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(a) International technical co-operation in statistics, 1979-1983

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN STATISTICS, 1979-1983

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present document, prepared at the request of the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session, sets out the activities of the United Nations system, several organizations outside the system and a number of countries, in all areas of technical co-operation in statistics for the period 1974-1983. The report updates previous reports on technical co-operation, which were prepared in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1566 (L).

The introduction (paras. 1-7) outlines the special features of this report compared to the previous reports on this subject. Chapter II presents an over-all summary of past trends in technical co-operation activities for the period 1974-1978 and projections for the period 1979-1983 (paras. 9-16). Chapter III provides the detailed report on co-operation activities of the various organizations in terms of advisory services (paras. 19-58), training (paras. 59-97), provision of equipment (paras. 98-107), technical guidance (paras. 108-129), programme formulation, support and evaluation (paras. 130-139) and miscellaneous (para. 140). Chapter IV provides an overview of bilateral technical co-operation in statistics provided by some countries (paras. 144-153) and outlines their activities and policies relating to technical co-operation in statistics (paras. 154-218).

Annex I describes the general limitations and bases for the estimates and projections of technical co-operation provided by the international organizations. These estimates are contained in annexes II and III. Annex IV contains a description of the procedures to be followed by countries for obtaining technical co-operation in statistics through the United Nations system.

The Commission may wish to (a) comment on the trends in technical co-operation, suggest where changes would be desirable and make recommendations concerning long-term technical co-operation planning; (b) comment on the bilateral technical assistance provided by countries and its relationship to the assistance provided by the international organizations; and (c) bring to the attention of central statistical offices the procedures for obtaining technical co-operation in statistics from the United Nations system.

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1 - 7	4
I. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION	8	5
II. OVER-ALL SUMMARY	9 - 16	6
III. DETAILED REPORT.	17 - 140	12
A. Advisory services.	19 - 58	13
B. Training	59 - 97	21
C. Provision of equipment	98 - 107	28
D. Technical guidance	108 - 129	30
E. Programme formulation, support and evaluation... .	130 - 139	35
F. Miscellaneous.	140	37
IV. BILATERAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN STATISTICS.	141 - 218	38

Annexes

- I. GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES
- II. EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES BY ORGANIZATION, 1974-1983
- III. UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS AND ADVISERS BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY, 1950-1977, AND DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1977
- IV. PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN STATISTICS THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

INTRODUCTION

1. A document entitled "International technical assistance in statistics, 1977-1981" (E/CN.3/474), containing a scheme of technical co-operation in statistics for developing countries was discussed by the Statistical Commission at its nineteenth session.
2. The Commission requested that a similar report should be prepared for its twentieth session to deal with the programme of technical co-operation in statistics over the period 1979-1983. 1/ The present report updates E/CN.3/474, based on information provided by the international organizations involved.
3. As recommended by the Commission, the report includes for the first time information on the nature and magnitude of bilateral technical assistance in statistics. 2/ The information was provided by the individual donor countries directly to the United Nations Statistical Office, with the exception that the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) provided the information for its member countries.
4. The report includes for the first time information on the technical co-operation activities of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Tourism Organization (WTO).
5. In addition the report presents for the first time a description of the procedures countries have to follow in order to obtain technical assistance in statistics through the United Nations system (see annex IV). The Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination proposed the inclusion of such a description and it was endorsed by the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination of the Statistical Commission at its seventh session (E/CN.3/502, para. 67).
6. As requested by the Commission 3/ an effort has been made to render the information in the present report more current than that submitted to the Commission at its nineteenth session. Ways and means of presenting more current information were discussed at the twelfth session of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities and it was agreed that any revisions or additions to the data in the present report which contains information as of the end of April 1978, will be made available to the Commission during the session.
7. The present report provides estimates of resources allocated to technical co-operation programmes from 1974 to 1978 and projections of expenditures for the

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), para. 145.

2/ Ibid., para. 149.

3/ Ibid., para. 146.

period 1979 to 1983. Co-operation activities financed from all sources of funds available for such activities in the United Nations system have been included, the principal sources being the regular budgets, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and funds in trust. General limitations and bases of the estimates and projections are outlined in annex I.

I. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

8. This report on international technical co-operation in statistics, 1979-1983, is presented as a joint report of the United Nations Statistical Office and the statistical services of the regional commissions, specialized agencies and inter- and non-governmental organizations in order to assist the Commission in its deliberations concerning technical co-operation. The Commission may wish to (a) comment on the trends in technical co-operation, suggest where changes would be desirable and make recommendations concerning long-term technical co-operation planning, (b) comment on the bilateral technical assistance provided by countries and its relationship to the assistance provided by the international organizations, and (c) bring to the attention of central statistical offices the procedures (set forth in annex IV to the present report) for obtaining technical co-operation in statistics from the United Nations system.

II. OVER-ALL SUMMARY

9. Table 1 sets out estimates of the over-all level of funding of technical co-operation in statistics by the United Nations system. The expenditure estimates by main forms of assistance are shown in table 2 and the actual and projected rates of change and percentage distribution of the expenditure estimates are given in table 3 (for definitions of the various forms of assistance, see para. 17).

10. Over the period 1974 to 1978 technical co-operation in statistics increased by 16 per cent in current prices, which implies an annual average rate of growth of 3.9 per cent per annum. Growth occurred in total expenditures from 1974 to 1976, but from 1976 to 1978 there was a decline of 1.7 per cent due to a decline of 80 per cent in the miscellaneous category while all other categories increased. In real terms, from 1974 to 1978, i.e., with the effect of price increases eliminated, the amount of technical assistance in statistics almost certainly declined.

11. Training was the most rapidly increasing area of assistance over this period, with a growth rate of 19.4 per cent per annum. Growth was shown by all the organizations included in table 3, but mainly by the United Nations, FAO and UNESCO. Advisory services increased by 11.3 per cent per annum with increases recorded by all organizations except FAO. Programme formulation, support and evaluation increased by 6.1 per cent per annum, based on increases by all the organizations covered. Declines in expenditure were recorded for the provision of equipment of 7.1 per cent per annum, due entirely to decreases by the United Nations, and technical guidance, 7.4 per cent per annum, accounted for entirely by WHO. The miscellaneous category also declined (after increasing up to 1976) at a rate of 14.5 per cent per annum, mainly accounted for by United Nations reductions.

12. From 1978 to 1983 a growth of 56 per cent in the value of technical assistance in statistics at current prices is projected, which implies an annual average rate of growth of 9.3 per cent per annum. ^{4/} In real terms, at constant 1978 prices, the total growth is projected to be just 11 per cent over the period, which means an average annual projected rate of real growth of 2.1 per cent per annum.

13. Looking at the detailed projections in constant 1978 prices, assistance in the form of advisory services is projected to increase at a rate of 5.3 per cent per annum, reflecting projected increases for all organizations except WHO. Assistance in programme formulation, support and evaluation is projected to increase at a rate of 1.2 per cent per annum, reflecting increases for the United Nations and FAO but decreases for UNESCO and WHO. Expenditures on technical guidance are projected to increase at just 0.2 per cent per annum with modest increases projected by FAO and UNESCO. A decline of 1.6 per cent per annum in the supply of equipment

^{4/} A growth rate in prices of 7 per cent per annum is used for the period 1978 to 1983.

is projected, reflecting negative projections by all the organizations except ILO. Expenditure on training is projected to decline by 5.1 per cent per annum, reflecting negative projections by the United Nations and UNESCO. The miscellaneous category is also projected to decline, at a rate of 20.4 per cent per annum, due to a negative projection by the United Nations.

14. The main trends in the shares of various forms of assistance activities in statistics are as follows:

(a) Advisory services are projected to comprise 66 per cent of the total over the period 1979-1983; this compares with a low share of 43 per cent in 1974 and a peak 57 per cent in 1977 and 1978 and an average share of 52 per cent from 1974-1978;

(b) Training services are projected to comprise generally 7 per cent in the future after increasing from 5 per cent in 1974 to 10 per cent in 1978. The average share to training from 1974-1978 was 7 per cent;

(c) Provision of equipment is projected to comprise 15 per cent in the future after declining from 28 per cent in 1974 to 18 per cent in 1978 and averaging 19 per cent for the full period 1974-1978;

(d) Technical guidance is projected to comprise generally 6 per cent in the future after a decline from 10 per cent in 1974 to 6 per cent in 1978 and averaging 7 per cent for the full period 1974-1978;

(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation in the future is projected at around 6 per cent of the total after comprising 5 per cent for the period 1974-1978;

(f) Miscellaneous assistance is projected to stabilize at 1 per cent after fluctuating between 3 and 18 per cent between 1974 and 1978 and averaging 9 per cent per annum for the period 1974-1978.

15. Over all, advisory services and programme formulation, support and evaluation are the only activities that are projected to increase their shares of the total from 1979 to 1983. All others are projected to receive smaller shares or at best retain the same share as in the period 1974-1978.

16. The source of funds is projected to alter during the period 1979-1983 compared to 1974-1978. ^{5/} The changes reflect mainly a slight alteration in the projected funding of United Nations activities. The main trends are:

(a) The various organizations' regular budgets are projected to finance about 19 per cent of assistance rendered compared to 18 per cent over the period 1974-1978;

^{5/} Based on data from the United Nations, ILO, UNESCO and WHO.

(b) UNDP funds are projected to finance approximately 32 per cent of technical assistance over the plan period compared to an average of 29 per cent over the period 1974-1978;

(c) Other sources of funds, largely UNFPA, are projected to finance an average 49 per cent of activity between 1979 and 1983 compared to a 53 per cent average share from 1974 to 1978.

Table 1. Estimates of over-all expenditures on technical co-operation in statistics a/

(Millions of US dollars: at current and constant 1978 prices: estimated)

Year	Millions of US dollars	Year-to-year percentage change	1974 = 100	1978 = 100
1974	19.6	-	100	86
1975	22.0	+12	112	96
1976	23.2	+5	118	102
1977	20.5	-12	105	90
1978	22.8	+11	116	100
Projections at current prices				
1979	26.1	+14	133	114
1980	29.0	+11	148	127
1981	31.0	+7	158	136
1982	33.4	+8	170	146
1983	35.6	+7	182	156
Projections at constant 1978 prices				
1978	22.8	-	na	100
1979	24.4	+7	na	107
1980	25.3	+4	na	111
1981	25.3	0	na	111
1982	25.5	+1	na	112
1983	25.4	0	na	111

a/ The summary data shown are based on material supplied by the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO (all sources of funds).

na Not applicable.

Table 2. Estimated expenditures by type of co-operation activity in statistics a/

(Thousands of US dollars: estimated)

1974-1978: at current prices

1978-1983: at constant 1978 prices

Year	Advisory services	Training	Provision of equipment	Technical guidance b/	Programme formulation, support and evaluation	Misc.	Total
1974	8 448	1 075	5 488	1 988	1 058	1 532	19 589
1975	10 955	1 082	4 288	1 937	1 126	2 641	22 029
1976	12 372	2 131	2 534	995	1 083	4 090	23 205
1977	11 765	1 594	3 831	1 381	1 203	717	20 491
1978	12 951	2 178	4 092	1 461	1 341	819	22 842
1979	15 719	1 522	3 800	1 563	1 596	225	24 426 c/
1980	16 603	1 636	3 800	1 548	1 418	256	25 261
1981	16 667	1 684	3 786	1 460	1 409	258	25 264
1982	16 731	1 712	3 786	1 551	1 419	258	25 457
1983	16 740	1 676	3 786	1 478	1 427	261	25 369 c/

a/ The summary data shown are based on submissions of the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO (all sources of funds).

b/ United Nations resources for technical guidance not included; see paras. 108-113 for details.

c/ The sum of expenditures does not correspond to the total owing to rounding.

Table 3. Analytical table of expenditures by type of co-operation activity in statistics a/

A. Average annual rates of change in expenditures by type of co-operation activity in statistics

Type of activity	Average annual rates of change			
	(In current prices)		(In constant 1978 prices)	
	1974-1978	1978-1983	1974-1983	1978-1983
Advisory services	+11.3	+12.7	+12.1	+5.3
Training	+19.4	+1.5	+9.1	-5.1
Provision of equipment	-7.1	+5.4	-0.4	-1.6
Technical guidance	-7.4	+7.3	+0.5	+0.2
Programme formulation, support and evaluation	+6.1	+8.3	+7.3	+1.2
Miscellaneous	-14.5	-14.9	-14.7	-20.4
Total expenditures	+3.9	+9.3	+6.9	+2.1

B. Percentage distribution of expenditures by type

Year	Advisory services	Training	Provision of equipment	Technical guidance	Programme formulation, support and evaluation	Misc.	Total
1974	43	5	28	10	5	8	100 <u>b/</u>
1975	50	5	19	9	5	12	100
1976	53	9	11	4	5	18	100
1977	57	8	19	7	6	3	100
1978	57	10	18	6	6	4	100 <u>b/</u>
1979	64	6	16	6	7	1	100
1980	66	6	15	6	6	1	100
1981	66	7	15	6	6	1	100 <u>b/</u>
1982	66	7	15	6	6	1	100 <u>b/</u>
1983	66	7	15	6	6	1	100 <u>b/</u>
1974-1978	52	7	19	7	5	9	100 <u>b/</u>
1979-1983	66	7	15	6	6	1	100 <u>b/</u>

a/ This table is based on the data shown in table 2 for the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO.

b/ Percentage distribution does not add up to 100 per cent owing to rounding.

III. DETAILED REPORT

17. The report is structured according to the following main forms of technical co-operation rendered by the organizations:

- (a) Advisory services, which comprise:
 - (i) Experts assigned to individual countries;
 - (ii) Regional and interregional advisers assigned to meet requests for short-term assistance;
- (b) Training, which comprises:
 - (i) International statistical training centres for middle-level and intermediate-level personnel and statistical institutes for the training of professional statisticians as well as university teaching;
 - (ii) Fellowships for training and observation at national statistical offices and other centres;
 - (iii) Fellowships for training and observation at the headquarters or regional offices of the international organizations;
 - (iv) Fellowships for training and observation at ad hoc training courses, workshops and seminars;
- (c) Provision of equipment;
- (d) Technical guidance, which comprises:
 - (i) Preparation, publication and application of international guidelines, technical manuals and other documents designed for the use of the developing countries;
 - (ii) Working groups and other technical meetings;
- (e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation, which comprise:
 - (i) Assessment of the national, regional and interregional requirements for technical co-operation in statistics;
 - (ii) Aid in the recruitment and technical supervision of technical co-operation experts;
 - (iii) Review of the implementation and evaluation of the results of technical co-operation projects in statistics; and

/...

(f) Miscellaneous, which comprises local costs associated with projects (such as bonuses to census enumeration staff, incentive payments, salary supplements, vehicle repairs, printing expenses and other local costs).

18. Within each category of technical co-operation, activities of each of the contributing organizations are described. ^{6/} Detailed quantitative information on the activities of each organization including the level of expenditure, number of advisers etc. is contained in annex II, covering 1974-1983. Annex III contains information on experts and advisers provided by the United Nations by field of activity, 1950-1977, and shows their distribution in the least developed countries and other developing countries in 1977.

A. Advisory services

1. United Nations

19. The United Nations provides the services of both regional and interregional advisers to meet requests for short-term advisory services. The regional advisers are stationed at the regional commissions and provide expertise to countries within their respective regions, while the interregional advisers are posted at United Nations Headquarters and are used to meet short-term requests on a global basis.

20. From 1974 to 1976 the regular budget of the United Nations provided the services of two interregional and two regional advisers. In 1977 the regular budget provided for two interregional advisers - one in demographic statistics and one in data processing; and three regional advisers - one each in national accounts at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Addis Ababa, at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Bangkok and one for household surveys at the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), Beirut. In 1978 two new regional adviser posts for national household surveys were established in ECA. It is expected that the total number of posts will remain at the 1978 level over the planning period.

21. The number of regional and interregional advisers supported by UNFPA funds was 12 in 1977, 13 in 1976 and 1975 and 15 in 1974. At the present time UNFPA-financed regional advisers are in each of the regional commissions as follows: four at ECA - a project officer for the African Census Programme, a regional adviser in demographic statistics, one in data processing and one in

^{6/} Some information is included on technical co-operation activities of OECD and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (SOEC). The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) provides no technical co-operation to developing countries. However, CMEA countries do provide such co-operation; for details, see chapter IV of the present report. Information on technical co-operation in statistical data processing is included in the present report. Further details are contained in "Technical co-operation in statistical data processing" (E/CN.3/526), also before the Commission.

demographic statistics (sampling); four at ESCAP - one each in population censuses and surveys, vital statistics, data preparation and processing and fertility surveys; three at the Economic Commission for Latin American (ECLA) - one each in demographic statistics, sampling and household surveys; and one at ECWA - in demographic statistics. There are indications that funding by UNFPA for regional advisory services in demographic statistics may be phased out after 1978 although in annex II the projections are on the basis of continued support of these services by UNFPA at the level of 12 advisers. The ESCAP region has had since 1976 the services of a regional adviser in social statistics financed by the Netherlands; this adviser is not included in the figures in the annexes to the present report.

22. For many countries that find it impossible to include provision for assistance in statistics in their country programmes, regional or interregional advisers provide the only direct assistance available to them. In these circumstances it is unfortunate that there is a tendency on the part of funding agencies to discontinue these posts in favour of strictly country projects.

23. In addition to regional and interregional advisers, the United Nations also provides experts financed by UNDP and UNFPA for assignment within countries. The number of country experts supported by the UNDP country programme declined from 115 in 1975 to 80 in 1976 and 56 in 1977. The total work-months showed a similar decline from 932 in 1975 to 784 in 1976 and 571 in 1977. This general decline is attributable partly to the fact that certain integrated statistical projects with a large expert component were being phased out or were completed during these years and also that it became necessarily difficult for developing countries to carry statistical projects in their UNDP indicative planning figure (IPF). It is expected that with the implementation of similar integrated statistical projects with large expert components in three other countries during 1978 and 1979, the number of statistical experts to countries supported by the UNDP programme would show an increase and thereafter remain at the higher level.

24. As regards UNFPA and other trust-fund programmes, there was no significant change in the number of statistical experts attached to countries but there is expected to be an increased demand for such services from 1978 onwards as developing countries begin to plan population and housing censuses in the 1980s and request assistance.

25. Information on United Nations experts and regional and interregional advisers by field of activity for 1950-1977, is provided in annex III. The total number of work-months of experts and advisers fell in 1977 to 1,442 with an appreciable decline for demographic statistics, data processing and national accounts. The decline in demographic statistics and data processing was due mainly to a reduction of population census activities. The decline in national accounts was due to the fact that a number of experts completed their assignments and were not reassigned due to a lack of requests from other countries for assistance. This does not reflect a lack of need but an inability of the Governments of developing countries for various reasons to include statistical projects in their IPF. Post-censal activities, such as improvement in vital statistics registration systems, are slowly beginning to be undertaken by developing countries. As a result it is projected that the need for experts will increase as these activities are undertaken by more

countries and also as countries prepare for the 1980 round of population and housing censuses. Expert work-months in the training category showed an increase in 1976 due to the establishment of the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (Baghdad) and a decline in 1977 due to the transfer of the Institut de statistique, de planification et d'économie appliquée (Yaoundé) to national responsibility. The category "other" showed an increase in 1977. The principal fields of statistics included in this category are household surveys, social statistics, sampling and industrial statistics. For a breakdown of the category "other" for 1977, see foot-note b to annex III. Annex III gives a distribution of statistical advisers and experts by work-months between least developed and other developing countries for 1977 by field of statistical activity.

26. Over-all, the annual work-months of United Nations experts and regional and interregional advisers in statistics financed from all sources are estimated for 1978 and 1979 to 1983 as follows: 1978, 1,582 work-months 1979, 2,028 work-months and 1980 to 1983, 2,048 work-months each year.

2. International Labour Organisation

27. Given the current emphasis of the ILO on technical co-operation, proposals have been made for the financing by the regular budget as from 1978 of two posts of regional experts on household surveys in Latin America and Africa. These posts add to the existing posts of regional adviser in labour statistics in Africa and of regional expert on household surveys in Asia. Another proposal has been made to have as from 1979 a new post of interregional adviser on labour statistics. It has been assumed that these five posts will be fully operational from 1979 to 1983.

28. The ILO also provides country experts financed from UNDP and trust funds. For UNDP resources, it has been assumed that the work-months of experts' services for labour statistics development will show, on an average, the same slight upward trend (of about 3 per cent as in the past). However, the 1977 figure was abnormally low; to maintain the trend, it was assumed that the number of experts' work-months will gradually increase as from 1978 to reach a maximum of 173 in 1980, to decrease slightly to 134 as from 1980 and to stabilize at 80-84 in 1982 and 1983. The experts' work-months were costed at 1978 standard costs. The number of positions were estimated on the basis of an average of about 10 work-months per position. For funds from sources other than the regular budget and UNDP, it has been assumed that there would be annually from 1978 to 1983 one project of 10 months' duration on average.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

29. Advisory services are rendered through experts assigned to individual countries or groups of countries on a long-term basis and through regional and interregional statistical advisers, regional statisticians and the Headquarters staff with short visits to countries.

30. FAO will continue to provide field experts to assist and advise member countries requesting technical assistance in food and agricultural statistics. The type of assistance given to Governments includes the qualitative evaluation of

existing statistical systems, organization and improvement of agricultural statistics and services, planning and implementation of agricultural censuses and surveys for current statistics, training of statistical staff, data processing and tabulation, analysis and publication. The majority of these experts will be required to assist in planning and conducting the 1980 round of the World Census of Agriculture.

31. The number of experts during the past five-year programme was reduced to about 35 but this number is likely to be increased during the next five-year period. The majority of these experts will be required in the census of agriculture. With FAO involvement in the strengthening of national and international research, an increase in biometric assistance is also expected in the next three years.

32. FAO regional statistical staff in agricultural statistics includes regional statisticians stationed in the regional offices (financed through the regular programme) and regional statistical advisers (financed by UNDP). Their work consists largely of providing short-term technical assistance to countries in the establishment and development of systems of collecting agricultural statistics through censuses and surveys, organization of national agricultural statistical services, training of local staff, formulation of national statistical programmes, promotion of participation of countries in the decennial census of agriculture and the promotion of long-term integrated programmes of food and agricultural statistics as well as assistance to field experts in technical matters.

33. Technical assistance through regional staff was substantially reduced during the past five years. However, in view of the intensification of the promotional activities relating to the decennial world census of agriculture and to crop reporting and forecasting, it is expected that the number of regional staff will increase during this five-year programme. It is expected to re-establish the post of regional statistician for the Latin American region which had recently been discontinued, thus having one regional statistician's post in each of the four developing regions. It is also expected to re-establish the posts of UNDP regional statistical advisers during the next five years.

34. Posts of interregional advisers were to have been established in the past five-year programme. With the intensification of the promotional activities relating to the World Census of Agriculture it is expected that two posts of interregional statistical advisers for agricultural census will be established. One adviser would be expert in agricultural census operations and another one in agricultural census data processing, posted at FAO Headquarters. They would be responsible for co-ordinating FAO activities in the census of agriculture and would also advise and assist the regional staff and country experts on all matters relating particularly to census of agriculture.

35. Headquarters statistical staff render technical assistance to countries on specific matters, generally limited in scope and size in proportion to the resources available but it is most likely to be increased during the next five-year programme due mainly to the promotion of the 1980 World Census of Agriculture. This would make it possible for the Headquarters staff to assist countries on a short-term basis. Assistance of this kind is also provided by sending Headquarters staff to

lecture at training courses, through visits of country personnel to FAO headquarters for training as well as through correspondence.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

36. Experts in statistics assigned to individual countries are financed in the majority by UNDP and to a lesser extent by UNFPA. No such experts are provided under the UNESCO regular programme. The number of work-months of expert services financed from all sources registered an important decline between 1974 and 1975 (from 181 to 140), and a smaller decline between 1976 and 1977 (from 140 to 130). The number is, however, expected to increase to 140 in 1978. The experts assigned to individual countries are experts in educational statistics and in statistics teaching at the university level. No experts assigned to individual countries were provided in science and technology nor in culture and communication statistics, although a few short-term consultants in those areas, financed under the regular programme (participation programme), were sent to member States (Brazil, Sudan, Ethiopia, Argentina), at their request.

37. Typically, country projects in educational statistics are of two-year duration or longer. The main objective is to assist in setting up an efficient system for the collection, processing, presentation and analysis of statistics covering all levels and types of education. A special emphasis has been put on automated data processing and more recently on sample surveys. The over-riding aim of these projects, which often operate within the framework of educational planning projects, remains to train counterpart personnel. Normally, a fellowship for training abroad and a small sum for equipment are included in the project.

38. Experts in statistics teaching are provided for the development and operation of statistics training programmes attached to universities. In addition, United Nations volunteers and associate experts serve as assistant lecturers. Fellowships for training abroad are sometimes included as well as, in some cases, the provision of a small computer for teaching purposes. Almost all of the statistics teaching projects are financed by UNDP. Recently, however, UNFPA agreed to finance a statistics teaching project (in Lesotho), which included the teaching of demography. It is assumed that the number of work-months of experts financed by UNDP for projects of educational statistics and statistics teaching will be lower during 1979-1983 than in the previous period. The figure of 84 work-months was retained. As for the posts financed by other extrabudgetary resources, the figure of 48 work-months reached in 1978 should remain unchanged throughout the 1979-1983 period.

39. The number of work-months of regional advisers, which amounted to 48 in 1974 corresponding to four educational statisticians financed under the regular programme (one in each of the regional offices for education), increased to 53 in 1975 and 54 in 1976 with the creation of a UNDP-financed post of regional statistician for Africa. However, this post was prematurely cancelled after 11 months due to a UNDP financial crisis. Moreover, one post of educational regional statistician (in Asia) in the regular programme was transformed in 1977 into a post in another field. This led to a decline in that year (to 36) in the number of work-months provided. In 1978 the approved post of regional adviser in science and technology statistics for Latin America in the regular programme is expected to be filled, which will lead to an increase to 48.

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40. UNESCO attaches particular importance to the posts of regional advisers in statistics. This is one kind of assistance that is considered of high priority in view of the fact that many countries with small IPFs cannot make requests for full-time experts, particularly in such specialized fields as science and cultural statistics. On the other hand, many countries have achieved a level of statistical development in which their requirements for international assistance take the form of short missions for specific purposes rather than full-time advisers. It is therefore expected that the post of regional educational statistician in the Asia office, financed under the regular programme, will be re-established and it is hoped that UNDP will approve the financing of two regional advisers, one in educational statistics and one in culture and communication statistics, one to start in 1979 and the other in 1981.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

41. During the 1974-1978 period, air transport economists located in ICAO regional offices served as advisers to States in economic and statistical matters. Also, specific UNDP country or regional projects required the assignment of transport economists and other experts, who in many cases provided technical guidance and consultation to develop and improve aviation statistical programmes within States. Such projects are usually broad in scope and involve statistics as only one element, and it is therefore not possible to isolate the actual costs or work-hours devoted to the statistical portions of the projects.

42. It is expected that these co-operation programmes will continue in 1979-1983. In addition, ICAO expects to explore specific needs for direct expert assistance in statistics with States and help them to formulate requests designed to meet their needs.

6. World Health Organization

43. About 50 per cent of the total budget is spent on advisory services. Country projects are the main channel for the delivery of these services. Experts assigned to individual countries provided short-term assistance within the network of about 80 projects on health statistics and of about 50 other projects with a health statistician as a member of the advisory team during 1974-1978.

44. The aim of country projects is to assist Governments in organizing vital and health statistics services in the ministry of health and to advise on the collection and analysis of vital and health statistics. Projects run, on the average, five to six years. Intercountry advisory services, provided by WHO regional offices and consultants, are more specialized in their objectives, such as the establishment of a medical records system in the rural areas of a region, the development of a reporting system on vital events and hospital morbidity statistics.

45. Interregional advisory services, rendered by headquarters staff, introduce recommendations by the WHO Expert Committee on Health Statistics and by scientific or consultative groups.

46. More than half of the budget for advisory services is covered by the regular budget. In the future it is likely that the proportion of the resources outside the regular budget will grow, although this is not reflected in annex II since it is extremely difficult to forecast the amount of extrabudgetary funds.

47. The development of a methodology of family planning statistics is recognized as one of the main objectives of the health demography projects, and a considerable amount of advisory services (a total of about \$US 1.7 million during 1974-1978) was provided for studies in this area, particularly studies on foetal, infant, childhood and maternal mortality in developing countries. These studies are financed by UNFPA. Continued emphasis will be given to statistics on maternal and child health. A workshop for training national statisticians dealing with family planning will also be financed by UNFPA.

48. About 75 per cent of UNDP funds will be spent on the centre for utilization of computers in health programmes in Argentina, on the redesign of health information systems and on biostatistics education in Latin American countries.

49. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) fund shares the responsibility with the WHO regular budget for the development of health statistics services in the countries requiring such assistance. The regular budget covers the basic needs in the strengthening of health statistics services and in training national staff. The technical co-operation programme in the Americas will emphasize collection and analysis of information on health-care delivery systems, sample surveys to supplement routine data and epidemiological surveillance of communicable and non-communicable diseases, and traffic accidents.

7. International Monetary Fund

50. The Bureau of Statistics will continue to provide staff experts to assist member countries under its field programme for development and improvement of national statistics contained in the bulletins of monetary authorities. The programme's objective is to assist monetary authorities in the assembly of data relevant to the analysis of monetary and payments problems and in the organization of data according to standards that promote intercountry comparability. The field work includes intensive assistance on the methodologies for compiling comparable statistics in the areas of money and banking, government finance and the balance of payments. Under the programme, Bureau staff will also visit statistically developed member countries for the purpose of exchanging views with national counterparts in central banks on their system of data collection, processing and publication. For these countries, the possibility of data bank to data bank exchanges via tape will be further explored.

8. Universal Postal Union

51. To encourage the creation and improvement of services dealing with statistical forecasting and planning problems, particularly in the postal administrations of developing countries, UPU provides advisory and consultancy services from regular budget sources in various regions and several fields including statistics. Expert missions funded by UNDP are also organized for this purpose.

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9. Inter-American Statistical Institute

52. Technical assistance missions - usually of short duration - have been carried out over the past two years in the following fields: census of agriculture, employment and unemployment surveys, evaluation of statistical publications, integrated programme of labour statistics, dissemination of statistics, industrial statistics, port statistics, establishment of socio-economic data banks, census of transportation, statistical organization, external trade statistics etc.

10. Statistical Office of the European Communities

53. In view of the increasing demand by the associated countries under the Lomé Convention, it is intended in the near future to embark upon a series of specific activities, particularly in the field of foreign trade and parity of purchasing power.

54. One of the first activities, to be undertaken in 1978, will be to assist in the introduction of the new regulations of the Central African Customs and Economic Union concerning foreign trade statistics. This project, which comprises three elements (a course at SOEC for the Central African Customs and Economic Union official responsible for foreign trade, the financing of an expert for one year and the advisory services of an SOEC expert), will cost approximately \$40,000.

55. Activities on the same scale may be considered in the future, particularly when they involve assisting interstate organizations, whose problems are similar to those of SOEC. However, it is impossible to determine the scope of these activities at present, since this will depend on demand on the one hand, and on the extent to which the Office can satisfy that demand on the other.

11. World Tourism Organization

56. Technical advice is available to the developing countries in all aspects of tourism development including tourism statistics. In addition to UNDP-financed projects, technical advice and support in the field of tourism statistics is available to member countries in the form of training opportunities, handbooks and publications. Where countries are able to finance the projects themselves, technical advice can be made available on a "trust fund" basis.

57. WTO has extended both to member States and, so far as its resources permit, to non-members advice by correspondence on a wide range of practical statistical questions. WTO is often asked for advice on sources of tourism statistics, choice of methods and definitions. Through its Publications Section, WTO is also able to provide assistance on statistical questions to consultants and research firms working on tourism projects.

58. WTO has organized, at the request of its member States, operational missions whereby assistance was provided in setting up systems of statistical collection. Generally, the recipient countries provide subsistence to the experts, while WTO pays the salaries. It is hoped to increase the number of such missions in the future.

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B. Training

1. United Nations

59. Under the regular budget, for 1976 and 1977 the sums of \$112,000 and \$266,800 were expended in roubles for fellowships and other training programmes.

60. Three statistical training institutes continue to be supported by UNDP funds, namely the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (Kampala), the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo) and the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (Baghdad).

61. The normal procedure in supporting the training institutes is that UNDP provides the services of the project manager and lecturers. Eventually, the technical co-operation staff is replaced by nationals as they become qualified. Fellowships for the training of nationals as lecturers may be provided from UNDP regional funds for specific periods. Fellowships for students attending the institutes are provided from UNDP country IPP's or other external sources. For further details on statistical institutes and their programmes and funding, see E/CH.3/525, also before the Commission.

62. The cost and number of work-months of experts supported by United Nations funds teaching at the institutes are included in the totals of "experts assigned to countries" in annex II. The total number of expert work-months involved in technical co-operation programmes for the institutes is reflected in annex III, column 7. For an explanation of the changes in work-months in this category, see paragraph 25 above.

63. The large increase in UNDP expenditure on training from \$469,400 in 1975 to \$730,500 in 1976 was due to the establishment of the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (Baghdad). In 1977, there was a decline in expenditure from \$730,500 to \$494,600. This was because the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo) was decentralized to ESCAP and the funds transferred to the regional commission are not included here. Also, United Nations participation in the Institut de statistique, de planification et d'économie appliquée (Yaoundé) ceased in ~~December 1976~~ ¹⁹⁷⁷; there is some indication that further help might be required in connexion with the new division for training "ingénieurs des travaux statistiques", which was established by the United Republic of Cameroon in October 1976. Expenditure on training from 1978 onwards is assumed to remain at a level of \$500,000 a year.

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64. With assistance from UNDP a review of statistical training needs in Africa was made by consultants whose report was considered by a working group that met at Munich in August 1977. The recommendations of the working group, as described in "Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA)", 7/ were discussed at the tenth session of the Conference of African Statisticians, which met at Addis Ababa, 17-22 October 1977. The STPA represents the latest development in African efforts to provide opportunities for the training of adequate numbers of staff required for the statistical and other services of governments as well as for the private

sectors in order to produce the statistics needed for economic and social development planning. It is formulated as a 10-year programme, which aims at making Africa self-reliant in producing an increased number of statistical personnel, improving and maintaining the quality of statistical personnel already in service and ensuring that the training centres participating in the programme become self-supporting. For further details on STPA, see E/CN.3/525, also before the Commission.

65. The large increase in UNFPA and other trust funds for training in 1978 is because four regional workshops on census organization and population census taking are planned for the 1980 round of censuses. A similar workshop for French-speaking African countries is scheduled to be held during 1979. It is assumed that expenditure on training will continue after 1978 at a level of \$120,000 a year.

66. At the suggestion of ESCAP, the Government of India organized in early 1977 an 18-week ad hoc course in data processing for six trainees from Afghanistan. The course was considered useful by the trainees, thus encouraging ESCAP to continue exploring possibilities for similar training arrangements in the future between two or more countries of the region. In collaboration with the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific, ESCAP is exploring the possibility of organizing six-to eight-week statistical training courses for French-speaking countries in the Pacific in collaboration with the French Government, which would provide lecturers, and the South Pacific Commission. The types of instruction envisaged are (a) general training in statistical methods for high-school graduates, and (b) training in demography and national accounts.

67. The Committee on Statistics of ESCAP at its second session, held at Tehran in December 1976, made statistical training one of its priority areas for development and in line with this thinking, ESCAP is disseminating, through its Statistical Newsletter, country information on training facilities that could be utilized by other countries.

68. Considerable assistance in training is also provided on a bilateral basis by countries. For details, see chapter IV below.

2. International Labour Office

69. The ILO provides from the regular budget and from UNDP and trust funds a limited amount of assistance in the form of fellowships in labour statistics. For the regular budget, proposals have been made for the financing of three fellowships every year for an average of four months' duration each. It has therefore been assumed that there will be an average of about two fellowships of four work-months each for every five technical co-operation projects (a slightly higher proportion than in the past). For sources of funds other than UNDP and the regular budget, the assumption has been of one fellowship of four work-months per project. In general, most of the fellowships could be classified as fellowships for training and observation at national statistical offices and other centres.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

70. One of the greatest difficulties faced by many developing countries in the development of their food and agricultural statistics has been the shortage of qualified statistical personnel. In the case of the least statistically developed countries, the lack of trained counterpart staff may prevent experts from carrying out their work properly. An important measure to alleviate this situation is to organize training programmes for national personnel of all levels, i.e. for primary level, intermediate level, as well as for professional statisticians. The organization of these training programmes will form an integral part of the programme to promote the participation of countries in the forthcoming 1980 World Census of Agriculture and will be one of the most important activities carried out during the period 1979-1983.

71. National demonstration centres will be organized for primary-level local personnel: four in Africa, two in Asia and the Far East, two in Latin America and two in the Near East. In these centres national personnel will have an opportunity to observe and participate in demonstrations organized on practical aspects of census taking. These courses will adapt the accepted techniques of work in specific countries and will be restricted to the local personnel actually engaged in census work. Participants from neighbouring countries will also be invited.

72. Regional training centres for intermediate-level and higher-level staff will also be organized: two in Africa, one in Asia and the Far East, one in Latin America and one in the Near East. These centres will be open to trainees who have supervisory functions in the national census operations. Emphasis will be put on the techniques that are likely to be applicable in a given area in order to give the participants useful suggestions for solving the problems they will meet in their own countries. Apart from field work, the training programme will include the checking and editing of census returns, data processing and the final analysis and tabulation of the results.

73. As for international training, the International Statistical Programs Center of the United States Bureau of the Census (whose activities on agricultural statistics are co-ordinated with FAO) will expand its training programme during the period 1979-1983 (see para. 211 below). This programme is held for English-speaking participants from countries all over the world, sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development (AID), the United Nations, FAO, the Organization of American States (OAS), other international organizations and Governments. The curriculum will be up-dated and expanded to include new and advanced topics and techniques. Highly motivated and mature students qualifying at the Center can pursue their studies further, for a MSc. degree in special studies at George Washington University.

74. Several new courses will be incorporated in the agricultural statistics training curriculum, namely:

(a) Agriculture and population, which relates to population growth and agricultural production;

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(b) Development of an agricultural statistics system, which deals with calculated planning of a statistical system that would integrate censuses and surveys to provide an adequate data series needed for action programmes;

(c) CENTS (Census Tabulation System) and COCENTS (COBOL version of CENTS) for agricultural statistics, which presents a tabulation system that greatly accelerates the processing of census and survey data (see para. 215 below).

75. Furthermore, FAO is in the process of establishing co-operation with the United States Bureau of the Census in connexion with the installation of the COCENTS package in the FAO computer and the development of training programmes in data processing for the agricultural census.

76. Like training centres, seminars form an integral part of FAO's technical co-operation programme in statistics. They are usually organized on a regional or subregional basis. They constitute useful media for the dissemination and exchange of new ideas and experience among countries, as well as for providing the necessary feedback to Headquarters of new views, experience and requirements of countries, which are essential in developing the FAO work programme.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

77. The amounts shown for seminars in annex II represent the cost of training seminars financed by UNFPA mainly within its project "national training seminars on statistical methods with special reference to projecting school enrolment". The implementation of the project started in 1976 when two seminars were organized (Congo, Togo). It is expected that this project will continue through 1979. It has been assumed that further funds for training seminars will be available from the same source from 1981 onwards. The funds shown under fellowships include those financed within the UNDP country projects in educational statistics and statistics teaching, a limited number of fellowships provided for under the regular programme (participation), one fellowship awarded by UNFPA in relation to a seminar and the subvention paid under the regular programme to the International Statistical Institute. It is expected that funds for fellowships will continue to be available under the regular programme and from UNDP.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

78. Some short training courses have been organized and conducted through ICAO regional offices, either at the regional or country level, in cases where a clear need was expressed by one or more States. Such courses normally last about one week and are conducted by ICAO statistical officers or regional air transport officers. During this period, a survey of needs for training in statistics was made by ICAO through its regional offices. The results of this survey are being used along with other information to determine specific needs for statistical training and how the most urgent priorities might best be met. ICAO experts carrying out assignments in countries often spend a considerable amount of time training counterparts who may follow up the work when the expert leaves.

79. For the 1979-1983 period, it is difficult, at this stage, to outline the nature and scope of statistical training activities that will be conducted. This will depend on the needs discovered in further study of the training requirements of developing countries and on the desire of these countries to develop their capabilities in the civil aviation statistical field.

6. World Health Organization

80. WHO sponsors courses in epidemiology and health statistics at the post-graduate level, in English, French and Russian in Europe and Spanish in the Americas. In addition, several training courses in developing countries are assisted by WHO at intermediate, undergraduate and post-graduate levels. WHO takes part in these activities by assigning teachers, awarding fellowships and providing some equipment. Other expenses are covered by national authorities and sources such as UNDP.

81. Training for intermediate-level personnel and clerks in health statistics and medical records is provided by project officers in WHO-assisted health statistics projects.

82. In 1978, besides the training component included in every WHO-assisted project, the direct expenditure on projects in training on health statistics will be \$366,500.

83. Fellowships are awarded to professional statisticians for training abroad. The distribution by WHO regions of fellowships awarded during 1977 was as follows:

Africa	6
The Americas	29
South-East Asia	16
Europe	21
Eastern Mediterranean	21
Western Pacific	<u>9</u>
Total	<u>102</u>

84. Travelling seminars have been organized since 1971, alternately in English and French, on the collection and utilization of statistical information in the planning and evaluation of health services at intermediate and local levels. The participants, consisting of health statisticians, health administrators and medical record specialists, have visited, each time, two countries with different administrative and political systems and have studied user-producer requirements in health statistics field activities.

85. In conjunction with the introduction of the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) in January 1979, training courses are being organized in all the WHO regions during 1977 and 1978.

86. The problems of training health statistics staff at various levels have been discussed at international meetings and seminars. The establishment of a few WHO

collaborative centres has been proposed to promote the development of teaching/learning methodology regarding health statistics and medical records. The promotion of collaboration among centres, exchange of information and provision of guidance and orientation will be the WHO role. The first centre was created in 1977.

87. Following the countries' needs and recommendations made by consultant groups, three major activities have been started in the field of education and training: (a) the publication of a manual for teachers of health statistics with special reference to the teaching of medical students, (b) a workshop on educational issues held in 1977 and (c) the preparation for an interregional conference on the teaching of health statistics to medical students, 1978.

88. A Directory of Health Statistics Training Courses in WHO Member States was issued in 1973. It includes information on the name of the institute, duration of the courses, admission requirements, number of students admitted, working language, diploma or certificate granted and curricula for the various courses. It is the first comparative study and guide for fellowship applications in this field and the first attempt at an international exchange of experience in post-graduate training in health statistics. An updated version of the Directory is in preparation.

7. International Monetary Fund

89. Staff of the Bureau of Statistics will conduct courses in government finance statistics for national officials under the IMF Institute programme.

8. Universal Postal Union

90. The UPU programme of technical co-operation includes the use of a special fund maintained by voluntary contributions from some member countries, which enables it mainly to grant training or specialization fellowships and some related equipment.

9. Statistical Office of the European Communities

91. SOEC is represented in the technical and management bodies of two training centres: The Centre européen de formation des statisticiens-économistes des pays en voie de développement (Paris) and the Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries (Munich).

92. The Community provides considerable financial support to the training of statisticians from developing countries. This support takes several forms:

(a) The granting of scholarships to students attending training centres; at present, students receive training in the following specialized schools: Ecole de statistique d'Abidjan (Abidjan); Institut africain et mauritien de statistique et d'économie appliquée (IAMSEA, Kigali); Institut de statistique, de planification et d'économie appliquée (ISPEA, Yaoundé); Institut national de statistique et d'économie appliquée (Rabat); East African Statistical Training Centre (Dar es Salaam); Centre européen de formation des statisticiens-économistes des pays en voie de développement (CESD, Paris) and Centre for Advanced Training in

Applied Statistics for Developing Countries (Munich). These scholarships cover the tuition fees payable to the schools, which are approximately \$1,000 per pupil per year. The average annual expenditure on scholarships financed by the Community is approximately \$300,000.

(b) The dispatch of teachers to specialized schools for periods of two or three years. At present, the Community is financing three teaching posts at ISPEA, Yaoundé (approximately \$150,000 per year) and three posts at IAMSEA, Kigali (approximately \$180,000 per year);

(c) The purchase of equipment: a minicomputer is to be installed at IAMSEA, Kigali at an estimated cost of approximately \$50,000;

(d) A grant to CESD, Paris, as a contribution to the operating budget. The grant, which was equivalent to 110,000 European units of account until 1977, is to be reduced to 60,000 European units of account from 1978 as a result of the transfer of "ingénieur des travaux statistiques" (ITS) training to Africa;

(e) The construction of facilities: the Community has already financed the construction of the facilities currently occupied by ISPEA, Yaoundé, that were inaugurated in 1972. New requests are under consideration, particularly from the schools at Kigali and Abidjan.

10. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

93. OECD organizes study sessions on practical national accounting problems in developing countries about every two years, with the active participation of experts from both developing and developed countries and also from international organizations. In addition, the OECD Development Centre occasionally takes trainees from developing countries and organizes seminars.

11. Inter-American Statistical Institute

94. Statistical training activities are carried out by the Inter-American Statistical Training Centre (CIENES). During the last two years the following activities were carried out at the headquarters of CIENES, in Santiago, Chile: a course on mathematical statistics (leading to a Master's degree), an applied research programme for graduates of the course on mathematical statistics, specialized courses on statistical techniques in education and on information and research planning in tourism, a course on applied statistics to the economic and social field and a seminar on the 1980 World Census of Agriculture.

95. Outside of CIENES headquarters, but with the collaboration of its professors, national courses on statistical techniques, labour statistics, economic and social statistics etc. were conducted in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Haiti, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

12. World Tourism Organization

96. Through its International Centre for Advanced Tourism Studies (CIEST), WTO provides introductory courses in the concepts and methods of tourism statistics for

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government officials, national tourism authority staff and other tourism personnel. This material is also available in the form of correspondence courses, which are particularly directed at personnel in developing countries for whom the costs of travel to and participation in regular courses might be too great. The host country of CIEST has in the past provided a certain number of scholarships enabling national tourism authority staff from less developed countries to participate in regular training courses.

97. WTO has organized, either alone or jointly with other organizations, seminars on statistics and has participated in a number of others. A regional seminar on tourism statistics was organized by WTO in the Americas in 1977. In 1975 a seminar on domestic tourism was organized jointly with the Canadian Government, while in 1974 a forecasting and balance-of-payments seminar was sponsored jointly by WTO and the United Kingdom British Tourist Authority. WTO hopes to arrange sufficient seminars in the future to meet regional needs.

C. Provision of equipment

1. United Nations Statistical Office

98. In UNFPA-financed projects, costs have normally covered a variety of equipment in support of population census activities, including vehicles, cartographic and printing equipment, calculators, office supplies as well as purchase and rental of computer hardware and software. In UNDP-financed projects also, the equipment component served in the past to support activities and consisted of moderate amounts of office supplies, calculators, vehicles etc. Increasingly, requests are being received by both UNFPA and UNDP for support of projects involving the procurement of large and small computer installations, as well as statistical data processing software. Interest in small computers has also been growing and there have been many requests for edit and tabulation software in particular. Also under UNDP programmes there is an increasing component associated with the procurement of computers for the new integrated statistical projects.

99. Provision of equipment from UNDP funds has declined from a high of \$1,588,800 in 1975 to an estimated \$1,200,000 in 1978 after falling to a low of \$349,400 in 1976. Provision of equipment from UNFPA funds has been less variable, amounting to \$2,375,000 in 1975 and an estimated \$2,500,00 in 1978. Expenditure in this field of technical co-operation is projected to be at a level of \$1,000,000 a year from UNDP funds and \$2,500,00 a year from UNFPA funds mainly in support of the 1980 programme of population and housing censuses.

100. For further details on the provision of computing equipment alone under programmes of technical co-operation for the United Nations and the specialized agencies, see E/CN.3/526, also before the Commission.

2. International Labour Office

101. The cost of equipment is minimal in most labour statistics projects. There is sometimes provision for the purchase of calculating machines, photocopying

machines etc. A rough estimate of an average of \$250 per project has been assumed for UNDP projects from 1979 to 1983.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

102. The FAO technical co-operation programme includes the provision of a limited amount of equipment for demonstration purposes at training centres and for supporting country projects. Included in this equipment are planimeters, chains, compasses, weighing scales for measuring area and yield, calculating machines, mini-computers, rental of electronic data processing, photocopy and duplicating machines and typewriters. In some cases, transport equipment such as land rovers, motorcycles etc. may also be provided to assist in survey operations.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

103. Equipment has been mainly financed by UNDP within the context of country projects in educational statistics and statistics teaching. The peak reached in 1976 (\$53,000) is mainly attributable to the provision of a small computer to a statistics teaching project in Yugoslavia. The regular programme financed only a small amount of equipment under its participation component. UNFPA is expected in 1978 to start financing a component of expendable equipment (computerization) within a new project under approval "statistical evaluation of the relationship between education and fertility".

104. It is expected that equipment will be mainly provided under UNDP projects in amounts not much different than in the 1974-1978 period. UNFPA will also provide within its project under approval relating to education and fertility, expendable equipment in 1979 and 1980.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

105. No specific programme is planned in the provision of equipment, although ICAO would be prepared to assist States in the planning and specification of computer systems, if requested. To date the principal activities in providing computer equipment have been in operational fields such as flight simulators, radar simulators and air traffic control equipment and not in computers used for statistical data processing.

106. During the 1979-1983 period, it is possible that some requests for the provision of equipment for statistical data processing will be filled, but it is not possible to forecast the level of activity in this field.

6. World Health Organization

107. WHO provides assistance to countries in health statistics by advising and taking part in the implementation of improved health statistical services programmes. In this connexion a small proportion of the budget is allocated to the provision of equipment, including supplies for computer centres, calculating machines, books, duplicating machines etc.

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D. Technical guidance1. United Nations

108. Technical manuals will continue to be written for the use of developing countries. Such manuals will be simplified versions of previous manuals, adapted to the needs of local conditions in developing countries, and the continuing objective will be the development of methodology to assist developing countries to improve and expand their statistical capabilities.

109. The Statistical Office will issue inter alia the following methodological studies and manuals for developing countries during the period 1979-1983: a revision of the Handbook of Household Surveys 8/; a revision of the Handbook of Vital Statistics Methods 9/; several additional parts of the Handbook of Population and Housing Census Methods 10/; a handbook on national accounting, a handbook of statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation; studies on the organization of national statistical services.

National accounts, finance and prices

- 1977 National accounts estimates, 1970-1975; methods and procedures
- 1977-1979 Examination of statistical relationships between economic aggregates for the improvement of national accounts estimates (periodic reports)
- 1977-1981 Development of a co-ordinated system of African price statistics at producer, wholesale, local purchaser, export and world market levels, in collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office
- 1979 Report on producers' prices of principal African commodities

External trade statistics

- 1977 Analytical report on methods and practices of African external trade statistics
- 1977-1981 Preparation of special tabulations etc. to assist the development of African trade with particular reference to intra-African trade and terms of trade.

Other economic statistics

- 1977 Tentative proposals for the 1983 programme of industrial statistics

8/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 64.XVII.13.

9/ United Nations publication, Sales No. 55.XVII.1.

10/ United Nations publications, Sales Nos. E.70.XVII.6, E.70.XVII.7, E.70.XVII.7/Add. and E.70.XVII.9.

- 1977 Methodological study on tourism statistics
- 1978 } Statistical study on production and trade in agricultural commodities
- 1980 Methodological study on measurement of road transport movements

Demographic and social statistics

- 1977 Study on methods and problems of the 1980 round of African population and housing censuses
- 1978 Study on methods and problems of civil registration and vital statistics collection in Africa
- 1978 Manual for civil registration personnel
- 1979 Evaluation of census data
- 1980 Evaluation of coverage and content errors in censuses
- 1980 Scope and quality of demographic and social statistics in Africa
- 1981 Concepts, definitions and classifications for selected demographic and social statistics fields
- 1981 Review of African census and survey methodology

African Household Survey Capability Programme

1977-1981 Development of methodology for the continuing collection of integrated economic, social and demographic statistics from households

No 9/110 in manuscript.

111. In addition, technical guidance in the ECA region includes plans for the following meetings, seminars and working groups:

- 1977 Working group to review statistical training needs in Africa
- 1978 Working group on methodology for the 1980 round of African population and housing censuses
- Training workshop on population censuses (English-language group)
- Seminar on distribution statistics
- 1979 Working group on price statistics
- Working group on organization and methodology of household survey programmes

- 1980 Working group on transport statistics
- Working group on methods and problems of civil registration and vital statistics collection in Africa
- Working group on evaluation of coverage and content errors in censuses
- 1981 Working group on industrial statistics
- Working group on a framework for the integration of social and demographic statistics
- Working group on household surveys

112. In the ESCAP region, technical guidance includes plans for the following meetings:

- 1978 Training workshop on census organization and population census taking for the 1980 round of censuses
- Seminar on statistics for rural development
- Seminar on statistics of small-scale and household industries
- 1979 Workshop on computer edit of censuses and surveys
- Seminar on statistical organization
- Expert group on producer and consumer prices
- Workshop on energy statistics
- Workshop on transport statistics

113. In the ECWA region, technical guidance includes plans for the following meetings:

- 1978 Training workshop on estimates of national accounts at constant prices (funds are still being solicited)
- Working group on statistics of the distribution of income, consumption and accumulation in the ECWA countries

2. International Labour Organisation

114. Under the regular budget a manual of wage statistics was prepared in 1977, a manual on survey methods (statistics of manpower and income) is programmed for 1979 and a manual on the computation of consumer price indices in 1982. Under UNDP funds a seminar on concepts and methods of manpower statistics was conducted

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for the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries in Jakarta in 1977.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

115. Methodological studies and technical manuals will be prepared and published for the guidance of national personnel in developing countries. As far as possible, these will be used as training materials at the various training centres and seminars.

116. The following publications will be issued during the period 1979-1983:

- (a) World Programme of Food Consumption Surveys;
- (b) Manual on food consumption surveys;
- (c) Methods of collecting producer prices statistics;
- (d) Manual on Inter-linked Computer systems (ICS);
- (e) Manual on crop forecasting;
- (f) Manual on collection of national forestry statistics;
- (g) Manual on volume and growth estimation techniques in forest resource surveys.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

117. The cost of manuals and studies, which showed little variation between 1974 and 1977, covered mainly the preparation of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) handbooks for five countries and a manual on literacy statistics, financed under the regular programme. The sharp increase expected in 1978 is attributable to the cost of studies within the UNFPA project on education and fertility (see para. 103 above). Technical meetings have so far, except for 1974, been financed solely under the regular programme and concerned mainly culture and communication and science and technology statistics.

118. The preparation of manuals will continue under the regular programme mainly in relation to ISCED (handbooks, directories) and to the collection of out-of-school data. The forecasts for the regular programme show a maintenance of the level of activity around the 1978 level. Studies will also be prepared in 1979 and 1980 under the UNFPA project "statistical evaluation of the relationship between education and fertility". It has been assumed that funds for studies will continue to be available from UNFPA in 1981 and onwards although at somewhat reduced levels. As for the expenditures on technical meetings financed under the regular programme, they are expected to record modest growth from year to year in comparison to their level of 1978. UNDP is expected to provide funds for two large meetings/workshops in Africa and Asia on culture and communication statistics, one in 1980 and one in 1982.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

119. The second edition of the ICAO Statistical Programme Manual, which gives technical guidance in using statistics collected by ICAO, will be prepared and published in 1978. During the 1979-1983 period, it is likely that additional guidance material will be developed to assist States, airlines and airports in organizing, planning and improving their own statistical information programmes.

120. Statistical workshops are organized through ICAO regional offices to assist the development and improvement of States' aviation statistical programmes. Five workshops were scheduled between 1974 and 1978. They normally last about one week and are assisted by statistical experts from ICAO headquarters. During the 1979-1983 period, it is expected that an increased number of these workshops will be conducted, particularly in regions where there is a strong interest.

6. World Health Organization

121. About 15 per cent of the budget for the statistical programme is spent on activities related to the development of technical guidelines.

122. The ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases will come into force in January 1979. A number of methodological recommendations, which will meet the developing countries' requirements, are included in this revision. Further developmental efforts will be made, particularly on methodology, for securing morbidity and mortality statistics in developing countries through the use of non-medical personnel.

123. More than 10 meetings are held every year on health statistics by WHO headquarters and regional offices. About half of these meetings are financed from extrabudgetary sources, particularly UNFPA. The reports of the technical meetings are not always published but are available to Member States and national experts on request. They provide guidance for WHO staff assisting in field projects and in the strengthening of health statistical services in developing countries.

124. Every year about 20 technical documents on health statistics are issued in the National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics series. New approaches in the development of statistical services and training in health statistics are two subjects given priority in recent years.

125. The application of computers in health statistics was dealt with by headquarters, two European conferences and advisory committees in the American region.

126. The main activities in the near future are aimed at assisting countries in planning and operating national health information systems. A guideline in this regard is under preparation by a multidisciplinary group, including health planners, statisticians, systems analysts and epidemiologists. In close co-ordination with the development of over-all health information systems, intensive efforts are being made to develop guidelines and recommendations on subsystems dealing with urgent topics, such as information on health manpower, cancer, mental health services, community water supply and sewage disposal.

7. Universal Postal Union

127. Since the compilation in 1974 of more comprehensive international postal statistics, considerable work has been done with a view to establishing precise definitions of technical terms and to standardizing collection and compilation methods. Moreover, in order to improve the quality of the statistical data about the postal services of its member countries, UPU sent postal administrations a brochure in February 1976 containing a handbook and training manual for officials responsible for providing statistical data; the brochure was prepared by the Ad Hoc Working Party of Statisticians of some postal administrations.

8. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

128. OECD prepares methodological studies on problems of estimation of national accounts in developing countries, for example, Non-Monetary (Subsistence) Activities in the National Accounts of Developing Countries and Service Activities in Developing Countries.

9. World Tourism Organization

129. Handbooks on sampling methods suitable for tourism statistics, on forecasting and on the travel item in the balance of payments have been prepared (1977) as well as a number of texts showing how statistical material can be applied to market research, forecasting etc. In the period 1978-1979, emphasis will be placed in particular on the drafting of a technical handbook on tourism statistics, containing a detailed description of methods employed in the collection of domestic and international travel statistics in Member States.

E. Programme formulation, support and evaluation

1. United Nations

130. High priority is given to the effective support (backstopping) of technical co-operation projects in statistics, and the Statistical Office draws on the totality of its expertise in all subject-matter areas for which it has responsibility. As of 1978 a total of 136 work-months has been available for this activity out of regular budget resources, continuing the upward trend apparent since 1972 when 96 work-months were expended. Future support of 140 work-months per year is projected.

131. Major initiatives for the formulation of country projects are taken by individual Governments in consultation with the UNDP resident representative in the course of the country programme exercise but, when required, ad hoc programming missions are arranged for technical staff and sometimes interregional and regional advisers to assist with project formulation in the course of their visits to countries. Backstopping computer-related technical co-operation activities has continued as an element of this area of work. In addition, the regional commissions are engaged from time to time in assessing the national and regional requirements for technical assistance in statistics and evaluation of some projects. This is done by visits to countries of the region to ascertain national as well as regional requirements.

2. International Labour Organisation

132. Resources for programme formulation, support and evaluation are obtained partly from the regular budget and partly from agency costs. Five posts, four under the regular budget and one under UNDP, which are expected to remain the same in the future as in the past, represent the total number of persons involved but, as indicated by the number of work-months, each person works only part-time on this item.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

133. Implementation of all field projects on food and agricultural statistics is under the responsibility of the Agricultural Operations Division (AGO) of FAO. However, the Headquarters statistical staff review all statistical project proposals with particular attention to the technical appropriateness of objectives and work plans. Moreover, the statistical staff at FAO headquarters are responsible for evaluating the technical qualifications of the candidates to be recruited, for their briefing on the technical aspects of their work and for the technical support throughout the life of the project, including reviewing and clearing the final project reports from technical points of view.

134. FAO headquarters staff will continue to provide assistance regarding the assessment of the national, regional and interregional requirements for technical co-operation in food and agricultural statistics, the review and evaluation of the results of field projects and the maintenance of the links between the statistical activities of the regular and field programmes.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

135. Expenditures were financed until 1977 under the regular programme and consisted of 12 work-months of professional staff. In 1977 and 1978, because of the development of UNFPA operations an additional six work-months were earmarked under the regular programme, and UNFPA in turn financed a number of staff including clerks and secretaries.

136. The number of work-months financed under the regular programme is expected to remain unchanged at the level of 1977 and 1978 (18). The contribution of UNFPA will reach a peak in 1979 (72 work-months including clerks and secretaries) for the two UNFPA projects and will decline in 1980 to 36 following the termination of one of them. It was assumed that after 1980 24 work-months per year will be provided by UNFPA as support for its future projects.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

137. The statistical staff at ICAO headquarters provides technical support and consultation to the ICAO Technical Assistance Bureau on projects and project proposals in which a significant amount of statistical data collection or analysis is involved. In 1976 and 1977, a preliminary survey of requirements for training in civil aviation statistics was made through the ICAO regional offices and further work will be done. For the 1979-1983 period, it is difficult to project the

level of activity since much depends on the availability of UNDP funds and on the priorities placed by developing countries on the collection and use of statistics.

6. World Health Organization

138. Requirements for statistical data are more urgent now than ever before, and the development of an adequate national information system is recognized in many countries as a first priority. Most countries have developed basic health statistics services and obtained experience in the application of statistical data in planning and evaluating health programmes. However, the communication between users and producers of health statistical information needs to be improved, as do the quality of the statistical data, its utilization and the over-all co-ordination of activities in health statistics, health services and training in health statistics, which are especially needed for health administrators, planners and health programme leaders.

139. The development of models with guidelines on planning, management and evaluation of health statistics information systems will be a task for the immediate future, to be undertaken in connexion with the establishment of intercountry health statistics centres and their assessment of the national, regional and interregional requirements for technical assistance in statistics. A source of information regarding evaluation of existing health statistics services are the periodic reports on the implementation and evaluation of the results of technical co-operation projects in statistics. These reports, together with final assignment reports, contain detailed information on activities, results and recommendations regarding the development of health statistics in the countries concerned.

F. Miscellaneous

140. The miscellaneous item, principally composed of expenditures by the United Nations, covers a range of local costs incurred in countries. It includes incentive payments to census enumerators, other salary supplements, vehicle repairs, printing expenses and other local costs. Expenditures of these kinds, after reaching a peak in 1976, declined since census projects were carried out in fewer countries. They are projected to decrease further over the period 1979 to 1983 as a consequence of UNFPA reluctance to continue to cover these kinds of costs.

IV. BILATERAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN STATISTICS

141. At its nineteenth session the Statistical Commission "stressed the importance of co-ordination between the international and bilateral programmes of technical assistance in order to harmonize activities and avoid duplication, especially in view of the decline in total available resources. It recommended that the Secretariat should provide information on the nature and magnitude of bilateral technical assistance". 11/

142. This recommendation was discussed by the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities at its twelfth session (Geneva, 7-11 March 1977) and it was agreed that an inquiry should be sent to relevant countries after an examination of the information available at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. This approach was endorsed by the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination of the Statistical Commission (E/CN.3/502, para. 67).

143. OECD agreed to contact member countries of the OECD Development Assistance Committee to request information on their bilateral technical co-operation activities in statistics. A questionnaire was designed jointly by OECD and the United Nations Statistical Office to elicit information substantially comparable to that available from the international organizations. In addition, the Statistical Office contacted a number of centrally planned countries with a request for similar information.

144. Responses outlining technical co-operation provided were received from Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America. Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Romania indicated that they provided no bilateral technical co-operation in statistics.

145. It was hoped to develop aggregate expenditure and work-month figures for bilateral technical co-operation but, owing to variations in the responses this was not possible. However, a number of important general features of the bilateral programmes were identified.

146. The donor countries in general tend to provide assistance on an ad hoc basis in response to specific requests from developing countries, although there is support for training facilities and service on an ongoing basis.

147. The resources to provide assistance generally come from the national statistical services of the donor countries, other relevant governmental departments and provincial governments, universities and sometimes from the private sector.

148. The responses indicated that the principal forms of bilateral technical assistance are advisory services and training. Advisory services were reported to have been provided in many fields of statistics, particularly in population censuses, industrial statistics, agriculture and forestry statistics. Substantial

11/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-second Session, Supplement No. 2 (E/5910), para. 149.

advisory services were provided for statistical data processing, sampling and household surveys. In addition, advisory services of a general statistical nature (fields not specified) were reported.

149. Considerable assistance in training was reported, with support of teaching establishments being a major element, e.g., support of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo), the Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries (Munich), the International Statistical Programs Center (Washington) and the Computing Research Centre (Bratislava). Several countries reported the financing of fellowships for the study of statistics, the provision of lecturers for statistical institutes, the conduct of seminars in statistics and the training of statisticians from developing countries in their own statistical offices.

150. The responses further indicated that a small amount of equipment (computing) was provided and some technical guidance and assistance in programme formulation, support and evaluation were given.

151. The assistance provided bilaterally has been directed principally to the African countries with lesser amounts to countries in Asia and Oceania. Canada and the United States of America also provided significant assistance in Latin America.

152. The responses were generally positive concerning intentions to provide further technical co-operation in statistics in the future if requested by the developing countries. Some countries indicated an intention to provide further multilateral assistance in statistics as well, including channelling assistance through the United Nations regional commissions.

153. The responses indicated that there is co-ordination among bilateral donors and multilateral donors, most notably in the maintenance of the various statistical training institutes and the provision of fellowships at the institutes. Outside of this area of assistance, the indications were that occasional joint assistance projects are developed and that otherwise co-ordination among the donor countries and between the donor countries and the international organizations has been carried out on an informal basis.

154. The individual country responses to the questionnaire are summarized below.

Belgium [see Add. 1].
A. Canada

155. Canadian statistical assistance is extended on an ad hoc basis following receipt of a request. Staff for the assistance programmes are obtained from Statistics Canada, Canadian universities, provincial governments and the private sector. Training assistance is normally provided at Statistics Canada.

156. An analysis of requests received during the last year indicates that approximately one third request Canadian co-operation in short-term (a few days to several months) training assignments in Canada. There are also requests for field personnel covering virtually all areas of Canadian statistical capability; census-related inquiries have been particularly frequent. The following projects are currently being carried out.

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157. In Peru, assistance is being given to the Oficina Sectoral de Estadística (OSE) of the Ministry of Transportation and Communication in the review of their existing transportation statistics system and in the implementation of improvements to the system. Consultant services from the Research Branch of the Canadian Transport Commission and from the Special Surveys Co-ordination Division of Statistics Canada will be called upon to address specific questions arising from the project. This project involved an expenditure of approximately \$170,000 between 1975 and 1977.

158. In Latin America, as one portion of a programme of support for the Centro Latinoamericano de Demografía (CELADE), the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has funded the short-term services of a Statistics Canada data base systems expert to assist CELADE in developing census and survey tabulation systems software. Negotiations are under way for an extension of this involvement. This project involved an expenditure of approximately \$32,000 between 1976 and 1977.

159. The above two active bilateral projects will require a combined total of 55 work-months of assistance abroad. In addition, Canada is currently considering a request from the United States Bureau of the Census to enter into a joint programme in support of the United Nations 1980 World Population and Housing Census Programme.

B. Czechoslovakia

160. Czechoslovakia provides technical co-operation in statistics principally through the activities of the Computing Research Centre (CRC)(Bratislava), which was a United Nations project but which since 1975 has been largely a national project.

161. The following assistance has been provided through CRC: (a) The provision of six experts to the central statistical office of Mongolia. Five of these experts contributed 25 work-months in 1975 and 1976, aimed at the design of the computer configuration for statistical data processing in the computing centre, training of personnel in computer programming and investigation and design of the terminal network. The sixth expert contributed 36 work-months between 1974 and 1976 as the project manager of the UNDP project for development; (b) Advisory services were provided in 1977 for two delegations from the central statistical office of Cuba; (c) In 1975 fellowships were provided for three specialists from Mongolia for a period of 22 work-weeks. The fellowships were financed by UNDP and CRC provided the professional training, consultations etc.; (d) CRC arranges annually a seminar on Integrated Statistical Information Systems (ISIS). Participants at the seminars include a number of specialists from developing countries, for example, in 1975, three specialists from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and one each from Algeria, Cuba and Mauritius; in 1976, two from Cuba and in 1977, three from Cuba and two from Turkey.

162. All of the assistance provided to date to developing countries has been financed either by United Nations resources or by the resources of the developing countries themselves.

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163. In the future, further co-operation with the Cuban statistical office is planned, especially in the field of national statistics and statistical data processing.

C. France

164. France provides statistical assistance in response to the requests of States. The most frequent requests concern technical assistance personnel, short missions or courses for trainees. These requests cover the following fields: education, national accounts, demography, rural statistics, industrial and general statistics, household surveys and computerization.

165. The Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (INSEE) provides the major part of the non-financial resources either by assigning or lending staff members or by helping in the recruitment of contractual statisticians. The statistical departments of the various French ministries participate in co-operation activities, including the ministries of agriculture, industry, co-operation and the planning department. Co-ordination is the responsibility of INSEE.

166. The following technical assistance is provided by France:

(a) Dispatch of technical assistants for long-term assignments in the departments of statistics or the statistical schools of the developing countries. This type of activity is concerned solely with support personnel and is financed by the Ministry for Co-operation or by the Ministry of External Affairs;

(b) Short missions (one week to three months) by INSEE experts for consultations with statistical services in developing countries. These missions are also financed by the Ministry of External Affairs and the Ministry for Co-operation. They accounted for approximately 50 work-months in 1977;

(c) Courses for trainees from developing countries. The length of the courses varies from one month to one year, and at any given time there are a dozen trainees in the various units of INSEE;

(d) Secondment of personnel to international organizations for specific statistical activities (FAO, United Nations); and

(e) The department for co-operation at INSEE has a methodological research unit, the purpose of which is to adapt statistical methods to the needs of developing countries. Basically, the research is concerned with methods of conducting household surveys, particularly in the rural areas of Africa. There is also a population research group. However, the resources available to these research programmes are very limited and the findings are rarely tested in the field.

167. France maintains training facilities for statisticians from developing countries. The Centre européen de formation des statisticiens-économistes des

pays en voie de développement (CESD, Paris), which works in partnership with the Ecole nationale de la statistique et de l'administration économique (ENSAE, Paris), provides three-year courses for economic statisticians. France also provides considerable assistance to training schools for statisticians in Africa. Eighteen instructors are employed on a permanent basis in statistical schools at Kigali, Abidjan, Yaoundé, Dakar, Algiers and Rabat. Teachers are dispatched to each session conducted in French at the Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries (Munich) and, in the field of national accounts and planning, eight-week courses at the Centre de perfectionnement économique et financier at the Institut national d'administration publique are organized. There are also courses for trainees in the various units of INSEE.

168. France participates each year in the organization of courses at the Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries (Munich). Moreover, INSEE organizes courses for French statisticians going on assignment to developing countries and for statisticians from developing countries. Occasionally, if persistent requests are received from a State, courses are organized for small groups. One of the concerns in undertaking these various activities is to inform trainees of international standards and principles. This is done in a systematic fashion in national accounts, customs statistics, demography, agricultural statistics and industrial statistics.

169. In 1977 France financed approximately 80 technical assistance experts in statistics, mainly in Africa. They were working in the following fields: teaching (18); demography (20); national accounts (12); rural statistics (4); industrial statistics (4); data processing (5) and general statistics (17). The total value of assistance provided in 1977 was approximately \$2,500,000, including \$2,100,000 on long-term assistance, \$130,000 on short-term assistance, \$150,000 on scholarships and \$90,000 on methodological research. From 1974 to 1977 expenditure on technical assistance in statistics increased at an average annual rate of 10 per cent.

170. France has no specific future plans since assistance activities will depend on the requests of States. However, France would like to maintain its assistance at the current level. Priority will be given to assistance in respect of training, but activities in the field of household surveys should be developed further. France plans to develop further activities in fields such as national accounts, economic surveys and industrial statistics. The potential demand for assistance in these various fields would seem very great.

171. There is frequent co-ordination with other donors (United Nations, Federal Republic of Germany, World Bank, European Economic Community). This co-ordination is not systematic and is usually informal. It varies from donor to donor and from one operation to another.

172. France prefers bilateral assistance since it is more flexible and enables activities to be controlled more satisfactorily. France also looks very favourably on joint bilateral assistance activities (e.g., France-Federal Republic of Germany, France-United States of America) or multilateral assistance activities. France is prepared to support multilateral assistance projects, particularly social and economic surveys if a request is made by a State.

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D. German Democratic Republic

173. The German Democratic Republic provides a considerable amount of bilateral technical co-operation in statistics. The most frequent requests for assistance are in the following fields: establishment of statistical institutions, organization of statistical reporting systems and their use for planning activities and the development of national accounting, industrial statistics, demographic statistics, statistics on standards of living and electronic data processing. Co-operation in the field of statistics is organized by the State Central Statistical Office, scientific institutions at universities and institutions in the relevant fields (e.g., the Ministry of Health).

174. Details of technical assistance projects in developing countries over the period from 1974 to 1977 are shown below.

175. In 1975, in response to a request of the United Nations, the German Democratic Republic assigned an expert in data processing to Mongolia (six work-months). In 1976-1977 an expert was sent to Mozambique to provide assistance in building up a reporting system for statistics (15 work-months). Two experts were sent to Angola in 1977 to support the establishment of a statistical information system (10 work-months).

176. In the period from 1974 to 1977 students from Cuba, Mongolia, Viet Nam, Democratic Kampuchea, Bangladesh, Iraq, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea, Congo, Morocco and Yemen studied statistics and data processing in the German Democratic Republic at universities/high schools and technical colleges. The training expenditures were borne by the German Democratic Republic. The numbers of foreign students trained per year were 18, 27, 42 and 48 in the years 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977 respectively. Students from Viet Nam, Mongolia, Iraq, Syrian Arab Republic and Morocco received practical training in the State Central Statistical Office of the German Democratic Republic. In 1974 the practical training provided was three work-months, in 1975 19 work-months and in 1977 16 work-months.

177. Statistical authorities of developing countries who visited the State Central Statistical Office of the German Democratic Republic for an exchange of experience received publications and documents; e.g., yearbooks, statistical pocketbooks and the journal Statistische Praxis, books for training statisticians, legal instructions relating to statistics, classifications and nomenclatures, forms of statistical reports and explanations on reports.

178. Within the advisory services rendered, for instance, in Angola and Mozambique, major efforts were made in formulating statistical programmes, providing expert advice and giving support in data processing.

179. The German Democratic Republic is interested in further co-operation with developing countries in the field of statistics to the extent possible and is ready to examine all requests in this respect. The German Democratic Republic is ready to continue technical co-operation in statistics both on a bilateral and multilateral basis.

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E. Germany, Federal Republic of

180. Technical co-operation in statistics by the Federal Republic of Germany normally involves the secondment of experts to statistical offices in developing countries and the provision of training through courses at the Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries (Munich). The experts are recruited either from the Federal Office of Statistics or the statistical offices of the States (länder). Prior to assignment, experts are trained individually for their tasks at the Munich Centre.

181. Bilateral technical co-operation projects in statistics over the period 1974 to 1978 have included: (a) Provision of statisticians by the Federal Office of Statistics and Federal Government to Egypt, Zaire and Zambia for field studies and preparation of statistical structure analyses; (b) Secondment to the United Republic of Cameroon of a specialist in electronic data processing to serve at the President's Office at Yaoundé and (c) Secondment to the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo) of a lecturer on population census in the ESCAP area; (d) Secondment to the East African Community of a statistician to help organize and expand industrial statistics in the Community; (e) Secondment to the national statistical institute at Tunis of an industrial statistician; (f) Provision of two annual advanced training courses at the Munich Centre each attended by 20 to 25 statisticians from developing countries, primarily from Africa-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) countries; and (g) Secondment to ESCAP of a specialist in electronic data processing.

182. Over all, the statistics co-operation programme has been apportioned over the period 1974 to 1978 as follows: advisory services 37 per cent, advisory services on electronic data processing relating to statistics 23 per cent and training 40 per cent. A total of approximately \$3,088,000 was expended on assistance in statistics over that period.

183. It is expected that future contributions in the statistics sector will continue to be made primarily on a bilateral basis, mainly by seconding experts for population and industrial statistics and by arranging for the training of statisticians in the Federal Republic of Germany. Multilateral assistance, as contributions to ECA and ESCAP, is planned.

F. Italy

184. Italian technical co-operation is laying more and more emphasis on assistance in the statistical sector, through both bilateral programmes and participation in those carried out by international organizations. Assistance given is described below.

185. A programme of consultation about agricultural statistics in the Upper Volta, supported by Italy, provides experts who, in collaboration with the Ministry for Agriculture of the Upper Volta, will set up a plan of a statistical survey in the agricultural sector, to be used at the national level. The cost of the programme amounts to approximately \$211,000.

186. Both in 1976 and 1977 Italy offered scholarships to statisticians from developing countries to participate in training courses on techniques of telesurvey through satellite (remote sensing), organized by the United Nations and carried out by FAO. A third course is foreseen for 1978.

187. Courses for the attainment of certificates and degrees in statistics are held in Italian universities. Students from developing countries are admitted to such courses and, in the last few years, some of them have received scholarships from the Italian Government.

G. Japan

188. The majority of assistance that the Government of Japan extends to developing countries in the field of statistics is provided through the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP, Tokyo). Japan also provides other statistical assistance based upon requests from developing countries but no particular trends can be observed concerning the types of requests. Resources for the statistics projects are obtained from SIAP, the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the Science and Technology Agency. Training of statisticians from developing countries is carried out at SIAP, in the Statistics and Information Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and in the Office of Statistical Standards of the Administrative Management Agency. Current technical co-operation projects in statistics are described below.

189. As one of the leading members of SIAP, Japan is continuing to support its training activities in co-operation with UNDP and other member countries of SIAP. Of the staff of 23, nine are provided by the United Nations (including four lecturers), two by the developed countries (France and the Netherlands) and 12 by Japan, which also provides guest lecturers (approximately 60 work-days in both 1976 and 1977). Japan is providing 59 per cent of the \$4,700,000 total SIAP expenses during its second phase, 1975-1979.

190. The SIAP training courses in which Japan is extending assistance to developing countries include: (a) general course (duration: six months; number of fellows: 30); (b) advanced course/seminar (duration: six weeks/twice a year; number of fellows: 15 each); (c) country course held outside of Japan (duration: six weeks/three times a year; number of fellows: 50 each); and (d) research fellow course (duration: three-six months; number of fellows: one or two).

191. In order to assist in the development of fishery statistics in South-East Asian countries, Japan as one of the leading members of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre (SEAFDEC) provided a statistical expert from April to December 1977 to the SEAFDEC Bureau at a cost of approximately \$62,000. Japan also sent a statistical expert to Thailand to participate in a workshop of SEAFDEC. In addition, Japan provided a fishery statistics expert to the Philippines for three years from January 1974 to January 1977 as one of its contributions under the Colombo Plan.

192. Assistance in statistics was provided to the following countries between 1974 and 1976, involving a total expenditure of approximately \$1,045,000: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Afghanistan, Iran, Ethiopia, Papua New Guinea and Samoa. A total of 17 statistical experts were provided to developing countries from 1974 to 1976.

193. Japan has no special preference with regard to the channels, modes or types of statistical co-operation activities but intends to negotiate the financing for the SIAP third phase with UNDP and the other countries concerned for the purpose of strengthening statistical activities in developing countries.

H. New Zealand

194. New Zealand supports regional statistical activities through the South Pacific Commission and the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific. It has provided grant assistance (approximately \$28,000) to the Cook Islands for the 1976 population census and is currently funding their agricultural census and survey (approximately \$40,000, 1977-1979).

I. Norway

195. Norway provides technical co-operation in statistics on an ad hoc basis in response to requests from developing countries. Staff to carry out the programmes are generally provided by the Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo. Any training assistance that may be given in statistics is also provided through the Bureau.

196. Bilateral technical co-operation projects in statistics over the period 1974 to 1977 have included assistance to the Ministry of Health, Kenya (approximately \$131,000); the Central Statistical Office, Zambia (approximately \$98,000) and the Central Statistics Office, Botswana (approximately \$108,000). The assistance has included advisory services and project participation or supervision and has involved a mixture of assistance in census statistics, household surveys and the use of administrative data. In addition Norway has made contributions of approximately \$163,000 to multilateral statistical projects in 1978.

J. Poland

197. Poland provides bilateral technical co-operation in statistics by granting scholarships to students from developing countries. In the academic year 1977/78 there were 10 such scholarship holders. Advisory services are provided by scientists and economists working abroad, numbering 141 in 1977/78. Some of these specialists deal with statistics but none is exclusively in the field of statistics.

K. Sweden

198. Assistance given in statistics by Sweden depends upon requests received from countries and the availability of resources in Sweden. Requests have been received in population, agriculture, price and labour statistics and in sampling and data processing. Resources to meet requests are taken from the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Labour Market Board.

199. Sweden is currently providing support to the Bureau of Statistics, United Republic of Tanzania and to the labour force survey in Kenya. In the period 1974 to 1977 Sweden provided assistance in statistics as follows: Ethiopia: 12 work-months at a cost of approximately \$430,000; Kenya: 48 work-months at a cost of approximately \$178,000 and equipment at a cost of approximately \$344,000; United Republic of Tanzania: 72 work-months at a cost of approximately \$269,000 and equipment at a cost of approximately \$49,000; Zambia: 72 work-months at a cost of approximately \$275,000.

200. The 204 work-months provided bilaterally (see para. 199 above) were used mainly in introducing or strengthening census statistics (35 per cent), administrative data (12 per cent), sampling (12 per cent) and labour market statistics (40 per cent).

201. In addition, Sweden provided associate experts to the United Nations, (62 work-months between 1976 and 1977), UNESCO (24 work-months in 1975 and 1977) and ILO (24 work-months in 1976 and 1977). The total value of these contributions was approximately \$401,000. These resources were utilized as follows: 40 per cent on training and research; 20 per cent on administrative data; 10 per cent on census statistics; 10 per cent on education statistics and 20 per cent on general statistical work.

202. Sweden intends as part of its future plans to use bilateral channels more extensively for technical co-operation in statistics.

L. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

203. Statistical assistance is generally provided ad hoc following a request from a developing country. Frequent requests for assistance are in demography, sample survey design and general economic and social statistics. Institutions from which the statistical resources in an aid project are obtained include the Ministry of Overseas Development, other governmental departments and universities within the United Kingdom. Use is made of a number of semi-retired statisticians for short-term assignments.

204. No special provision is made for the training of statisticians from developing countries. The training facilities and courses available are determined independently by the universities and other higher educational institutions within the United Kingdom.

205. The United Kingdom gives a wide range of statistical support to a large number of Governments and organizations. As of late 1977 assistance projects were under way as follows: general statisticians (1,174 work-months), computer specialists (595 work-months), lecturers (65 work-months) and other statistical experts (110 work-months). Assistance was being provided in the following regions: Africa (1,310 work-months), Asia (211 work-months), Oceania (177 work-months), Caribbean (159 work-months) and other regions (87 work-months). The principal countries receiving assistance were Botswana (451 work-months), Zambia (254 work-months), Kenya (183 work-months), Malawi (158 work-months), Fiji (129 work-months), Malaysia (106 work-months) and Seychelles (105 work-months).

206. The United Kingdom supported students and trainees in 1976 as follows: three agricultural statistics students, 11 computing science students and two trainees, 20 statistics students and eight trainees and six demographic students and four trainees. The estimated cost of students and trainees in 1976 was approximately \$156,000.

207. The United Kingdom co-operates with international agencies in finding suitable candidates for international assignments. Co-ordination with other major national and international donors is on an informal basis.

208. The United Kingdom intends to continue its support in statistics and, in line with its general aid policy, will give preference to technical co-operation projects for the benefit of the "poor". However, no specific allocation of funds is made available for statistics from the technical co-operation programme and no specific change in the level or emphasis of the assistance provided for statistics is envisaged since assistance is generally given in response to specific requests.

M. United States of America

209. The United States provides significant technical co-operation in the field of statistics in many countries. The International Statistics Programs Center (ISPC) of the United States Bureau of the Census is the largest single provider of such assistance in the United States Government. The Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, Department of Commerce, is charged with responsibility for co-ordinating all governmental statistical activities, including technical assistance to developing countries.

210. Most assistance in statistical fields is provided on a grant basis; however, the ISPC also provides some assistance against payment by the recipient country (see the Saudi Arabian project, para. 213 below). All United States Government technical assistance in statistics is co-ordinated to the maximum extent possible with activities of other national and international donors. The major programmes of technical co-operation in statistics provided bilaterally by the United States are shown below.

211. The training of statisticians and computer technicians from developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean at the intermediate and advanced levels is provided by ISPC. Training is provided in demographic, economic and agricultural statistics (see paras. 73-74 above), in sampling and survey methods and in data processing. Funding for fellowships and staff support is, and has been, provided by the United States Agency for International Development (AID) or its predecessors. Fellowships are also provided by the United Nations, FAO, the Organization of American States, private foundations and governments. ISPC on occasion conducts short courses on special topics in regional or national centres outside the United States, usually in co-operation with a regional or international organization. In the period 1976-1977 a total of 169 participants from 37 countries were included in programmes at ISPC. In addition, correspondence courses on household sample surveys were followed by some 200 students from approximately 40 countries in 1976/77. There are eight full-time teaching staff for the programme.

212. The Surveys and Evaluation Unit of ISPC provides technical assistance in five major areas, namely, survey and census development, utilization of existing data, mathematical and statistical services, data processing and institutional development. The Unit has a staff of up to 40 professionals and technicians who are experts in the statistical aspects of agriculture, health, nutrition, water, rural electrification, housing, demography, education and other fields. Projects currently under way or under discussion for future implementation include the following: (a) Multi-regional (continuing household sample surveys in less developed countries, AID managers guide to data collection (on-going), assistance in assembly of new and analysis of existing data files for economic and social data bank (proposed)); (b) Asia (Bangladesh: sampling support for food for work evaluation (completed), Sri Lanka: agricultural sample information); (c) Central America and Panama (technical assistance for 1980 agricultural census, current agricultural statistics, regional training centre for statistics and data processing (requested)); (d) Latin America (Bolivia: support for agriculture area and production survey, future consumption survey, Chile: agriculture census and related surveys (continuing), Costa Rica: data collection (to be defined), Dominican Republic: agriculture cost of production survey, El Salvador: continuing multipurpose household survey (continuing), Guatemala: small farm survey (small, continuing), Haiti: software, data processing, data analysis (requested), Honduras: health sector data collection (requested), Jamaica: integrated rural development and agriculture census (on-going), Nicaragua: continuing multipurpose household survey (project development), women in development baseline study (requested), Paraguay: agriculture cost of production survey (small and continuing - requested complete data processing)); (e) Near East general: (various Near East: country data resources profiles (on-going), system for monitoring development progress (on-going)); and (f) Near East country specific (Afghanistan: data needs study (under discussion), Yemen: survey of returned migrants and their remittances).

212. Another major project, under the auspices of the United States-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission on Economic Co-operation, involves 22 members of a Census Bureau statistical and data processing team assigned to the Central Department of Statistics at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. A continuing multipurpose household survey

programme designed to collect current socio-economic data on the Saudi Arabian population and on rural consumer expenditures is being carried out. Considerable work has been devoted to bringing up to date the foreign trade statistics for the years 1974-1976, and work is now being carried forward on data for 1977. The processing of data from the 1976 census of establishments was completed and preliminary results have been released. On the basis of these preliminary figures a sample survey, which collected more detailed information on various sectors of the Saudi Arabian economy, was carried out in a joint effort with the Ministry of Planning. Training programmes for local data processing staff are being conducted and a complete mapping and printing service unit is being developed for the Central Department of Statistics.

214. The Computer Methods Laboratory of ISPC develops computer software especially tailored for developing countries, that is, software that is capable of being adapted to any manufacturer's machine and that is written for the smaller capacity machines found in developing countries. ISPC is producing a generalized computer edit and imputation software package in support of the United Nations 1980 World Population and Housing Census Programme.

215. The United States Bureau of the Census developed the computer programmes CENTS (Census Tabulation System) and COCENTS (COBOL version of CENTS). Assistance is given to countries to install these programmes in their computing facilities and training in the use of these programmes is offered to personnel from the recipient countries (see paras. 74-75 above).

216. ISPC is undertaking other activities in support of the 1980 World Population and Housing Census Programme. It is producing a mapping manual and a census case study (Popstan), both of which will be used as training materials in workshops and seminars.

217. The United States Department of Labor conducted an eight-week seminar in 1977 to train officials from developing countries engaged in planning, implementing, evaluating, collecting and tabulating data on labour and related economic and social programmes in such matters as calculation and analysis of measurements of productivity and technological change.

218. The National Center for Health Statistics and AID conduct a Vital Statistics Improvement Programme (VISTIM), directed at assisting countries in their efforts to generate continuous, current and reliable natality and mortality data by improving systems for recording these vital events in the developing countries.

Annex I

GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES

1. The material assembled in the present report in respect of the international organizations, including annexes II and III, was supplied by the organizations concerned and was reviewed by their chief statisticians at the twelfth session of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities (United Nations Headquarters, 6-10 February 1978).
2. The Sub-Committee, in discussing the estimates and the written submission for the present report made a number of points concerning the estimates and their limitations. The Sub-Committee felt that the collection and the preparation of the information was a significant effort to meet the requirements of the Statistical Commission in this area. It felt that this work, though burdensome, was worth while since the results provided valuable insights into the detailed aspects of the agency programmes. The Sub-Committee also felt that inasmuch as the expenditure figures provided for the 1974-1978 period as a whole, in the main, reflected actual expenditures (or, for 1978, were estimates based in part on commitments) they provided a fairly reliable basis for the analysis of activities and trends.
3. The projections for 1979 to 1983 were in part based on forecasts of expected trends, using past experience and the medium-term plans of agencies. In part, they relied on judgements regarding the availability of funds for assistance purposes. Often, the views of the estimators regarding the requirements in particular areas were also reflected in the estimates.
4. Difficulties were experienced by the United Nations Statistical Office and the specialized agencies in making valid forecasts about the future availability of funds, particularly from extrabudgetary resources since the latter depend not only on the approval of the donor organizations but also, especially for UNDP financing, on the willingness of Governments to assign sufficient priority to requests for technical co-operation in statistics in competition with many other urgent needs in developing countries.
5. Another major problem related to measurement and interpretation of the term "technical co-operation". For example:
 - (a) In some organizations "types of activities", which in other organizations are separated as "technical co-operation operations", are submerged in the regular operational and analytical work they carry out;
 - (b) In many cases technical co-operation in statistics cannot be identified and measured separately, because it is an integral part of co-operation in a wider field.

6. Provision of more exact data on resources and their use would require changes in the basic cost-recording systems by the United Nations system. Since agreement on such changes in the budgeting, accounting and programming procedures of the organizations and the implementation of these changes require time, the provision of estimates based on understandings arrived at by the statisticians themselves still appears to be the only shorter-term way to satisfy the request of the Commission.

7. Individual agency comments concerning the nature, coverage and reliability of the estimates and projections are listed below.

8. The United Nations data for 1974 to 1977 on work-months is taken from a systematic analysis of experts as described in relevant Statistical Office documents. The financial data reflect actual expenditures. Since 1976, it is estimated that the total annual cost has been about \$48,000 per expert.

9. The estimates for 1977 and projections to 1983 are based on analysis of project submission details, which provide only limited information, and the expected work programme of the Statistical Office. A number of assumptions have been made concerning activities financed by UNFPA and activities financed from other sources.

10. As concerns UNFPA, a few countries still have not conducted their population censuses in the 1970 round. About 1978, however, there will be renewed activities connected with the 1980 round of population censuses. Although UNFPA has indicated its reluctance to meet certain costs, such as honoraria, supplements to salaries etc., that were financed during the 1970 round, it is assumed that there will be a general increase in the level of financial support provided. This increase will be due to increased cost in respect of technical experts, equipment and other supplies that will have to be provided for the efficient carrying out of the censuses. These assumptions do not take into account possible changes in UNFPA policies that may affect the level and type of support provided to population census projects and other basic data-collection activities.

11. As concerns other sources, the bases for projection are weak, since the few country programmes available cover only a small part of the period 1979-1983. This makes projections rather difficult, assumptions being made from rather weak foundations. The estimated work-months and number of experts have been based on expectations from the point of view of countries and not on the financial capacity of UNDP.

12. Within the above limitations, the data provided for 1979-1983 indicate the anticipated direction of the technical co-operation programme from the point of view of the Statistical Office.

13. For ILO, the regular budget technical co-operation expenditure includes the cost of proposals made for regular budget financing. No decision as regards their approval has yet been taken. Other limitations of the estimates are outlined in

chapter III of the present report. The projections generally are assumptions, based on past experience or on views of what the ILO statistical activities could be in the future. The projections are highly tentative.

14. In the preparation of the five-year programme for 1979-1983 particular attention was paid by FAO to the requirements related to the promotion and implementation of the 1980 round of the decennial World Census of Agriculture Programme and to the provision of assistance to member Governments. Consideration has also been given to other recent developments in agriculture, such as the role of women in agricultural production and rural development, and fishery statistics requirements related to the adoption of Extended Economic Zones (EEZ) of up to 200 nautical miles by member countries. On the other hand a large part of the responsibility relating to the development of statistical services in forestry and of surveys of forestry resources are carried out under the field programme by economic experts, resource and inventory experts, consultants, associate experts and United Nations volunteers. Since it was not possible to identify statistical assignments separately, they have not been included in annex II although UNDP expenditure in these fields is of the order of \$1,000,000. Only one expert and two consultants assigned exclusively to forestry statistics have been included in annex II.

15. UNESCO indicated that its estimates are highly approximate and should be used with great caution. UNESCO especially associated itself with the reservations expressed in paragraph 4 of the present annex. UNESCO projections are generally assumptions.

16. ICAO indicated that there are very few civil aviation technical co-operation projects that involve statistical activities as the only or major component. At present ICAO finds it not possible to give budgetary figures and projections for the amount of assistance provided over a given year for statistics.

17. WHO indicated that it was particularly difficult to make meaningful projections. The statistical programme of WHO is in the course of reorientation and its scope is likely to be expanded to include health information in its wider sense. It was therefore considered premature to provide any meaningful estimates for the future; therefore, projections of past trends were adopted for completing the annexes.

18. SOEC indicated that it was impossible to determine the scope of advisory assistance for the future as it will depend upon both the demands and the extent to which SOEC will be able to satisfy them.

19. The technical assistance in statistics rendered by the United Nations system of organizations does not represent the total assistance available to developing countries. A number of non-United Nations organizations provide assistance (see chap. III of the present report for information relating to some of them) and quite a number of individual countries provide bilateral assistance (see chap. IV for information relating to 13 of them).

20. Despite the above limitations, the Sub-Committee felt that the aggregation of the figures, even though not necessarily comparable between the agencies, would give an indication of the over-all magnitudes involved and the broad changes in them.

Annex II
EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES BY ORGANIZATION, 1974-1983 ^{a/}
A. United Nations
(Cost in thousands of US dollars: Estimated)
1974-1978: at current prices
1979-1983: at constant 1978 prices

Description of activities by source of funds ^{b/}	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
<u>Regular budget</u>										
(a) Advisory services										
(ii) Regional and interregional advisers										
(No. of positions)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
(Duration, work-months)	(48)	(48)	(48)	(60)	(72)	(84)	(84)	(84)	(84)	(84)
Cost	186	192	140	273	325	330	335	340	345	350
(b) Training: Cost	-	-	112(c)	267(c)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation										
(Duration, work-months)	(110)	(120)	(132)	(136)	(136)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)
Cost	192	216	220	245	245	250	255	260	265	270
SUB-TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET: COST	378	408	472	785	570	580	590	600	610	620
<u>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</u>										
(a) Advisory services										
(i) Experts assigned to countries										
(No. of positions)	(88)	(115)	(80)	(56)	(70)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)
(Duration, work-months)	(752)	(932)	(784)	(571)	(700)	(900)	(900)	(900)	(900)	(900)
Cost	1880	2857	3087	2695	3500	3800	3800	3800	3800	3800
(b) Training: Cost	488	469	730	495	500	500	500	500	500	500
(c) Provision of equipment: Cost	1324	1589	349	905	1200	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation: Cost	14	10	10	10	10	12	12	12	12	12
(f) Miscellaneous: Cost	150	76	80	56	80	80	80	80	80	80
SUB-TOTAL UNDP: COST	3855	5001	4256	4161	5290	5392	5392	5392	5392	5392
<u>Trust funds and other sources</u>										
(a) Advisory services										
(i) Experts assigned to countries										
(No. of positions)	(65)	(78)	(72)	(68)	(75)	(80)	(85)	(85)	(85)	(85)
(Duration, work-months)	(525)	(634)	(640)	(701)	(700)	(900)	(920)	(920)	(920)	(920)
Cost	1308	2105	3010	3296	3500	3750	4000	4000	4000	4000
(ii) Regional and interregional advisers										
(No. of positions)	(15)	(13)	(13)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
(Duration, work-months)	(131)	(116)	(116)	(110)	(110)	(144)	(144)	(144)	(144)	(144)
Cost	328	418	464	454	460	560	560	560	560	560
(b) Training										
Fellowships and seminars: Cost	25	52	347	126	700	120	120	120	120	120
(c) Provision of equipment: Cost	3890	2375	1842	2628	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation: Cost	17	20	60	10	10	70	80	80	80	80
(f) Miscellaneous: Cost	1343	2530	3957	628	700	100	120	120	120	120
SUB-TOTAL TRUST FUNDS: COST	6910	7500	9680	7142	7870	7100	7380	7380	7380	7380
GRAND TOTAL ALL SOURCES: COST	11 143	12 909	14 409	12 088	13 730	13 072	13 362	13 372	13 382	13 392

For foot-notes, see p. 5 of the present annex.

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B. International Labour Organisation
(Cost in thousands of US dollars: Estimated)

1974-1978: at current prices
1979-1983: at constant 1978 prices

Description of activities by source of funds <u>b/</u>	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Regular budget										
(a) Advisory services										
Advisers and experts										
(No. of positions)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
(Duration, work-months)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(25)	(36)	(60)	(60)	(60)	(60)	(60)
Cost	60	60	98	102	171	277	277	277	277	277
(b) Training										
All fellowships										
(Number)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
(Duration, work-months)	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Cost	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15
(d) Technical guidance										
(i) Preparation of manuals										
(Number)	-	-	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	-	(1)	-
Cost	-	-	-	82	-	62	-	-	37	-
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation										
(No. of positions)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
(Duration, work-months)	(24)	(28)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)	(16)
Cost	23	30	37	37	48	48	48	48	48	48
SUB-TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET: COST	83	90	135	221	219	402	340	340	377	340
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)										
(a) Advisory services										
(i) Experts										
(No. of positions)	(14)	(14)	(11)	(7)	(8)	(10)	(17)	(13)	(8)	(8)
(Duration, work-months)	(79)	(133)	(94)	(51)	(60)	(99)	(173)	(134)	(84)	(80)
Cost	220	400	330	205	252	416	727	563	353	336
(b) Training										
(ii) Fellowships										
(Number)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(7)	(5)	(4)	(4)
(Duration, work-months)	(23)	(13)	(36)	(17)	(16)	(16)	(28)	(20)	(16)	(16)
Cost	20	15	42	20	18	18	32	22	18	18
(c) Provision of equipment: Cost	-	-	-	5	-	2	5	3	2	2
(d) Technical guidance: Cost	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation										
(No. of positions)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
(Duration, work-months)	(12)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Cost	22	14	27	27	32	32	32	32	32	32
(f) Miscellaneous: Cost	5	5	10	9	7	9	15	11	7	7
SUB-TOTAL UNDP: COST	267	434	409	306	309	477	811	631	412	395
Trust funds and other sources										
(a) Advisory services										
(i) Experts										
(No. of positions)	(2)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
(Duration, work-months)	(15)	(29)	(30)	(21)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
Cost	42	87	105	84	42	42	42	42	42	42
(b) Training										
(ii) Fellowships										
(Number)	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
(Duration, work-months)	-	-	-	-	(12)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Cost	-	-	-	-	13	4	4	4	4	4
(f) Miscellaneous: Cost	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SUB-TOTAL TRUST FUNDS: COST	42	90	106	85	56	47	47	47	47	47
GRAND TOTAL ALL SOURCES: COST	392	614	650	612	584	926	1 198	1 018	836	782

C. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

(Cost in thousands of US dollars: Estimated)

1974-1978: at current prices
1979-1983: at constant 1978 prices

Description of activities by source of funds b/	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
All sources of funds										
(a) Advisory services										
(i) Experts										
Agricultural statisticians										
(No. of positions)	(56)	(61)	(48)	(37)	(26)	(45)	(50)	(50)	(55)	(55)
(Duration, work-months)	(500)	(560)	(480)	(390)	(235)	(540)	(600)	(600)	(660)	(660)
Data processing										
(No. of positions)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)
(Duration, work-months)	(39)	(40)	(38)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(36)	(48)	(48)	(48)
Fishery statisticians										
(No. of positions)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(5)	(6)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(7)
(Duration, work-months)	(60)	(66)	(69)	(68)	(51)	(72)	(72)	(84)	(84)	(84)
Forestry statisticians										
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
(Duration, work-months)	-	-	-	-	-	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)
Cost g/	2100	2330	2050	1700	1090	2800	3100	3200	3450	3450
(ii) Regional and interregional advisers										
Regional statistical advisers										
(No. of positions)	(3)	(2)	(1)	-	-	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
(Duration, work-months)	(25)	(20)	(1)	-	-	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)
Regional fishery statisticians										
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(Duration, work-months)	-	-	-	-	-	(12)	(12)	(24)	(24)	(24)
Regional statisticians										
(No. of positions)	(5)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
(Duration, work-months)	(60)	(60)	(48)	(48)	(48)	(48)	(48)	(48)	(48)	(48)
Interregional statistical advisers										
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(Duration, work-months)	-	-	-	-	-	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)
Data processing advisers										
(No. of positions)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(9)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(Duration, work-months)	(6)	(7)	(13)	(17)	(36)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)
Cost e/	374	358	257	268	344	600	600	650	650	650
(b) Training										
(i) International statistical training centres f/										
Cost g/	20	30	50	60	100	200	210	220	230	190
(ii) Fellowships for training and observation										
(Number)	(30)	(30)	(60)	(30)	(50)	(26)	(29)	(29)	(31)	(31)
Cost h/	200	200	450	250	350	260	290	290	310	310
(c) Provision of equipment: Cost	150	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	150	150
(d) Technical guidance										
(i) Preparation of manuals etc.										
(Number)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	na	na	na	na	na
Cost	90	30	30	60	90	80	80	80	80	80
(ii) Meetings										
(Statistical Advisory Committee of Experts, regional statutory bodies)										
Cost	25	25	25	25	30	45	50	50	50	50
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation										
(No. of positions)	na	na	na	na	na	(10)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Cost	150	150	150	200	200	300	300	300	300	300
GRAND TOTAL ALL SOURCES: COST	3 109	3 323	3 212	2 763	2 404	4 435	4 780	4 940	5 220	5 180

D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
(Cost in thousands of US dollars: Estimated)

1974-1978: at current prices
1979-1983: at constant 1978 prices

Description of activities by source of funds b/	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Regular budget										
(a) Advisory services										
(ii) Regional advisers (Duration, work-months)	(48)	(48)	(48)	(36)	(48)	(60)	(60)	(60)	(60)	(60)
Cost	130	144	168	144	207	262	264	266	268	271
(b) Training										
(i) Institutes and centres: $\frac{1}{2}$ Cost	14	17	24	19	26	26	24	25	24	24
(c) Provision of equipment: Cost	-	2	-	-	3	3	3	3	4	4
(d) Technical guidance										
(i) Preparation of manuals etc: Cost	25	20	23	27	27	26	26	27	27	29
(ii) Technical meetings: Cost	20	10	17	10	12	11	13	14	14	14
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation (Duration, work-months)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
Cost	24	34	42	72	78	79	79	80	81	81
(f) Miscellaneous: Cost	14	12	17	13	15	15	15	15	14	15
SUB-TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET: COST	227	239	291	285	368	422	424	430	432	438
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)										
(a) Advisory services										
(i) Experts assigned to countries (Duration, work-months)	(133)	(126)	(128)	(88)	(96)	(84)	(84)	(84)	(84)	(84)
Cost	373	408	448	352	415	366	369	373	377	381
(ii) Regional advisers (Duration, work-months)	-	(5)	(6)	-	-	(12)	(12)	(24)	(24)	(24)
Cost	-	17	22	-	-	52	52	106	107	108
(b) Training										
(ii) Fellowships: Cost	10	16	13	33	20	21	21	21	21	21
(c) Provision of equipment: Cost	30	10	53	-	15	15	15	15	14	14
(d) Technical guidance										
(ii) Technical meetings: Cost	10	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	46	-
(f) Miscellaneous: $\frac{1}{2}$ Cost	20	15	25	10	15	19	22	29	34	36
SUB-TOTAL UNDP: COST	443	466	561	395	465	473	523	544	599	560
Trust funds and other sources $\frac{1}{2}$										
(a) Advisory services										
(i) Experts assigned to countries (Duration, work-months)	(48)	(14)	(12)	(42)	(48)	(48)	(48)	(48)	(48)	(48)
Cost	120	32	30	162	166	167	169	171	172	174
(b) Training										
(ii) Fellowships: $\frac{1}{2}$ Cost	-	-	33	100	85	76	-	45	47	50
(c) Provision of equipment: Cost	-	-	-	-	15	14	13	-	-	-
(d) Technical guidance										
(i) Preparation of manuals: Cost	-	-	-	-	76	145	135	82	84	86
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation (Duration, work-months)	-	-	-	(24)	(41)	(72)	(36)	(24)	(24)	(24)
Cost	-	-	-	36	95	126	66	49	50	50
(f) Miscellaneous: Cost	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	2	2
SUB-TOTAL TRUST FUNDS: COST	120	32	63	298	438	529	386	349	355	362
GRAND TOTAL ALL SOURCES: COST	790	737	915	978	1 271	1 425	1 334	1 324	1 385	1 358

E. World Health Organization
(Cost in thousands of US dollars: Estimated)

1974-1978: at current prices
1979-1983: at constant 1978 prices

Description of activities by source of funds <u>b/</u>	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Regular budget										
(a) Advisory services										
Experts and advisers (Duration, work-months)	(288)	(288)	(354)	(354)	(345)	(342)	(336)	(336)	(336)	(336)
Cost	677	762	1157	1085	1332	1364	1371	1378	1385	1392
(b) Training										
(i) Institutes and centres: Cost	205	170	133	17	90	24	170	171	172	173
All fellowships: Cost	na	na	80	83	123	134	140	140	140	140
(c) Provision of equipment: Cost	94	112	89	94	159	116	114	115	116	116
(d) Technical guidance										
(Duration, work-months)	(528)	(336)	(184)	(176)	(160)	(111)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)
Cost	1150	1247	331	362	456	397	399	401	403	406
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation										
(Duration, work-months)	(204)	(204)	(172)	(185)	(193)	(193)	(183)	(182)	(181)	(178)
Cost	405	413	331	356	409	442	362	364	366	368
SUB-TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET: COST	2531	2704	2121	1997	2569	2477	2556	2569	2582	2595
All other sources including UNDP, UNFPA and other										
(a) Advisory services										
Experts and advisers (Duration, work-months)	(168)	(168)	(212)	(192)	(210)	(179)	(180)	(180)	(180)	(180)
Cost	652	785	1006	944	1147	934	938	941	945	949
(b) Training										
(i) Institutes and centres: Cost	94	112	116	117	153	125	110	111	111	112
All fellowships: Cost	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Technical guidance										
(Duration, work-months)	(252)	(252)	(282)	(312)	(310)	(355)	(357)	(357)	(357)	(358)
Cost	667	605	569	776	770	797	801	805	809	814
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation										
(Duration, work-months)	(60)	(60)	(93)	(96)	(96)	(96)	(93)	(93)	(93)	(92)
Cost	210	239	206	210	214	237	183	184	185	186
SUB-TOTAL OTHER SOURCES: COST	1623	1742	1898	2054	2284	2092	2032	2041	2051	2061
GRAND TOTAL ALL SOURCES: COST	4 154	4 445	4 019	4 051	4 853	4 569	4 588	4 611	4 633	4 655

na: Not available.

a/ For assumptions underlying the estimates and for reservations and limitations concerning them, see relevant paragraphs in chapter III and annex I of the present report.

b/ For the types of technical assistance, categories (a) to (f), see para. 17.

c/ These are payments made in roubles.

d/ 1979-1983, estimated at \$50,000 per annum per expert.

e/ 1979-1983 estimated at \$50,000 per annum per adviser.

f/ 1974-1978 includes those sponsored by statistical institutes, primary and intermediate level. 1979-1983 includes national demonstration centres for primary level and regional training centres for intermediate and higher levels.

g/ 1979-1983 estimated at \$10,000 per national demonstration centre with participants from neighbouring countries, and \$50,000 per regional training centre.

h/ 1979-1983 estimated at \$10,000 per fellowship. Includes fellowships at universities and institutes abroad and at FAO.

i/ Mainly subsidy to the International Statistical Institute.

j/ Mainly consultants.

k/ UNFPA, trust funds, associate experts, United Nations volunteers, World Bank.

l/ Includes seminars.

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Annex III

UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS AND ADVISERS BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY, 1950-1977 (work-months)
AND
DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1977

Years (1)	Total (2)	Demographic statistics (3)	Data processing (4)	Sub-total (3)+(4) = (5)	General statistics and organization of statistical offices ^{a/} (6)	Training (7)	National Accounts (8)	Other ^{b/} (9)	Sub-total (6)+(7)+(8)+(9)= (10)
1950	65	24	-	24	39	-	2	-	41
1951	91	24	-	24	58	-	9	-	67
1952	146	36	-	36	91	-	7	12	110
1953	245	60	-	60	137	-	24	24	185
1954	194	38	6	44	91	14	38	7	150
1955	161	53	12	65	58	14	17	7	96
1956	226	38	24	62	108	34	15	7	164
1957	192	14	-	14	122	34	10	12	178
1958	235	22	-	22	127	72	7	7	213
1959	240	29	2	31	94	51	50	14	209
1960	266	57	-	57	94	53	50	12	209
1961	341	74	5	79	161	53	31	17	262
1962	535	55	22	77	242	113	62	41	458
1963	734	74	53	127	293	151	86	77	607
1964	840	70	50	120	353	168	86	113	720
1965	864	62	58	120	338	154	132	120	744
1966	965	125	58	183	343	163	158	118	782
1967	1,015	130	86	216	312	223	144	120	799
1968	984	70	82	152	365	245	134	89	834
1969	912	72	65	137	336	235	122	82	775
1970	914	69	41	110	288	307	120	89	804
1971	1,030	113	62	175	247	387	130	91	855
1972	982	137	67	204	247	298	154	79	778
1973	1,166	278	105	383	194	237	144	208	783
1974	1,454	501	191	692	173	216	141	232	762
1975	1,730	680	202	882	158	179	210	301	848
1976	1,588	621	262	883	126	213	160	206	705
1977	1,442	538	180	718	132	181	146	265	724
1977 ^{c/}	(324)	(192)	(60)	(252)	(12)	(12)	(24)	(24)	(72)
1977 ^{d/}	(1,118)	(346)	(120)	(466)	(120)	(169)	(122)	(241)	(652)

a/ Experts in general statistics are often those under the OPAS (operational assistance) scheme. They are considered civil servants of the recipient country, where they generally occupy the post of chief statistician, have direct authority and responsibility for the local staff and report directly to the local authorities. The general statistics experts and the experts in statistical organization have been merged because the nature of their functions is the same; only procedures differ, since the experts in statistical organization provide only advice and are not responsible for the management of the statistical offices.

b/ In 1977 the composition, with work-months, was as follows: social statistics, 48; central accounting pool, 24; industrial statistics, 31; agricultural statistics, 24; household surveys, 51; sampling, 39; distributive trades, 24; construction statistics, 12; urbanization studies, 12;

c/ Least developed countries.

d/ Other developing countries.

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Annex IV

PROCEDURES FOR OBTAINING TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION
IN STATISTICS THROUGH THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Introduction

1. At its eleventh session (Geneva, 7-11 March 1977), the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities suggested that annexed to the review of technical co-operation in statistics 1979-1983 there should be a description of the manner in which countries can obtain co-operation through the United Nations system and the technical co-operation arrangements in each agency so that the Statistical Commission would have a better idea concerning the decision-making process on technical co-operation.
2. UNDP, UNFPA and the then United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation (OTC) were invited in June 1977 to review an initial draft of the present annex. The specialized agencies were also asked to review the draft and to provide a description of their own arrangements relating to technical assistance. The present annex reflects the comments received and, where sufficiently detailed information was provided by the specialized agencies on procedures for obtaining technical co-operation through their regular budgets or funds-in-trust programmes, that information is also included.

A. General sources of funds

3. Financing to provide developing countries with technical co-operation for improving their national statistical systems is available from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the regular budgets and trust funds of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

B. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

4. The basic purpose of UNDP's technical co-operation is the promotion of self-reliance in the developing countries by building up their productive capacity and by increasing their managerial, technical, administrative and research capabilities. UNDP assists developing countries in strengthening their planning and administrative mechanisms, in developing human resources through training, in adapting and developing technology in such areas as agriculture, industry, health and education and in building the institutional infrastructure required for self-sustained progress. UNDP provides such assistance by working in close co-operation with the recipient Governments, with the United Nations itself and with the specialized agencies of the United Nations system such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the

World Bank etc. In order to manage and co-ordinate its activities at the country level, UNDP has more than 100 field offices, each of which is headed by a resident representative.

5. Contributions to UNDP are made on a voluntary basis and come from both developed and developing countries. The resources so mobilized are provided to developing countries on a grant basis. In order that the recipient countries may plan the utilization of the resources available to them from UNDP, the UNDP Governing Council has determined an "indicative planning figure" (IPF) for each recipient country for a period of five years (the current cycle covers 1977-1981). Although not a commitment, the IPF is intended as a reasonable indication of the resources likely to be available to a country from UNDP during the five-year period. Although country activities account for some 85 per cent of UNDP's project expenditures, each of UNDP's four regions (Africa; Asia and the Pacific; Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East; and Latin America) also has an IPF for intercountry projects; additionally, there are IPFs for global and interregional projects.

6. In order to supplement the financial resources available from their IPFs, some countries contribute convertible currency to UNDP in order to finance additional UNDP activities in their own countries. This arrangement, known as "cost sharing", enables a recipient country to meet its technical co-operation requirements by combining its own financial resources with the technical capabilities of the United Nations system. In such cases, the recipient Government may contribute all or only a part of the cost of the assistance provided, with the remainder being financed from the IPF or some other source.

7. Within the general area of technical co-operation, the choice of projects financed by UNDP rests with the recipient Governments. Given its IPF, each recipient country undertakes a country programming exercise to identify those development objectives that the recipient Government wishes to attain with the financial resources available from UNDP. The "country programmes" that result reflect the recipient Government's priorities for the utilization of its UNDP resources and provide a framework within which the parties concerned can proceed with the preparation of individual projects. Similar exercises are undertaken for the four regional programmes and for the global and interregional programme; both the individual country programmes and the regional programmes are approved by the UNDP Governing Council.

8. The country programmes do not necessarily specify the individual projects to be financed by UNDP, but any project for which assistance is sought should relate to the development objectives that have been identified in the country programme as priority areas for UNDP assistance. Individual projects are formulated by the recipient Government in accordance with these development objectives and within the financial resources available from the IPF and any other sources. A "project document" is prepared for each project proposal. The project document sets out the background and justification for the project, the objectives, outputs and economic and social benefits of the project, the activities required in order to meet these objectives and produce these outputs, the physical inputs required in order to

undertake these activities and the financial resources required to provide the necessary inputs. With regard to the latter, the project document includes a detailed budget that sets out the estimated costs of the inputs to be provided by UNDP and specifies the year in which each expenditure will take place. In those projects that are financed jointly by IPF funds and by cost sharing (see para. 6 of the present annex), there is usually no distinction between inputs financed from the two sources and only the breakdown of the total project cost is given.

9. UNDP is primarily a funding agency and responsibility for each UNDP-financed project is usually assigned to the United Nations or to one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system in accordance with each agency's area of competence. In the field of statistics, assistance in planning, organizing and administering national statistical systems is provided mainly by the United Nations, whereas the specialized agencies provide similar assistance in their particular areas of responsibility, e.g., assistance in agricultural, forestry and fisheries statistics is provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, assistance in labour statistics by the International Labour Organisation etc. The choice of executing agency for each project is made jointly by UNDP and the Government in consultation with the organization or organizations concerned. The executing agency is involved in the formulation, implementation and follow-up stages of projects. In particular, it provides the technical, managerial and administrative services needed for the formulation and implementation of individual projects, including the provision and supervision of the various inputs necessary for the achievement of the project objectives. Once a project is approved, the executing agency concerned is responsible for providing over-all technical guidance, recruiting international experts, arranging for the implementation of fellowships, organizing the purchase of equipment and securing the services of contractors and consulting firms.

10. UNDP has a resident representative in most of the countries receiving UNDP assistance. As heads of the local UNDP offices and as leaders of the United Nations system at the country level, resident representatives act as the focal point in discussions between the Government, UNDP and the executing agencies on technical co-operation matters. The resident representatives assist Governments, as necessary, in the preparation of country programmes, are involved in all stages of project activities from formulation to followup and are responsible for ensuring that UNDP-assisted activities are planned and carried out as effectively as possible.

11. Some of the specialized agencies also have representative in various countries and the advice of these representatives is similarly available to Governments in matters related to the respective agency's areas of specialization. Additionally, Governments can obtain advice from the regional, interregional and other technical advisers of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. These advisers may be available to help in preparing and formulating project requests. However, their main function is to provide advice on particular problems in their specialized fields.

12. Recipient Governments usually designate one of their central agencies, often the national planning organization, to co-ordinate United Nations system technical co-operation matters. The national agency concerned is usually responsible for formulating the country programme and for transmitting both the country programme and individual project requests to UNDP on behalf of the Government. In carrying out its functions, the national co-ordinating agency has to establish priorities among the conflicting claims of various governmental departments.

13. The above description of the nature of and processes involved in obtaining technical assistance from the United Nations system should guide national statistical offices and other governmental agencies in formulating and presenting their requests for assistance. In view of the many competing demands for the limited resources available, there is a need for the national statistical office and other governmental agencies to clearly demonstrate the priority attached to activities in the field of statistics. In this connexion, the preparation of a long-term (up to five years) plan for the development of the statistical system in the country is most useful. Such a plan not only assists the national statistical office and other governmental agencies in organizing their activities but also provides a rational basis for determining the technical co-operation inputs required to enable the national statistical system to achieve its objectives. Such plans for the development of the statistical system should be integrated into the national plan. As an example, the national plan may indicate that one of the Government's objectives in the next five years is to improve the country's system of national accounts. Further details of the Government's objectives in this area would be included in the statistical plan, from which it may be apparent that technical co-operation is required to undertake some of the tasks involved.

14. If it is envisaged that a considerable volume of technical co-operation will be required (for example, the services of a number of long-term advisers and the provision of overseas training for several of the staff of the national statistical office), the national statistical office or other governmental agencies may wish to suggest that the improvement of the country's statistical system should be one of the priority areas to be included in the country programme for UNDP assistance. If the objective of improving the statistical system is included in the country programme, a project document (see para. 8 of the present annex) will have to be prepared in order to specify more precisely the nature and timing of the assistance required. a/ The office of the resident representative, the representatives of specialized agencies, where available, and the national co-ordinating agency for technical co-operation matters can, if required, assist in the preparation of a project document and are in a position to call upon whatever

a/ Even if the improvement of the statistical system is not referred to in the country programme, assistance from UNDP may still be obtained if it is clearly demonstrated that the proposed activities are consistent with the development objectives set out in the country programme.

other technical advice is necessary to complete the document. As indicated in paragraph 12 of the present annex, the draft project document then has to be submitted to the UNDP resident representative through the national co-ordinating agency.

15. In some instances, the technical co-operation required may be relatively limited and the services of a short-term adviser may be all that is required. The UNDP country or regional IPF may be used to finance the services of short-term advisers but additionally Governments may submit requests, through the UNDP resident representative, to the relevant regional commissions (Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America Economic Commission for Western Asia and Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) for the services of regional advisers and to United Nations Headquarters for the services of interregional and technical advisers (see para. 20 below). Similar requests may be passed through representatives of the specialized agencies for advisers in areas of competence of each agency. In some instances, the United Nations Statistical Office or the statistical divisions of the specialized agencies may be able to provide advice by correspondence channelled through the UNDP resident representative or the specialized agency representative and a visit by an adviser may not be required.

16. UNDP finances a limited number of regional and interregional meetings (e.g., seminars, workshops etc.) from the regional and interregional IPFs if they are consistent with the goals of the regional or interregional programmes concerned. Requests for the financing of such meetings in the field of statistics usually emanate from the Statistical Commission, regional conferences of statisticians, the regional commissions, the governing bodies or councils of the specialized agencies etc. Subject to endorsement by UNDP, the proposals for seminars etc. are circulated to ascertain the interest of Governments. Because of the limitation on the funds available for such purposes, UNDP is unlikely to approve such projects unless they receive the strong endorsement of a large number of developing countries. National statistical offices and other governmental agencies concerned should ensure that the co-ordinating agency for technical co-operation matters in their country is aware of their strong interest in such meetings and promptly relay this information to the resident representative.

C. United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)

17. Requests by Governments for technical assistance in the fields of activity covered by UNFPA (the activities involving technical assistance in statistics are mainly those related to basic population data such as population census, vital statistics, sample surveys, economic and social statistics) are serviced in the office of the UNDP resident representative, either by an UNFPA co-ordinator or by a staff member designated by the resident representative. The office of the resident representative can furnish guidelines on the formulation of such project requests and may ask the relevant agency (the United Nations, for assistance in statistics relative to basic population data) to assist in project formulation.

/...

Requests for UNFPA assistance are forwarded by the resident representative's office to UNFPA headquarters where requests are prepared and presented, as part of the over-all UNFPA programme, to the UNDP Governing Council for consideration and approval.

18. Assistance through UNFPA can also take the form of the global UNESCO-UNFPA project entitled "national training seminars on statistical methods with special reference to projecting school enrolment" currently in operation. Under this type of project, UNFPA has put funds at the disposal of UNESCO for specific activities (organization of 12 seminars over a three-year period) and UNESCO, in turn, informs its developing member States (through their National Commissions for UNESCO) of these opportunities and carries out the activities in countries that formulate requests, on a no-cost basis to the Government.

D. Regular budgets

19. Technical assistance is also provided through the regular budgets of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. The funds are very limited and their use must conform to approved guidelines. A review of procedures for obtaining assistance from the regular budgets of the United Nations and some specialized agencies follows.

1. United Nations

20. The United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation finances mainly interregional advisory services in United Nations fields of activity. Services of interregional advisers are made available to an individual country on a short-term basis only - not exceeding one month - and are provided at no cost to the recipient country. It also finances short-term services by regional advisers from the regional commissions, as well as, under certain circumstances, by technical advisers from United Nations Headquarters. Requests for advisory services should specify precisely the nature of the problem on which assistance is needed and the period for which the adviser is required. It is advisable to submit a request for advisory services several months in advance since the limited number of advisers in each subject field have to serve a large number of countries and the services of a particular adviser might not be available at short notice. The United Nations regular programme also finances a number of projects and training courses conforming to the guidelines approved for the programme's use.

21. The United Nations is represented in the field by the UNDP resident representative. Accordingly, all requests for United Nations regular programme assistance should be channelled through the office of the resident representative.

2. International Labour Organisation

22. Technical co-operation in labour statistics financed by the ILO regular budget covers mainly regional advisory services located for the moment in the ILO area office at Dakar (for the African region) and in the ILO regional office at Bangkok

(for the Asian region and are limited to the field of household surveys). Some resources are from time to time provided to finance short-term missions by ILO headquarters statisticians to individual countries.

23. The services of statistical advisers can be obtained when requests for short-term assistance on specific technical problems in labour statistics are formulated by Governments either (a) through the UNDP resident representative and/or (b) to the appropriate ILO area or regional office or to ILO headquarters. These services are provided at no cost to the country.

24. Regional advisers satisfy most of the requests made for their services. Headquarters advisory services directly to countries are still on a small scale due to the limited resources available.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

25. Technical assistance on statistical subjects falling under the responsibility of FAO can be provided on the specific requests of member Governments through the FAO Technical Co-operation Programme (TCP). The basic purpose of this programme, which is financed entirely from the FAO regular budget, is to permit FAO to respond to urgent small-scale, quick-action requests from Governments of developing countries concerning emergencies following the outbreak of pests and diseases and disasters; investment, preparation and followup; training, mainly at the grass-roots level, and other unforeseen requirements.

26. Government requests for assistance under TCP should be addressed to the Director-General of FAO through the FAO representative in the country, who will keep the UNDP resident representative informed. In cases where FAO has no country office, the request can be forwarded directly or through the UNDP resident representative. The request can be in the form of a letter, a cable (particularly in emergencies) or an already fully or partially elaborated project document. It is essential that it be fully endorsed by the technical ministry (usually the Ministry of Agriculture or Rural Development and sometimes other departments such as irrigation, natural resources, forestry, fisheries etc.) and by those authorities in the Government responsible for the co-ordination of technical assistance, usually the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Central Planning Authority.

27. As a general rule, FAO assistance is provided to a governmental agency. A number of important cases may arise, however, where non-governmental institutions, for example, a local foundation, unions or co-operatives and private bodies, may request assistance. Requests from such entities will be considered only if they have been channelled through and officially endorsed by the Government.

4. World Health Organization

28. Technical assistance in health statistics is financed mostly by the regular budget (though funds are provided to some of the important projects from sources such as UNDP, UNFPA and funds in trust). A request for country projects should be

addressed by the Government to the WHO regional office concerned, routed through the office of the WHO representative where such an office exists or directly to the regional office otherwise. In response to such a request the regional office works out, in collaboration with the Government, a programme of work. A plan of operation is signed by the Government and the regional director and arrangements are made to implement the plan. During the six months immediately preceding the year of implementation, WHO collaborates closely with the Government, usually through the WHO representative, to establish a detailed realistic and updated programme.

5. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

29. The assistance funded by the regular budget of UNESCO in statistics is provided under the participation programme to member States, upon request, for the development of their statistical services related to education, science and technology and culture and communication. It may be provided in the form of short-term consultants, fellowships, equipment etc. *Since there are competing demands from each country for* the limited funds earmarked under the participation programme, the higher the priority given to statistical requests by the national authorities in charge of presenting participation programme requests, the greater are the chances for their approval. Assistance in statistics under the regular programme is also provided by the specialists based in the regional offices. Requests for the services of these advisers should be addressed to the relevant regional offices.

6. Universal Postal Union

30. UPU has funds under its regular budget for financing short-term consultants missions (up to three months) in several fields including statistics. Postal administrations should contact UPU directly for assistance from the regular budget.

E. Funds in trust

31. The funds-in-trust programme represents funds made available to the United Nations and specialized agencies by Governments and non-governmental organizations on a voluntary basis, to finance projects of technical assistance (including regional and interregional meetings). These contributions are normally earmarked for specific projects that have been identified and formulated mainly between the donor and recipient countries or that are funded by the country where the project is being implemented. The funds-in-trust programme also includes some limited funds earmarked for specific purposes, and requests for assistance with these funds may be made through the resident representative or the representative of the agency concerned (or, in the case of UNESCO, through the National Commission) who, upon examination of the nature of the request, will as appropriate forward it to the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation and Development or relevant specialized agency for consideration. UPU has a special fund maintained by voluntary contributions from some member countries, which enables it to grant training or specialization fellowships. Postal administrations should contact UPU directly to obtain assistance under the special fund.

re: annex IV, para. 29

Corr. 1 issued in English only.
Spanish translator (Ms. Coogan,
x6656) incorporated correction
into her manuscript (it was she
who discovered the omission
of the 4 words). A copy of ~~the~~
Corr. 1 was given to M. Levesque,
who will pouch it to Geneva
tomorrow, where the French trans-
lation is being revised.
Mr. Borovik feels the Russian
translation is close enough to
what it should be so that no
Corr. need be issued.

RFGrossman, 28 ix 78