 ^{c/}	1	12
Housing, Physical Planning and Building	14,400	1	12		
THAILAND					
Social Development	52,400	3	32 ^{c-2/}	4	36
Housing, Physical Planning and Building	20,400	1	12	2	12
Social Development (Cat. II)	19,000			5	52
VIET-NAM					
Social Services, SW-49	14,400	1	12 ^{c/}		
REGIONAL					
Regional Institute for Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders	51,300				
Regional Seminar on Family and Child Welfare	21,000				
Regional Seminar on Planning and Administration of National Programmes of Community Development	17,500				
Regional Demographic Centre, Bombay	<u>24,000</u>				
	TOTAL \$594,600				

/ Continuing projects; the number after c/ indicates the number of experts who are on continuing assignments. See annex I, reply to question 5.

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Europe, Middle East and Africa

	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Experts</u>	<u>Fellows</u>
ETHIOPIA			
Social Services, SW-190	10,600	1 12 months ^{c/}	
FINLAND			
Social Services	3,000		1 6 months
FRANCE			
Social Services, SW-119	15,000	1 8 ^{c/}	2 12
GREECE			
Social Services	12,600		4 36
ICELAND			
Housing, Physical Planning and Building, SW-104	6,000	1 5 ^{c/}	
ISRAEL			
Social Development, SW-25	13,800	1 9 ^{c/}	1 6
Social Services, SW-192 (Category II)	6,000		2 12
JORDAN			
Social Services	6,000		2 12
LEBANON			
Community Development	14,400	1 12	
Social Development	14,400	1 12 ^{c/}	
LIBERIA			
Housing, Physical Planning and Building, SW-208	13,200	1 12 ^{c/}	
Community Development, SW-219	2,500	1 3 ^{c/}	

^{c/} Continuing projects. See annex I, reply to question 5.

Europe, Middle East and Africa (continued)

	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Experts</u>		<u>Fellows</u>	
MOROCCO					
Social Development	14,400	1	12 months ^{c/}		
Community Development	8,500	1	9 ^{c/}		
NETHERLANDS					
Social Services	14,400	1	12 ^{c/}		
Community Development	5,000			1	6 months
PORTUGAL					
Social Services	7,200			1	6
SAUDI ARABIA					
Community Development	4,800	1	4		
Housing, Physical Planning and Building	4,800	1	4 ^{c/}		
Social Services	6,000			2	12
SPAIN					
Social Development	14,400	1	12 ^{c/}		
SWEDEN					
Social Services	4,000	1	6		
SWITZERLAND					
Social Services	4,000	1	6 ^{c/}		
TURKEY					
Social Development, SW-195	22,400	1	12 ^{c/}	2	24
Social Services, SW-41	28,800	2	24		
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (Syrian Region)					
Social Services, SW-31	32,600	2	22 ^{c/}	2	12
Community Development	16,000			2	12 (+ equip. \$10,000)
Social Defence	6,600	1	3	1	6

c/ Continuing projects. See annex I, reply to question 5.

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Europe, Middle East and Africa (continued)

	<u>Cost</u> \$	<u>Experts</u>	<u>Fellows</u>
YUGOSLAVIA			
Housing, Physical Planning and Building	9,750		8 26
Social Defence	1,500		1 4
EUROPE REGIONAL			
Geneva Office	25,000		
Seminar on Planning	5,000		
AFRICA REGIONAL			
Seminar on Family and Child Welfare	25,000		
MIDDLE EAST REGIONAL			
Seminar on Social Welfare Administration and Training for Arab States	5,000		
TOTAL	\$ 395,150		