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TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

International technical co-operation in statistics, 1976-1985

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present document summarizes the activities of the United Nations system and several organizations outside the system in technical co-operation in statistics for the period 1976-1985. It updates a previous report, which had covered the period 1979-1983.

The document describes advisory services, training, the provision of equipment, technical guidance, programme formulation, support and evaluation and miscellaneous activities (paras. 10-81). It also describes bilateral technical co-operation (paras. 82-97). Annex I sets out important limitations of the estimates contained in the report. Points for discussion by the Commission are included (paras. 99-101).

* E/CN.3/535.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present document was prepared at the request of the Statistical Commission at its twentieth session; 1/ it updates document E/CN.3/523 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

2. The following directives of the Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination of the Commission (see E/CN.3/536, paras. 64-65) were taken into account in its preparation:

(a) Retain the detailed quantitative and qualitative description of actual technical assistance activities for the period 1976-1980;

(b) Provide detailed quantitative projections for the two-year period 1981-1982, with detailed descriptions of the projects proposed;

(c) Provide a statement in as much detail as possible of future directions in technical assistance for the three year period 1983-1985;

(d) Retain all other elements of the report, as in the past, subject to the modifications requested by the Statistical Commission at its twentieth session;

(e) Include a review of the demand side for technical co-operation activities.

I. OVER-ALL SUMMARY

3. Table 1 sets out estimates of the over-all level of funding of technical co-operation in statistics by the United Nations system. Table 2 provides information on expenditure by type of co-operation activity. The actual and projected rates of change and percentage distribution of the expenditure are shown in table 3 (A and B).

4. Over the period 1976 to 1980, total expenditure on technical co-operation in statistics by the United Nations system increased from \$23.9 to \$46.8 million. At 1980 current prices, the projected total expenditure in 1981 is \$62.6 million and \$51.9 million in 1982. At constant 1980 prices, the actual increase between 1980 to 1981 is due to computer hardware equipment, funded by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), for the 1981 population census of China.

5. Expenditure between 1978 and 1979 increased by \$15.7 million or a change of +65 per cent. There was a negative change of -9 per cent from 1976 to 1977. Provision of equipment was the most rapidly increasing area of assistance over the period 1976-1980. In current prices the increase was from \$2,444,000 to \$12,433,000 or an average change of 80 per cent over the period.

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 3 (E/1979/23), para. 164.

6. The main trends in the shares of various forms of technical co-operation activities in statistics are as follows:

(a) Advisory services constituted an average share of 54 per cent over the period 1976-1980. Its share in 1977 and 1978 was at a peak of 57 per cent and in 1980 a low of 50 per cent. The projected average share for the period 1981-1982 is 46 per cent;

(b) Training services constituted annually an average share of 9 per cent between 1976 and 1980. The projected share for the period 1981-1982 is 9 per cent;

(c) Provision of equipment constituted merely 10 per cent of the total expenditure in 1976, but increased to 17 per cent in 1977 and 26 per cent in 1979. The average share for the period 1976-1980 was 19 per cent. The projected share for 1981-1982 is 33 per cent;

(d) Technical guidance constituted an average share of 4 per cent over the entire period;

(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation registered an average annual share of 8 per cent over the period.

7. Miscellaneous expenditure constituted only an average of 3 per cent in 1979 and 4 per cent in 1980 after registering 18 per cent in 1976. This component is mainly provided by the United Nations and its greater proportion is incentive payments for carrying out population and housing censuses.

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

(Millions of US dollars: at current and constant 1980 prices: estimated)

Year	Millions of US dollars	Year-to-year percentage change	1976 = 100	1980 = 100
1976	23.9	-	100	51
1977	21.7	-9	91	46
1978	24.2	+12	101	52
1979	39.9	+65	167	85
1980	46.8	+17	196	100
Projections at current prices				
1981	62.6 <u>b/</u>	+34	262	134
1982	51.9 <u>b/</u>	-17	217	111
Projections at constant prices				
1980	46.8	-	n.a.	100
1981	58.0	+24	n.a.	124
1982	48.1	-17	n.a.	103

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

b/ Projected at 8 per cent.

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

(Thousands of US dollars)
 1976-1979 - actual
 1980-1982 - estimated at 1980 prices

Year	Advisory services	Training	Provision of equipment	Technical guidance b/	Programme formulation, support and evaluation	Miscellaneous	Total
1976	12 465	2 130	2 444	898	1 786	4 185	23 908
1977	12 468	1 674	3 738	1 050	1 982	824	21 736
1978	13 840	2 204	3 998	1 213	2 058	1 053	24 366
1979	20 605	3 532	10 532	1 225	2 823	1 213	39 930
1980	23 371	4 764	12 433	1 153	3 465	1 649	46 835
1981	24 276	4 912	22 317	1 271	3 531	1 665	57 972
1982	24 140	4 856	12 317	1 405	3 602	1 782	48 102

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

b/ Not including expenditures on technical guidance for the United Nations and WHO.

Table 3. Analysis 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 1980 prices)	
	1976-1980	1980-1982	1976-1982	1980-1982
Advisory services	+17	+5	+15	+2
Training	+25	+4	+20	+7
Provision of equipment	+80	+4	+64	0
Technical guidance	+6	+17	+10	+4
Programme formulation, support and evaluation	+19	+3	+15	+1
Miscellaneous	-30	+13	-7	+2
Total expenditures	+19	+5	+17	0

B. Percentage distribution of expenditures by type

Year	Advisory services	Training	Provision of equipment	Technical guidance	Programme formulation, support and evaluation	Miscellaneous	Total
1976	52	9	10	4	7	18	100
1977	57	8	17	5	9	4	100
1978	57	9	17	5	9	3	100
1979	52	9	26	3	7	3	100
1980	50	10	27	2	7	4	100
1981	42	8	39	2	6	3	100
1982	50	10	26	3	7	4	100
1976-1980	53	9	21	3	8	6	100
1981-1982	46	9	32	3	7	3	100

a/ This table is based on the data in table 2.

II. DETAILED REPORT

8. 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;

(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).

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9. Within each category of technical co-operation, activities of each of the contributing organizations are described. Detailed quantitative information on the activities of each organization including the level of expenditure, number of advisers etc. is contained in annex II, covering the period 1976-1982. Annex III contains information on experts and advisers provided by the United Nations by field of activity, for the period 1952-1979, and shows their distribution in the least developed countries and other developing countries in 1977, 1978 and 1979.

A. Advisory services

1. United Nations

10. The United Nations provides the services of interregional advisers, at Headquarters, and regional advisers in the various regions. Since 1974, there have been two interregional advisers, one in demographic statistics and one in data processing. The number of regional advisers supported by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funds have grown from 2 in 1974 to 10 at the end of 1979. There are six at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) - two in national accounts, two in household surveys and two in statistical training. Two are located at the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) - one each in national accounts and shipping statistics; two are at the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) - one each in household surveys and national accounts.

11. The number of regional advisers supported by UNFPA fell from 15 in 1974 to 12 in 1979. In 1979 there were five at ECA - two in demographic statistics, one each in sampling, civil registration and data processing; three at ESCAP, one each in population censuses and surveys, vital statistics and data preparation and processing; three at the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) - one each in demographic statistics, sampling and household surveys. There is one at ECWA in population statistics.

12. UNFPA funding for regional advisory services in demographic statistics increased during 1978 and 1979. Five additional posts - two each in demographic statistics and development of computer software packages and one in civil registration were added in 1980.

13. The National Household Survey Capability Programme (Central Co-ordinating Unit, United Nations Headquarters) has been established. It is funded mainly by UNDP but also includes contributions from UNFPA, the World Bank and UNICEF. As from January 1980, UNDP has funded two posts and UNFPA one post.

14. The number of experts supported by UNDP country and other programmes in 1979 was 82 (see annex II to the present report). Similar figures for the previous three years were 70 in 1978, 56 in 1977 and 80 in 1976. This shows that there has been a steady increase in the number of experts financed by UNDP programmes after the decline in 1977. Comparative numbers of work-months of experts financed by UNDP programmes were 680 in 1979, 700 in 1978, 571 in 1977 and 784 in 1976. The reasons for the decline in 1979 as compared to 1978 were because increasing use was made of short-term consultants and also a number of projects that started during 1979 employed experts for only part of the year.

15. There was a substantial increase in the number of experts employed in UNFPA country programmes between 1976 and 1979, from 72 to 107. This is a result of increased requests from developing countries to participate in the 1980 round of population and housing censuses. The trend is expected to continue into the early 1980s.

16. The cost, number and work-months of experts employed in training institutes are included in the total for "Experts assigned to countries" in annex II. But column 7 of annex III includes work-months of lecturers of the training institutes. According to annex III, there was a steady increase in the total number of work-months of all experts from 1977 to 1979. It is expected that there will be a significant increase in the number of work-months during the early 1980s as countries request assistance to conduct their 1980 round of population censuses, to improve their civil registration systems and to participate in the National Household Survey Capability Programme.

2. International Labour Organisation

17. The headquarters staff carried out short-term missions to individual countries during the period under review. It has been assumed that for 1980, 1981 and 1982, the Bureau of Statistics would continue to finance each year about three missions of about one-month duration each.

18. In 1979, the Bureau started implementing its regional projects within the framework of the National Household Survey Capability Programme. Thus, in addition to the post of regional adviser in labour statistics for Africa, regional household survey experts have been posted in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Arrangements have been made to locate in 1980 a regional household survey adviser in the ECWA region. The number of regional experts will total four in 1980, and five as from 1981.

19. Few technical co-operation projects were financed by UNDP in 1979. The figures of 1980 and 1981 have been estimated on the basis of information available on projects actually in the pipeline for the following countries: Central African Republic, Colombia, Liberia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. In addition to projects carried over from 1979, four new projects would be operational in 1980 and three will be started in 1981. On average, there will be about five projects being implemented at some time during a given year. Also in view of the increased demand for short-term consultants, it has been assumed that there would be on average two consultancy missions for each of the years 1980, 1981 and 1982.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

20. Advisory services are rendered through agricultural statisticians and data processing experts assigned to individual countries on a short-term or long-term basis and through regional statisticians and headquarters staff on short visits to countries.

21. The type of advisory services given to Governments includes review and evaluation of 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 the services are intended to provide assistance in planning and conducting the agricultural censuses of developing countries participating in the 1980 round of the World Census of Agriculture (WCA). It is expected that FAO involvement in strengthening national and international agricultural research will result in an increase in requests for assistance in biometrics during the period 1980-1982.

22. FAO regional staff in agricultural statistics includes regional statisticians (financed by the regular programme) stationed in the FAO regional offices in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Near East and Latin America. Their advisory work consists mainly of providing short-term technical assistance to countries for the establishment and development of systems of collecting agricultural statistics through censuses and surveys, organization of national agricultural statistical services, training of national statistical staff, formulation of national agricultural statistical programmes, promotion of participation of countries in the decennial programme of the 1980 WCA, promotion of long-term integrated programmes of food and agricultural statistics and assistance to field experts in related technical matters. In the past, regional statistical advisers (financed by UNDP) had complemented the work of the regional statisticians, particularly in promoting the 1960 WCA. Similar types of advisers will be needed for the promotion of the 1980 WCA.

23. Technical assistance through regional staff was substantially reduced during the period 1976-1980. However, in view of the intensification of promotional activities for the 1980 WCA, improvement of crop reporting and forecasting and implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD), it is expected that technical assistance through regional staff will increase. The post of regional statistician for the Near East was abolished in 1980, but it is hoped that it will soon be re-established. The post of regional statistician for Latin America was discontinued for some years but was re-established in 1979 on a temporary basis and is expected to be re-established on a permanent basis. Efforts were made in 1980 to fill the post of regional statistician for Africa, intermittently vacant for long periods.

24. Interregional statistical advisory staff posts for agricultural censuses envisaged for the period 1976-1980 have not yet materialized. With the intensification of promotional activities relating to the 1980 WCA, the advisory posts will be necessary.

25. Statistical staff from Headquarters provide technical assistance to countries on specific matters at government request. This advisory service is limited in scope and size owing to inadequate resources, but it is probable that resources will be increased during the period 1980-1985, mainly because of the promotion of the 1980 WCA and the follow-up of the recommendations of WCARRD. This would enable headquarters staff, when requested, to make short visits to countries to give technical advice and carry out urgent tasks for which the services of experts or

consultants could not be obtained at short notice. Assistance is also provided by headquarters staff by lecturing at national training centres, advising national statistical personnel visiting headquarters for technical discussions and through correspondence with national statistical offices.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

26. Under the regular budget, the expert component consists of short-term consultants provided to member States at their requests. During the period 1976-1980, consultancy missions were carried out mainly in science and technology statistics and literacy and adult education statistics. Under UNDP, country experts and consultants were provided in education statistics and in the teaching of statistics at the university level. Typically, country projects in education statistics such as in Afghanistan, Haiti, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia are of two-year duration or longer, often operating within the framework of large educational development or planning projects. The main objective is to assist in setting up an efficient system for the collection, processing, presentation and analysis of education data for a better analysis, evaluation and planning of the educational system. Experts teaching statistics are provided to member States, at their request, to strengthen the national capacity in teaching and research. The figures in annex II D under "Other sources" relate to an expert financed by the World Bank, to associate experts and to two UNFPA-financed experts based at UNESCO headquarters and entrusted with the implementation of an interregional project relating to training in methods for projecting school enrolment.

27. All posts of regional advisers in statistics are now financed by the regular budget. These are specialists in education statistics based at the regional offices for education of UNESCO. The number has declined from four in 1976 to two in 1980, one each in Latin America and Africa. It is expected that the situation will remain unchanged through 1982.

28. As mentioned in paragraph 26 above, under the regular budget, short-term consultants can be provided to member States. It is expected that the level of expenditures reached in 1980 for this item will remain unchanged. With UNDP funding, it is also expected that the number of country experts/consultants in education statistics and teaching of statistics will increase from 10 in 1979 to 13 in 1980 and that this position will remain unchanged in 1981 and 1982.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

29. Air transport officers in the ICAO regional offices serve as advisers to member countries on economic and statistical matters, either on specific request of a country or during routine missions to countries to which they are accredited. Such advice generally concerns problems in compiling information required for reporting to ICAO or in organizing the collection of primary data. Headquarters staff also pay infrequent visits to member countries in an advisory capacity.

30. It is expected that such missions will continue during the period 1981-1985. In addition, ICAO will continue to explore specific needs for direct expert assistance in aviation statistics to member countries and formulate requests designed to meet their needs.

6. World Health Organization

31. Almost 50 per cent of the total budget is spent on advisory services and country projects, most of which are for improving health and medical statistics. The aim is to co-operate with Governments in developing and strengthening their health and medical statistics system to serve different administrative levels. Projects run on the average for five to six years. Regional advisory services are provided for more specialized objectives, such as the establishment of a medical records system in the rural areas of a region, development of a reporting system on vital events and hospital morbidity statistics.

32. 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 E since it is extremely difficult to forecast the amount of extrabudgetary funds. Significant changes are taking place in health policies as member States adopt a new goal of "health for all by the year 2000". Common strategies are being established by countries for achieving this goal.

33. The development of a methodology of family health 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 1.6 million during the period 1976-1979) was provided for studies, particularly on foetal, infant, childhood and maternal mortality in developing countries. The studies are financed by UNFPA. Continued emphasis will be given to statistics on maternal and child health and it is hoped that a workshop for training national statisticians dealing with family health will also be financed by UNFPA.

34. 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 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 road-traffic accidents.

B. Training ^{2/}

1. United Nations

35. Under the regular programme, the United Nations continued the use of roubles for fellowships and other training programmes in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In 1979, the amount of \$288,000 in roubles was spent in conducting seminars in USSR in economic statistics, agricultural statistics and data processing.

^{2/} For further details, see "Review of training of statistical personnel" (E/CN.3/554).

36. The Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (Kampala, Uganda), the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan), and the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics (Baghdad, Iraq) continue to be supported by UNDP funds, and the technical and administrative supervisory responsibilities have been transferred to the various regions.

37. The ECA region has, with UNDP funding, established a Statistical Training Programme for Africa, under which a comprehensive training programme for Africa covering a 10-year period is now being established. A review of the training needs of the Caribbean region has recently been undertaken and a training programme has been included in the new regional project for developing the statistical services of countries in the Caribbean region.

38. Since 1977, there has been a steady and significant increase in the training component of projects funded by UNDP. This is mainly due to the fact that developing countries realize increasingly the need to improve the capacity and capability of their local statistical office to provide relevant data for their social and economic well-being.

39. Training workshops for census organization and population census taking are being held in the regions not covered in 1978. The number of fellows from developing countries being trained in demographic and related statistics, as well as data processing for census, continue to increase. Contrary to expectations, the total training component of projects supported by UNFPA funds will increase to \$2,139,000 in 1980.

2. International Labour Organisation

40. Except for 1979, the average number of fellowships remains at about one per project. The 1980-1982 figures represent the expected number of fellowships to be financed by the regular budget.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

41. Many developing countries face continuing difficulties in the development of their food and agricultural statistics, and one of the reasons has been the shortage of statistically qualified personnel. To alleviate this situation, the organization of training courses is an integral part of the FAO programme to promote the participation of developing countries in the 1980 WCA, and training at national, regional and international levels will be one of the most important activities to be carried out during the period 1980-1982.

42. National Demonstration Centres (NDCs) on agricultural censuses, financed through the regular programme, will continue to be organized for national census personnel in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Near East. Six NDCs were organized during the period 1978-1979 and about eight more are expected to be organized during the period 1980-1982. At these centres, national census personnel are given an opportunity to observe and participate in actual field demonstrations on practical aspects of census taking. The programme is oriented to the needs of specific countries and is generally restricted to national statistical personnel engaged in census work. However, a limited number of participants from

selected neighbouring countries are also invited in order to provide a multiplier effect, that is, they are then expected to organize similar training centres in their own countries.

43. Regional training centres for intermediate and higher grade staff, mainly financed by UNDP in the past to promote the 1960 WCA, are also expected to be organized in different regions. They will be open to participants from various countries on the region. Apart from field work, the training programme will include checking and editing of census returns, data processing, analysis and tabulation of the results and preparation of reports.

44. In 1979, the International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC) of the United States Bureau of the Census organized a two-month workshop in connexion with the 1980 WCA; a similar workshop will be held in 1980. The workshops are intended for participants who will be involved in the planning and execution of the census of agriculture in their countries. An Advanced Course/Seminar on Processing, Analysis and Use of the 1980 Agricultural Census Results will be organized by the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific in Tokyo, in 1980. The University of Kent at Canterbury, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, will also organize a course in agricultural censuses and surveys in 1980. FAO will provide lecturers and documents at all these training centres. FAO collaborated with the Arab Institute for Research and Training in Statistics, at Baghdad, by providing lecturers and documents and by assisting in the preparation of courses in agriculture, fishery and forestry statistics.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

45. Under the regular budget, the figures shown in annex II D are for regional and national training seminars organized in science and technology statistics, culture and communication statistics and education statistics in a number of countries. Under "Other sources", the figures are for seminars on methods of projecting school enrolment, financed by UNFPA. Starting in 1979, two regional seminars on the same subject were organized; they will be organized yearly in addition to the national seminars. During the period 1981-1983, six training seminars are planned in the field of education statistics, six in statistics of culture and communication and four on the implementation of standards in science and technology statistics.

46. Fellowships were provided under two UNDP projects, one in statistics and one in education statistics with emphasis on automated data processing. Under the regular programme, the figures shown correspond to the subvention paid to the International Statistical Institute and to a few fellowships provided under the UNESCO Participation Programme.

47. Fellowships will continue to be provided in 1981 and 1982 under the regular budget in the form of a subvention to the International Statistical Institute and within the framework of the Participation Programme almost at the same levels as in 1980. It is also expected that the level of expenditure on fellowships under UNDP will remain the same as in 1980, which shows a decline from the 1979 level owing to the completion of a project in the Philippines.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

48. Some short training courses are organized and conducted through ICAO regional offices, either at the regional or country level, in cases where a need is expressed by one or more countries. Such courses normally last a week and are conducted by ICAO statistical officers or regional air transport officers. A survey of needs for training in aviation statistics was conducted by ICAO through its regional offices; the results are being used along with other information to determine specific needs for statistical training and how the most urgent priorities might best be met.

49. In the 1981-1985 period, the nature and scope of statistical training activities will depend on the needs discovered in further study of the training requirements of developing countries and particularly on the desire of these countries to develop or strengthen their capabilities in civil aviation statistics.

6. World Health Organization

50. WHO sponsors courses in epidemiology and health statistics at the post-graduate level, in English, French and Russian in Europe, and in Spanish in the Americas. In addition, WHO participates in several training courses in developing countries at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels by assigning teachers, awarding fellowships and providing some equipment.

51. In 1978 and 1979, besides the training component included in those projects in which WHO co-operated, the direct expenditure on training in health statistics amounted to \$318,000 and \$317,000, respectively.

52. Fellowships are awarded to professional statisticians for training abroad and the distribution, by WHO regions, of fellowships awarded during 1978 and 1979 was as follows:

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Africa	3	1
The Americas	25	14
South-East Asia	16	17
Europe	20	17
Eastern Mediterranean	8	11
Western Pacific	12	4
Total	<u>84</u>	<u>64</u>

53. Travelling seminars have been organized since 1971, alternatively 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 records specialists, visit two countries with different administrative and political systems and study user-producer requirements in health statistics activities. In conjunction with the introduction of the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) in January 1979, training courses for coders are being organized in all WHO regions.

7. Inter-American Statistical Institute

54. The Centro Interamericano de Enseñanza de Estadística (Inter-American Statistical Training Centre) (CIENES) continued its programme to train statistical personnel of member countries of the Organization of American States (OAS) during the period under review. The programme consists of courses in mathematical statistics, courses on statistics applied to economic and social fields and a general programme of training in statistical techniques. The Centre conducts a programme of training in applied research. At its seventh session, the Inter-American Statistical Conference recommended that CIENES should gradually devote the major part of its resources to carrying out direct assistance to member countries in strengthening their academic institutions for statistical training.

C. Provision of equipment

1. United Nations

55. The provision of equipment in UNDP-supported projects covers vehicles, calculators, office supplies etc. The provision in UNFPA-supported projects covers a greater variety of equipment used in population censuses and demographic surveys. This includes the purchase and rental of computer hardware and software, data-entry machines, vehicles, cartographic equipment, printing equipment as well as calculators and expendable supplies.

56. Provision of equipment with UNDP funds steadily increased over the period 1976-1979 from \$349,000 to \$3,722,000. Interest in small computers is steadily growing and possessing them is being linked by small developing countries with the development of their statistical infrastructure. These are funded within the country's UNDP Indicative Planning Figure (IPF). Increasing attention is also being given to procurement of computer hardware and software for large integrated projects.

57. Provision of equipment with UNFPA funds has also shown a steady increase from \$1,842,000 in 1976 to \$6,630,000 in 1979. This trend will be maintained into the early 1980s as developing countries plan their 1980 population and housing censuses and China embarks on its 1981 population census. It is expected that expenditure on equipment by UNDP will be at a level of \$4 million during the period 1980-1982 and that by UNFPA will be \$8,727,000 in 1980, \$18 million in 1981 and \$8 million in 1982.

2. International Labour Organisation

58. The equipment provision is mainly for vehicles and a limited quantity of other equipment. There continues to be a steady demand for this type of equipment within each project and it is expected that this will continue. The sum of \$20,000 included for 1980, 1981 and 1982 in annex II B is an estimated average figure.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

59. The technical co-operation programme includes the provision of a limited amount of equipment for demonstration purposes in training centres and for supporting country projects. The equipment includes planimeters for measuring area, chain and range finders for measuring distances, compasses for measuring angles, weighing scales for measuring yield, calculating machines, mini-computers, photocopy and duplicating machines and typewriters. Hiring of electronic data processing equipment and, in some cases, transport equipment such as land rovers, motorcycles etc. may also be provided to assist in field operations in surveys. The equipment provided for country projects has been mainly financed and will continue to be financed by UNDP.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

60. The equipment provided has been mainly financed by UNDP for country projects. The low figures shown under the regular budget in annex II D are for equipment sent to member States within the framework of the Participation Programme, while figures under "Other sources" relate to small equipment (mostly calculating machines) used in UNFPA-financed training seminars. Expenditures on equipment will continue to be financed in the period 1981-1982 by UNDP and "Other sources", at the same level as in 1980.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

61. There is no programme for the provision of equipment, although requests would be considered in the normal manner. ICAO would be prepared, for instance, to assist States in the planning and specification of computer systems, if requested. To date, computer equipment has been provided principally in operational fields, for example, flight simulators, radar simulators and air traffic control equipment, rather than for statistical data processing.

6. World Health Organization

62. 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. In particular, there have been increased demands in recent years for micro-computers and mini-computers.

D. Technical guidance

1. United Nations

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

64. The Statistical Office has recently issued or will issue (expected year given in parentheses) the following methodological studies and manuals:

National accounts

Manual on National Accounts at Constant Prices 3/

Guidelines on Statistics of Tangible Assets 4/

Handbook of National Accounting:

Part 1. An introduction to national accounting (1981)

Part 2. Gross domestic product by kind of activity and by final expenditure (1980)

Part 3. Income and outlay accounts (1980)

Part 4. Public sector statistics 5/

Part 5. Financial accounts (1981)

Part 6. The external sector of the national accounts and its relation to the balance of payments (1981)

Prices

Manual on Producers' Price Indices for Industrial Goods 6/

Manual on price and quantity indexes in external trade (1980)

Manual on consumer prices and price indexes (1980)

Manual for countries participating in the International Comparison Project (ICP) full-scale survey (1980)

3/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.5.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.2.

5/ ST/ESA/STAT.85/Rev.1, February 1979.

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.11.

Other economic statistics

Organization and Conduct of Distributive-Trade Surveys 7/

International Recommendations on Statistics of the Distributive Trades and Services 8/

Methodological study on measurement of road-transport movements (1980)

International recommendations on industrial statistics (revision) (1980)

The 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics (content of the programme and methodological manual) (1981)

Demographic and social statistics

Social Indicators: preliminary Guidelines and Illustrative Series 9/

Statistics of Internal Migration: A Technical Report 10/

Provisional Guidelines on Statistics of International Tourism 11/

Studies in the Integration of Social and Demographic Statistics: Technical Report 12/

Improving Social Statistics in Developing Countries: Conceptual Framework and Methods 13/

The Development of Integrated Data Bases for Social, Economic and Demographic Statistics 14/

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- 7/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.77.XVII.3.
 - 8/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.XVII.9.
 - 9/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.8.
 - 10/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.13.
 - 11/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.XVII.6.
 - 12/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.4.
 - 13/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.12.
 - 14/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.14.

Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration 15/

Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses 16/

The role of macro-data and micro-data structures in integrating economic, social and demographic statistics (1982)

Miscellaneous

Handbook of Statistical Organization; Vol. I, Study on the Organization of National Statistical Services and Related Management Issues 17/

2. International Labour Organisation

65. The 1977 figure in annex II B relates to the Manual on an Integrated System of Wages Statistics. The 1979 figure is the cost of translating the manual into French and Spanish. In 1982, the ILO expects to produce a manual on survey methods concerning ILO topics. A working group of experts on industrial injuries will meet in 1980; another on the measurement of employment, unemployment and underemployment will meet in 1981.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

66. Methodological studies and technical manuals will continue to be prepared and published during the period 1980-1985 for the guidance of personnel in developing countries. As far as possible, these documents will be used as training material at the various training centres and seminars. Several reports and documents were published during the period 1976-1979, and the following will be issued during the period 1980-1982:

Programme of statistics of food consumption and nutrition

Manual on food consumption surveys

Manual on methods of collecting prices received and paid by farmers

Manual on Interlinked Computer Systems (ICS)

Manual on statistical methodology of crop forecasting

Manual on collection of national forestry statistics

Manual on volume and growth estimation techniques in forest resource surveys

15/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.18.

16/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8.

17/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.XVII.17.

Manual on statistical methodology for the collection and assessment of data on post-harvest foodgrain losses

Manual on statistical methodology for the collection and assessment of data on pre-harvest losses of foodgrains due to pests and diseases

Reports will also be prepared during the period 1980-1982 on the work on community-level statistics and on statistics of women's participation in agricultural production.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

67. Under the regular budget, manuals were prepared during the period 1976-1980 mainly on the application of the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), out-of-school and adult education, educational projections and science statistics. Under "Other sources", the figures cover UNFPA-financed manuals distributed to participants at training seminars.

68. The preparation of manuals will continue under the regular budget in 1981-1982 and will focus on adult education and literacy statistics, regular statistics on education, statistics on public financing of cultural activities etc. The level of expenditures is expected not to change as compared to 1980.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

69. The principal method of providing technical guidance for compiling and using aviation statistics collected by ICAO is the Manual on the ICAO Statistical Programme, which was published in 1973 and is expected to be updated during 1980. The Air Transport Reporting Forms used for collecting statistics on various aspects of civil aviation all carry detailed reporting instructions and are thus a source of technical guidance to the providers of the information. Guidance is also provided to States on a bilateral basis through correspondence as particular problems and requirements come to light.

6. World Health Organization

70. About 20 per cent of the budget for the statistical programme is spent on activities related to the development of technical guidelines. The ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases was completed and came into force in January 1979. A supplementary International Classification of Procedures in Medicine has been published in two volumes. An International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps will be issued in 1980. In addition, WHO has issued guidelines for lay reporting of health information by non-medical workers. A Manual for Teachers of Health Statistics to Medical Students was issued in 1978. A Directory of Health Statistics Training Courses in WHO Member States (second edition) and an updated version of Recommendations and Statements of WHO Expert Groups in Relation to Health Statistics are in preparation.

71. The first two volumes of a Report on Social and Biological Effects on Perinatal Mortality were published in 1978. A third volume containing an in-depth analysis of the statistical data collected for the study is in preparation.

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E. Programme formulation, support and evaluation

1. United Nations

72. The Statistical office draws on the totality of its expertise, both regular and extrabudgetary resources, professional and general service staff, to provide effective technical support to its technical co-operation projects. In 1979, 235 work-months were spent in support of the programme. This is expected to increase to 362 work-months in 1980 because of the increase in resources available to demographic statistics, data processing and the National Household Survey Capability Programme. Future support is projected at 362 work-months annually for 1981-1985.

73. In addition to the United Nations Statistical Office, the statistical divisions of the regional commissions assess national and regional requirements for technical co-operation in statistics and provide support to country projects within their regions.

74. The National Household Survey Capability Programme is now operational, and a Central Co-ordinating Unit was established at United Nations Headquarters in January 1980, consisting of a programme co-ordinator, two technical advisers and a programme management officer. There are provisions for consultants and administrative support personnel. The principal functions of the Unit are (a) to ensure that the Programme, which is executed and supported at the regional level, is co-ordinated; (b) to interest international donor financial support for country projects within the Programme and (c) to develop technical guidelines and methodology to ensure international comparability. For further details, see "Progress report on the National Household Survey Capability Programme" (E/CN.3/556).

2. International Labour Organisation

75. The regular budget allocation for providing support to countries is small. However, the figures in annex II B exclude the substantial cost of services borne by other departments, especially the Personnel Department in handling evaluation and recruitment of statistical experts.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

76. Implementation of all field projects on food and agricultural statistics is the responsibility of the Agricultural Operations Division. However, headquarters statistical staff review all statistics project proposals, giving particular attention to the technical appropriateness of the objectives and work plans. Headquarters staff will continue to provide assistance regarding the assessment of national, regional and interregional requirements for technical co-operation in food and agricultural statistics, review and evaluation of the results of field projects (an average of about 40 projects a year) and maintenance of links between statistical activities of the regular programme and related field programmes.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

77. The figures provided under the regular programme in annex II D reflect estimated time devoted annually by several staff members to providing technical support. Expenditure under "Other sources" relate chiefly to the cost of clerical support personnel working within UNFPA projects. Support provided by staff funded from the regular budget is not included. Expenditures on this item are expected to remain at the same level as in 1980.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

78. The statistical staff at headquarters provide 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. For the 1981-1985 period, it is not possible to project the level of activity since much will depend on the availability of UNDP funds and on the priorities placed by developing countries on the collection and use of aviation statistics.

6. World Health Organization

79. Staff at headquarters and the regional offices provide technical and other support to country projects and to member States which do not have ongoing country projects but request such support. It is anticipated that this support will continue during the 1981-1985 period.

80. The development of models with guidelines on the 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 the national, regional and interregional requirements for technical co-operation in statistics.

F. Miscellaneous

81. The miscellaneous item in annex II covers a range of local costs incurred in countries. The United Nations has most of the expenditure under this component. The expenditure includes incentive payments for census enumeration and processing, running costs of vehicles, printing expenses, salary supplements and other local costs. It is projected that total expenditure on this item from all sources will be in the region of \$350,000 annually during the 1980-1982 period.

III. BILATERAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN STATISTICS

82. Responses outlining technical co-operation in statistics were received from Belgium; Czechoslovakia; Finland; the German Democratic Republic; Germany, Federal Republic of; India; Norway; Spain; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; the United States of America and the European Economic Community. Because of variations in responses from the bilateral agencies and space limitations, it is only possible to provide brief summaries below. However, the generally observed

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trends are that technical co-operation is provided on an ad hoc basis by countries and that the principal forms of assistance are advisory services and training.

A. Belgium

83. Belgium provides limited technical co-operation in statistics, mainly in the form of expert advisory services to countries and fellowships for training students from developing countries in Belgium. During the period 1977-1979, four statistical experts were provided to both Zaire and Burundi. Four six-month fellowships were awarded to trainees from Zaire and two to trainees from Burundi.

B. Czechoslovakia

84. Continued technical co-operation in statistics was provided to Cuba, Mongolia and Viet Nam. Advisory services were provided to assist in improving and expanding their information systems; in the computerization of their statistics and in the establishment and improvement of population registers. Training courses in financial and price statistics were conducted in Cuba for 30 specialists in statistics.

C. Finland

85. Finland provided technical co-operation in statistics to the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia during the period 1972-1976 and would consider requests from countries in East Africa, particularly Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

D. German Democratic Republic

86. The German Democratic Republic continued to provide technical advisory services in statistics to Angola, Cuba, Mongolia and Mozambique, during the period 1978-1979. These were mainly in national accounts, population censuses, industrial statistics and data processing. During the same period, training courses in statistics and data processing were conducted in the German Democratic Republic for trainees from Bangladesh, Benin, the Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guinea, Iran, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia and Viet Nam. Experts in the teaching of statistics were made available to Angola, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania for 14, 8 and 24 months, respectively, during the period 1977-1979.

E. Germany, Federal Republic of

87. The contribution by the Federal Republic of Germany involves the placement of statistical experts in statistical offices of developing countries and the

provision of training through specialized courses conducted by the Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries.

88. The total annual average cost of technical co-operation during the period 1977-1980 was 1.7 million marks. Assistance was provided in population censuses, national accounts, household surveys, general statistics and training. Nine courses were conducted during the period 1977-1979 for about 190 participants from 60 countries. The total cost of the various courses was 3.9 million marks.

F. India

89. Through the International Statistical Education Centre at Calcutta, India provides courses for participants from developing countries. Scholarships are awarded under the Colombo Plan, the special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan and the Indian Technical and Economic Co-operation Programme. The Programme covers a one-year certificate; a one-year diploma and a three- to four-year Ph.D. degree course. There are also specialized courses of varying duration in health statistics, agricultural statistics, national accounts, population census and small-scale and household industries. The courses are continuing; further information may be obtained from the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi.

G. Norway

90. Norway has provided a statistical expert to the central statistical offices in both Botswana and Kenya. In the United Republic of Tanzania, there are large-scale projects with statistical components, funded by Norway. The total cost of bilateral co-operation was as follows: Nkr 233,000 in 1976; Nkr 504,000 in 1977; Nkr 393,000 in 1978; Nkr 290,000 in 1979 and Nkr 230,000 in 1980. Technical assistance was mainly in population censuses and household surveys.

H. Spain

91. Spain started a technical assistance programme in statistics for Latin America and the Caribbean in 1978. It covers national accounts, household surveys and general statistics and consists of courses in sampling, household surveys (labour force, family budget, income distribution), population and housing censuses, national accounts and the organization of field work.

92. Courses are conducted in Spain. The soliciting country pays travel costs and Spain pays supplementary per diem allowances. The first course on sampling was held in May 1979 at the Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Madrid.

I. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

93. The United Kingdom continues to provide a wide range of technical co-operation to support governmental and other statistical projects. This includes training in the United Kingdom or a third country; provision of experts for long or short periods; equipment and, in special cases, local costs.

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94. Technical assistance covered general statistics, population censuses, national accounts, household surveys, computing and data processing and lectureships in statistics. It was directed mainly to Africa, Oceania, Asia and the Caribbean. The principal countries which received assistance were Botswana, Fiji, Kenya, Malawai, Malaysia, Seychelles and Zambia. Fellowships were provided to 78 trainees during the period under review in agricultural statistics, social planning statistics, general statistics and computer science.

95. The estimated total cost of assistance during the period was £1,586,000. The United Kingdom hopes 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".

J. United States of America

96. The United States of America continues to provide through the International Statistical Programs Center (ISPC) of the United States Bureau of the Census, and other governmental bodies a programme of statistical training to meet the needs of developing countries. The courses continue to be held in population and demographic statistics, nutrition, energy and agriculture, national accounts, price and labour statistics.

97. During the period under review the United States Agency for International Development provided technical co-operation to 34 projects in 22 developing countries. It is expected that the ISPC training programme will continue and that emphasis will be put on training statistical staff from developing countries in areas covered by the National Household Survey Capability Programme.

IV. REVIEW OF DEMAND FOR FUTURE TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

98. The Statistical Office sent questionnaires to 120 developing countries, requesting information on their total projected technical co-operation in statistics for the period 1981-1983 by broad components of advisory services, fellowships, equipment and miscellaneous. Responses were received from only 20 countries, some of which sent no information. The total cost of projected demand for technical assistance in statistics from these was \$6.4 million in 1981; \$5.6 million in 1982; and \$4.5 million in 1983. On the basis of the response, the Office cannot provide a meaningful analysis of the demand for technical co-operation in statistics.

V. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

99. The present report covers the technical co-operation activities of six members of the United Nations system and bilateral agencies of 10 countries and attempts to describe their activities and provide a picture of total coverage of technical co-operation in statistics in developing countries.

100. The Statistical Office sent questionnaires to bilateral agencies and many provided actual and estimated expenditures of the total technical assistance they provide. However, because of the limitation imposed on the length of documents (32-page maximum), the information presented above consists of merely brief summaries. The Statistical Office does not, therefore, feel that it has been able to present a useful account of the technical co-operation activities of all contributors to the present report.

101. The Commission may wish to discuss:

(a) Whether the document in its present form, that is, with greatly summarized information, is useful;

(b) Whether the content should be modified and, if so, how.

The Commission will need to consider this matter, within the context of the general discussion under agenda item 12, of the document entitled "Proposals for the future work of the Statistical Commission and its methods of operation" (E/CN.3/563).

Annex I

GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES

1. The material assembled in the present report was supplied by the relevant organizations and reviewed by their chief statisticians at the fourteenth session of the Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (Madrid, 10-14 March 1980). The estimates provided were partly incompatible and there was difficulty in achieving standardization. Projections were generally based on past performance and medium-term plans.
2. Under "Programme formulation, support and evaluation", the Statistical Office and FAO included both professional and general service staff costs; the other agencies included professional costs only. Under "Technical guidance", some agencies' costs covered only printing of manuals, whereas others included professional time spent in preparation. Some agencies' costs for training (for example, UNESCO) excluded staff time but included travel, per diem and consultant fees, while others included staff time.
3. The measurement and interpretation of what constitutes technical co-operation continues to be problematic. In many cases, it is difficult for agencies to identify and measure separately technical assistance activities and regular work programme activities.
4. Despite the non-comparability and limitations of the estimates, the aggregated figures provide an indication of the over-all magnitudes involved and the broad changes in them.

Annex II

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES IN STATISTICS BY ORGANIZATION, 1976-1982

A. United Nations

(Cost in thousands of United States dollars: Estimated)

1976-1979: at current prices
1980-1982: at constant 1980 prices

Description of activities by source of funds ^{a/}	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Regular budget							
(a) Advisory services							
(ii) Regional and interregional advisers							
(No. of positions)	(4)	(5)	(7)	(12)	(15)	(16)	(16)
(Duration, work-months)	(48)	(60)	(72)	(99)	(168)	(192)	(192)
Cost	140	273	325	613	840	960	960
(b) Training: Cost	112(b)	267(b)	-	288(b)	250(b)	250(b)	250(b)
(e) Programme formulation (Duration, work-months)	(218)	(221)	(235)	(235)	(362)	(362)	(362)
Cost	378	409	435	992	1538	1538	1538
SUB-TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET: COST	630	949	760	1895	2628	2748	2748
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)							
(a) Advisory services							
(i) Experts assigned to countries							
(No. of positions)	(80)	(56)	(70)	(82)	(85)	(85)	(85)
(Duration, work-months)	(784)	(571)	(700)	(680)	(750)	(750)	(750)
Cost	3087	2695	3500	5061	6075	6500	6500
(b) Training: Cost	730	495	500	1339	1335	1340	1340
(c) Provision of equipment: Cost	349	905	1200	3722	3444	4000	4000
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation: Cost	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
(f) Miscellaneous: Cost	80	56	80	140	180	200	200
SUB-TOTAL UNDP: COST	4256	4161	5290	10272	11042	12050	12050
Trust funds and other sources							
(a) Advisory services							
(i) Experts assigned to countries							
(No. of positions)	(72)	(68)	(75)	(107)	(110)	(110)	(110)
(Duration, work-months)	(640)	(701)	(700)	(865)	(950)	(950)	(950)
Cost	3010	3296	3500	8220	8372	8500	8500
(ii) Regional and interregional advisers							
(No. of positions)	(13)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
(Duration, work-months)	(116)	(110)	(110)	(109)	(144)	(144)	(144)
Cost	464	454	460	545	720	720	720
(b) Training							
Fellowships and seminars: Cost	347	126	700	978	2139	2000	2000
(c) Provision of equipment: Cost	1842	2628	2500	6630	8727	18000	8000
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation: Cost	60	10	10	10	10	10	10
(f) Miscellaneous: Cost	3957	628	700	1015	1335	1500	1500
SUB-TOTAL TRUST FUNDS: COST	9680	7142	7870	17398	21303	30730	20730
GRAND TOTAL ALL SOURCES: COST	14566	12252	13920	29563	34975	45528	35528

^{a/} For the types of technical assistance, categories (a) to (f), see para. 8.

^{b/} These are payments made in roubles.

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B. International Labour Organisation

(Cost in thousands of US dollars: Estimated to the nearest thousands dollars)

1976-1979: at current prices
1980-1982: at constant 1980 prices

Description of activities by source of funds 2/	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Regular budget							
(a) Advisory services							
(1) Advisers and experts (No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(2) (24) 98	(3) (25) 102	(4) (25) 118	(7) (34) 182	(7) (45) 286	(8) (63) 396	(8) (63) 396
(b) Training							
(1) All fellowships including seminars and workshops (No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	- - -	- - -	(1) (2) 8	(6) (9) 28	(6) (10) 67	(6) (10) 81	(6) (10) 181
(d) Technical guidance							
(1) Preparation of manuals (Number) Cost	- - -	(1) 82	- -	62	- -	- -	150
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation							
(No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(4) (16) 37	(4) (16) 37	(4) (16) 48	(4) (16) 48	(4) (16) 69	(4) (16) 69	(4) (16) 69
SUB-TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET (No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(6) (40) 135	(7) (41) 221	(9) (43) 174	(17) (59) 320	(17) (71) 422	(18) (89) 546	(18) (89) 796
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)							
(a) Advisory services							
(1) Experts (No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(11) (94) 350	(7) (51) 205	(7) (51) 220	(3) (28) 170	(7) (59) 344	(7) (62) 372	(7) (62) 372
(b) Training							
(ii) Fellowships (No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(4) (36) 42	(4) (17) 20	(5) (25) 28	(1) (2) 15	(4) (12) 16	(4) (12) 16	(4) (12) 16
(c) Provision of equipment Cost	-	5	-	2	20	20	20
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation							
(No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(2) (8) 27	(2) (8) 27	(2) (8) 32	(2) (7) 28	(2) (7) 38	(2) (7) 38	(2) (7) 38
(f) Miscellaneous Cost	10	9	9	4	9	10	10
SUB-TOTAL UNDP (No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(17) (138) 409	(13) (76) 266	(14) (84) 289	(6) (37) 219	(13) (78) 427	(13) (81) 456	(13) (81) 456
Trust funds and other sources							
(a) Advisory services							
(1) Experts (No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(3) (30) 105	(2) (21) 84	(2) (13) 55	(2) (2) 10	(1) (3) 19	- - -	- - -
(b) Training							
(ii) Fellowships (No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	- - -	- - -	- - -	(2) (10) 12	(3) (21) 24	(2) (12) 14	- - -
(f) Miscellaneous Cost	-	-	-	-	75	-	-
SUB-TOTAL TRUST FUNDS AND OTHER SOURCES (No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(3) (30) 105	(2) (21) 84	(2) (13) 55	(4) (12) 22	(4) (24) 118	(2) (12) 14	- - -
GRAND TOTAL ALL SOURCES (No. of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(26) (208) 649	(22) (138) 571	(25) (140) 518	(27) (108) 561	(34) (173) 967	(33) (182) 1016	(31) (170) 1252

C. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
(Cost in thousands of US dollars: Estimated to the nearest thousands dollars)
1976-1979: at current prices
1980-1982: at constant 1980 prices

Description of activities by source of funds <u>a/</u>	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Regular budget							
(a) Advisory services							
(i) Experts (Number of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(1) (12) 60	(6) (21) 105	(8) (35) 160	(6) (26) 130	(6) (44) 220	(6) (50) 250	(6) (50) 251
(ii) Advisers (Number of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(4) (37) 155	(4) (37) 155	(5) (45) 175	(6) (57) 235	(12) (78) 381	(12) (78) 381	(12) (78) 382
(b) Training							
(i) Institutes and centres Cost	-	100	110	20	20	20	20
(ii) Fellowships Cost	-	40	40	60	55	55	55
(c) Provision of equipment							
Cost	-	-	95	25	80	80	80
(d) Technical guidance							
(i) Preparation of manuals (Number) Cost	(1) 30	-	(2) 100	(2) 80	(4) 119	(4) 142	(5) 160
(ii) Technical meetings (Number) Cost	(2) 70	-	(2) 70	(2) 70	(2) 70	(4) 140	(2) 70
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation							
Cost	80	100	100	100	100	100	100
(f) Miscellaneous							
Cost	15	10	15	10	10	12	12
SUB-TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET: COST	410	510	865	730	1055	1180	1130
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)							
(a) Advisory services							
(i) Experts (Number of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(63) (613) 2400	(60) (553) 2405	(60) (509) 2350	(52) (504) 2412	(52) (554) 2812	(52) (536) 2728	(45) (476) 2488
(ii) Advisers (Number of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(11) (16) 80	(12) (18) 90	(12) (18) 90	(14) (22) 112	(15) (24) 123	(17) (48) 265	(17) (48) 275
(b) Training							
(i) Institutes and centres Cost	50	-	10	-	130	180	180
(ii) Fellowships Cost	450	250	350	260	260	500	350
(c) Provision of equipment							
Cost	200	200	200	150	150	200	200
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation							
Cost	150	200	200	300	300	300	300
(f) Miscellaneous							
Cost	20	25	15	16	15	19	19
SUB-TOTAL UNDP: COST	3350	3170	3215	3250	3790	4190	3810
Other sources							
(a) Advisory services							
(i) Experts (Number of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	(3) (36) 120	(3) (36) 120	(5) (39) 180	(6) (52) 230	(4) (36) 180	(3) (30) 150	(3) (36) 180
(ii) Advisers (Number of positions) (Total work-months) Cost	- - -	- - -	- - -	(1) (6) 30	(2) (3) 15	- - -	- - -
(d) Technical guidance							
(i) Preparation of manuals (Number) Cost	- - -	(1) 130 250	(1) 60 240	(1) 70 330	- - 195	- - 150	- - 180
SUB-TOTAL OTHER SOURCES: COST	120	250	240	330	195	150	180
GRAND TOTAL ALL SOURCES: COST	3880	3930	4320	4310	5040	5520	5120

D. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 (Cost in thousands of US dollars: Estimated to the nearest thousands dollars)
 1976-1979: at current prices
 1980-1982: at constant 1980 prices

Description of activities by source of funds <u>a/</u>	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Regular budget							
(a) Advisory services							
(i) Experts/consultants (No. of positions)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
(Total work-months)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Cost	17	13	12	25	32	32	32
(ii) Regional advisers (No. of positions)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(Total work-months)	(48)	(36)	(36)	(30)	(24)	(24)	(24)
Cost	168	144	155	140	120	120	120
(b) Training							
(i) Training seminars Cost	-	-	18	7	30	70	70
(ii) Fellowships - all Cost(c)	24	19	22	22	27	28	28
(c) Provision of equipment							
Cost	-	-	3	-	-	4	4
(d) Technical guidance							
(i) Preparation of manuals (Number)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Cost	23	27	37	45	50	50	50
(ii) Technical meetings (Number)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Cost	17	10	20	29	19	18	27
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation							
(No. of positions)	(12)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
(Total work-months)	(12)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)	(18)
Cost	42	72	78	82	87	87	87
SUB-TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET: COST	291	285	345	350	365	409	418
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)							
(a) Advisory services							
(i) Experts/advisers (No. of positions)	(12)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(13)	(13)	(13)
(Total work-months)	(144)	(92)	(85)	(89)	(126)	(128)	(128)
Cost	492	360	367	415	635	645	645
(b) Training							
(ii) Fellowships - all (No. of positions)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(Total work-months)	(12)	(30)	(12)	(15)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Cost	13	33	10	18	13	13	13
(c) Provision of equipment							
Cost	53	-	-	-	10	10	10
(f) Miscellaneous							
Cost	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
SUB-TOTAL UNDP: COST	561	395	379	436	661	671	671
Other sources							
(a) Advisory services							
(i) Experts/consultants (No. of positions)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)
(Total work-months)	(12)	(42)	(29)	(44)	(60)	(60)	(60)
Cost	30	162	102	170	233	233	233
(b) Training							
(i) Training seminars: Cost	33	96	86	168	168	168	168
(ii) Fellowships - all (No. of positions)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-
(Total work-months)	-	(4)	(5)	-	-	-	-
Cost	-	4	4	-	-	-	-
(c) Provision of equipment							
Cost	-	-	-	3	3	3	3
(d) Technical guidance							
(i) Preparation of manuals (Number)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cost	-	-	7	10	10	10	10
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation							
(No. of positions)	-	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
(Total work-months)	-	(24)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)
Cost	-	36	64	68	68	68	68
(f) Miscellaneous							
Cost	-	-	-	10	10	10	10
SUB-TOTAL OTHER SOURCES: COST	63	298	263	429	492	492	492
GRAND TOTAL ALL SOURCES: COST	915	978	987	1,215	1,518	1,572	1,581

c/ Mainly subventions to the International Statistical Institute.

E. World Health Organization
 (Cost in thousands of US dollars: Estimated)
 1976-1979: at current prices
 1980-1982: at constant 1980 prices

Description of activities by source of funds a/	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Regular budget							
(a) Advisory services							
(i) Experts and advisers (Duration, work-months)	(354)	(354)	(345)	(342)	(336)	(336)	(336)
Cost	1157	1085	1147	1231	1251	1271	1291
(b) Training							
(i) Institutes and centres: Cost	133	17	42	58	95	42	50
(ii) All fellowships: Cost	80	83	123	134	15	15	15
(c) Provision of equipment: Cost							
	89	94	14	15	14	14	15
(d) Technical guidance							
(Duration, work-months)	(49)	(52)	(52)	(51)	(51)	(51)	(51)
Cost	206	199	294	218	222	225	228
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation							
(Duration, work-months)	(221)	(245)	(253)	(253)	(253)	(253)	(253)
Cost	456	519	572	621	677	738	804
SUB-TOTAL REGULAR BUDGET: COST	2121	1997	2192	2277	2274	2305	2403
All other sources including UNDP, UNFPA and other							
(a) Advisory services							
(i) Experts and advisers (Duration, work-months)	(128)	(150)	(168)	(137)	(137)	(137)	(137)
Cost	552	720	924	674	712	752	794
(b) Training							
(i) Institutes and centres: Cost	116	117	153	125	120	120	120
(ii) All fellowships: Cost	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Technical guidance							
(Duration, work-months)	(284)	(267)	(266)	(266)	(266)	(266)	(266)
Cost	562	602	625	641	663	686	710
(e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation							
(Duration, work-months)	(231)	(221)	(217)	(217)	(217)	(217)	(217)
Cost	546	562	509	564	568	573	578
SUB-TOTAL OTHER SOURCES: COST	1776	2008	2211	2004	2063	2131	2202
GRAND TOTAL ALL SOURCES: COST	3897	4005	4403	4281	4337	4436	4605

Annex III
UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS AND ADVISERS BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY, 1952-1979 (work-months),
AND
DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1977-1979

Years (1)	Total (2)	Demographic statistics (3)	Data processing (4)	Sub-total (3)+(4)= (5)	General statistics and organization of statistical offices (6)	a/ Training (7)	National accounts (8)	Other b/ (9)	Sub-total (6)+(7)+(8)+(9)= (10)
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	985	70	82	152	365	245	134	89	833
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)
1978	1,606	564	212	776	232	183	211	204	830
1978 c/	(464)	(239)	(90)	(329)	(36)	(48)	(51)	(-)	(135)
1978 d/	(1,142)	(325)	(122)	(447)	(196)	(135)	(160)	(204)	(695)
1979	1,751	561	269	830	205	212	242	262	921
1979 c/	(397)	(203)	(98)	(301)	(18)	(9)	(54)	(15)	(96)
1979 d/	(1,354)	(358)	(171)	(529)	(187)	(203)	(188)	(247)	(825)

a/ Experts in general statistics are often those under the operational assistance scheme (OPAS). 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 1978 the composition, with work-months, was as follows: sampling 26, household surveys 19, social statistics 27, economic statistics 37, trade statistics 37, agriculture statistics 37, industrial statistics 9, construction statistics 12. In 1979 the composition, with work-months, was as follows: economic statistics 72, agricultural statistics 49, household surveys 41, sample surveys 34, industrial statistics 15, public sector statistics 12, labour statistics 10, urbanization 6, foreign trade statistics 5, price statistics 3, shipping statistics 12, construction statistics 2, and accounting pool 1.

c/ Least developed countries.

d/ Other developing countries.