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TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION: TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN STATISTICS

Technical co-operation in statistics by the United Nations  
system, other international organizations and countries

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY

The present report is a summary of the technical co-operation programmes in statistics of the United Nations system, of bilateral agencies and of multilateral agencies outside the United Nations system during the period 1979-1982. In the report information is provided on the main components of the programme of the United Nations system, namely the headquarters staff, the field staff, training, equipment and miscellaneous (paras. 20-51). Also given is a brief description of the technical co-operation programmes in statistics of a number of bilateral agencies and multilateral agencies outside the United Nations system (paras. 52-76). Annexes I, II and III contain details of expenditure by main forms of activity of the United Nations system, the bilateral agencies and the multilateral agencies outside the system, respectively. Annex IV contains work-month data on United Nations experts and advisers for the period 1952-1981. Points for discussion by the Commission are included (paras. 81-82).

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The Statistical Commission, at its twenty-first session, requested its Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination to examine alternative methods of presenting the global picture of technical co-operation activities to meet the Commission's needs within the constraints imposed on documentation and also requested that a report on technical co-operation in statistics be submitted to it at its twenty-second session. 1/
2. The present report was prepared in pursuance of the Commission's request and conforms to the guidelines of its Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination (see paras. 36-38 of document E/CN.3/1983/24 which is also before the present session of the Commission).
3. The Working Group decided that the main issues for consideration in technical co-operation in statistics were efficiency, effectiveness - especially over the long term - and appropriateness. These, the Working Group suggested, could best be judged on the basis of statements by members of the Commission in evaluating the technical co-operation given by the United Nations system to their countries.
4. The Working Group requested the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat to send to the central statistical offices of developing countries which are members of the Statistical Commission a list of the technical co-operation projects undertaken in their countries, with the request that they prepare an evaluation of the assistance given. The results of the evaluations will be presented orally during the twenty-second session of the Commission.
5. The present report covers the technical co-operation activities of 7 organizations of the United Nations system as well as those of 11 bilateral agencies and 4 multilateral agencies outside the United Nations system. Thus, it attempts to provide a global picture of the total coverage of the technical co-operation in statistics made available to developing countries.
6. The Statistical Office sent questionnaires to organizations within the United Nations system, to bilateral agencies and to multilateral agencies outside the United Nations system; a number of them provided actual and estimated expenditure together with other information relevant to their technical co-operation programmes.

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1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1981, Supplement No. 2 (E/1981/12), para. 198.

Table 1. Over-all expenditure on technical co-operation in statistics, 1979-1982 a/

Year	Millions of United States dollars	Year-to-year percentage change	1979 = 100
1979	46.9	-	100
1980	57.6	+ 22.8	123
1981	59.9	+ 4.0	128
1982	55.3	- 7.7	118

a/ The summary data are based on submissions by:

(a) United Nations system: Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat, Economic Commission for Africa, Economic Commission for Europe, Economic Commission for Latin America, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic Commission for Western Asia, International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Health Organization.

(b) Bilateral agencies: Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(c) Multilateral agencies outside the United Nations system: International Statistical Institute, Inter-American Statistical Institute, Statistical Office of the European Communities, World Tourism Organization.

Table 2. Over-all expenditure on technical co-operation in statistics by main forms of activity, 1979-1982

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Year	Headquarters staff	Field staff	Total staff	Training	Equipment	Miscellaneous	Total
1979	7 802	19 846	27 648	6 465	10 951	1 826	46 890
1980	7 955	26 283	34 238	7 489	13 155	2 698	57 580
1981	9 677	26 458	36 135	6 661	15 145	1 953	59 894
1982	9 817	23 168	32 985	3 936	16 243	2 169	55 333

Table 3. Percentage distribution of over-all expenditure on technical co-operation in statistics by main forms of activity, 1979-1982

Year	Headquarters staff	Field staff	Total staff	Training	Equipment	Miscellaneous	Total
1979	17	42	59	14	23	4	100
1980	14	45	59	13	23	5	100
1981	16	44	60	11	25	4	100
1982	18	42	60	7	29	4	100

Table 4. Comparative percentage distribution of over-all expenditure by main forms of activity and by type of agency, 1979-1982

Year	Staff			Training			Equipment			Miscellaneous			Total		
	United Nations system	Other multi-lateral agencies	Bi-lateral agencies	United Nations system	Other multi-lateral agencies	Bi-lateral agencies	United Nations system	Other multi-lateral agencies	Bi-lateral agencies	United Nations system	Other multi-lateral agencies <sup>a/</sup>	Bi-lateral agencies	United Nations system	Other multi-lateral agencies	Bi-lateral agencies
1979	59	59	59	8	35	37	29	0	1	4	6	3	100	100	100
1980	56	64	73	10	23	25	30	1	0	4	12	2	100	100	100
1981	58	75	64	8	9	32	32	0	0	2	16	4	100	100	100
1982	59	74	62	7	3	28	32	0	5	2	23	5	100	100	100

<sup>a/</sup> See para. 12 of the present report.

I. OVER-ALL SUMMARY

7. Table 1 sets out estimates of the over-all level of funding of technical co-operation in statistics by the United Nations system, by other multilateral agencies and by bilateral agencies. A few agencies were unable to provide data for 1979 and 1982; data for those years are therefore underestimated.

8. According to available data, the over-all expenditure on technical co-operation in statistics by all agencies increased from \$46.9 million in 1979 to \$59.9 million in 1981 and then decreased to \$55.3 million in 1982.

9. Table 2 provides information on the over-all expenditure by main forms of co-operation activity, and table 3 shows the percentage distribution of the over-all expenditure by main forms of co-operation activity. The main trends in the shares of various forms of technical co-operation activity in statistics are as follows:

(a) The staff component constituted an average share of 59 per cent over the period 1979-1982. The expenditure for headquarters staff who are responsible for providing technical support towards the formulation and execution of projects in the countries constituted an average of 16 per cent, and country experts or field staff who are executing projects in the countries constituted an average of 43 per cent;

(b) The training component fell from a 14 per cent share in 1979 to 7 per cent in 1982, thus recording an annual average of 10 per cent over the period;

(c) The percentage share of the equipment component was 23 in 1979; it increased to 29 in 1982, thus recording an annual average of 25 per cent;

(d) Miscellaneous expenditure constituted an annual average of only 4 per cent during the period under review.

10. Table 4 provides a comparative picture of the percentage distribution of the expenditure of the United Nations system, of other multilateral agencies and of bilateral agencies by type of activity. It shows that the expenditure of the United Nations system averaged 58 per cent for staff, 31 per cent for equipment and 8 per cent for training.

11. In the case of the bilateral agencies, the percentage share of expenditure on equipment was very small. On the other hand, the training component constituted an average of 30 per cent and the staff component an average of 63 per cent over the review period.

12. The distribution of the expenditures of the multilateral agencies outside the United Nations system is similar to that of the bilateral agencies. The percentage distribution allocated to miscellaneous under "other multilateral agencies" is distorted because of the misallocation of certain expenditures to this component by one of the agencies.

## II. DETAILED REPORT

13. The present report is structured according to the main forms of technical co-operation activities, namely headquarters staff, field experts, training, equipment and miscellaneous for all contributing organizations of the United Nations system. A general description of each category is provided, followed by a brief description of the activity of each organization. Detailed quantitative information on the activities of the United Nations system for the period 1979-1982, including the level of expenditure and the number of headquarters and field staff supporting the programme, is contained in annex I.

14. With regard to the bilateral agencies and the multilateral agencies outside the United Nations system, the report provides a description of the structure and composition of funding and related support for technical co-operation programmes provided to developing countries. Detailed quantitative information is given in annexes II and III.

15. Annex IV contains information on the field experts provided by the United Nations by field of activity for the period 1952-1981, and their distribution between the least developed and other developing countries during the period 1977-1981.

16. Field experts comprise all staff employed at the country level whose duties are directly related to the execution of country projects and whose remuneration is charged to the country project. Thus, it includes all country experts, associate experts and volunteers in statistics, data processing and related areas.

17. Training comprises fellowships in training institutions, observations at national statistical offices or centres, regional or headquarters offices of international or bilateral organizations and attendance at workshops, working groups and seminars located in or outside of the home country.

18. Equipment includes computer hardware and software (either bought or rented), vehicles, cartographic and printing equipment, calculating machines etc.

19. Miscellaneous comprises such local costs as the bonuses and salaries of census enumeration staff for the conducting of population censuses or related activities, vehicle repair and maintenance and other residuals.

### A. United Nations system

20. The data in the present report are the aggregate of individual submissions from the statistical offices of the United Nations, the regional commissions, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Health Organization. The expenditure data of the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat include some components attributable to demographic analysis and projections and the data should be viewed in this context.



21. Agencies of the United Nations system which submitted written statements but not data are the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

1. Headquarters staff

22. The United Nations system provided 1,033 work-months of technical support to technical co-operation activities in statistics at a cost of \$4,083,000 in 1979. At the end of 1982, the total number of work-months had increased to 1,360 at a cost of \$6,970,000. This represented 11 per cent of the system's total expenditure in 1979 and 14 per cent in 1982. The annual average share over the four-year period was 12 per cent.

23. The Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat and the statistics divisions of the regional commissions provide technical support towards the execution of the United Nations share of the international technical co-operation programme in statistics. The full-time staff consists of two interregional advisers, one on demographic and social statistics and one on computer processing. There are 24 regional and technical advisers in the regional commissions. Four advise on national accounts, four on population and demographic statistics, four on household surveys, four on civil registration and vital statistics, three on data processing, two on statistical training, two on sampling and one on cartography.

24. In addition to the interregional and regional full-time staff, there are staff located at the headquarters who provide technical support to the programme on a full-time basis. These include eight technical advisers specializing in a variety of statistical areas and in data processing. There are also three interregional projects which provide advisory services on particular areas. One of these is the project concerned with the development and distribution of software packages for computer editing and processing. This project has two technical advisers. The second project is the Central Co-ordinating Unit of the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP). This project has four technical advisers and provides assistance to national statistical offices, in collaboration with the statistics division of the concerned regional commission, in the formulation of continuing survey programmes and in seeking financial and other assistance from interested developed countries in executing such projects. The third project has three technical advisers who provide technical support to population, demographic and related projects.

25. In 1979, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) provided 50 work-months to technical support for the execution of its technical co-operation in statistics programme at a cost of \$214,000. In 1982, this increased to 79 work-months at a cost of \$529,000. The staff included those at ILO regional offices. ILO has two statistical advisers (one at the Economic Commission for Latin America and one at the Economic Commission for Africa) who work with the regional component of NHSCP.

26. In 1979, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) provided 71 work-months of technical support for the execution of its technical co-operation in statistics programme at a cost of \$213,000. In 1982, support decreased to 20 work-months at a cost of \$110,000.

27. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is the second largest contributor to the United Nations system's technical co-operation programme. In 1979, it provided 167 work-months of support at a cost of \$714,000 towards the formulation and execution of its technical co-operation programme in agricultural and related statistics in developing countries. The support increased steadily over the four-year period; in 1982, it provided 238 work-months of service at a cost of \$1,147,000.

## 2. Field staff

28. In 1979, a total of 315 field experts were engaged in country projects executed by the United Nations system at a cost of \$18,096,000. The number of experts increased to 375 in 1982, and the total cost of maintaining them rose to \$22,579,000. This represented an annual average of 46 per cent of the total cost of the technical co-operation programme of the United Nations system over the period 1979-1982. In 1980 and 1981, the total number of field experts were, respectively, 328 and 366 and the costs of maintaining them were \$20,528,000 and \$21,198,000.

29. In 1979, 190 experts were paid from funds provided by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and 125 from funds provided by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and various other bilateral and multilateral sources. In 1982, 233 experts were funded through UNDP-financed projects at a cost of \$11,465,000 and 142 experts received their salaries and other costs through projects funded by UNFPA and other sources at a cost of \$11,114,000.

30. The United Nations technical co-operation programme, administered and executed by the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat, remains the largest within the United Nations system. In 1979, a total of 189 field experts were engaged at a total cost of \$13,261,000. In 1982, this increased to 195 experts at a cost of \$14,678,000. The figures for 1980 and 1981 were, respectively, 195 field experts at a cost of \$14,445,000 and 195 field experts at a cost of \$13,980,000.

31. As shown in annex IV, the United Nations provided technical co-operation to developing countries demographic statistics, general statistics and organization of statistical offices, national accounts, training, sampling, data processing, household surveys and social, trade, agricultural and industrial statistics.

32. In 1979, ILO had six field experts in its technical co-operation programme at a total cost of \$149,000, six in both 1980 and 1981 at a cost of \$229,000 and \$131,000, respectively and nine in 1982 at a cost of \$303,000. The funds were provided by UNDP and other bilateral and multilateral sources.

33. During the period 1979-1982, the UNESCO technical co-operation programme was wholly funded by UNDP. There were 10 field experts in 1979, 12 in 1980, 13 in 1981 and 12 in 1982; the cost for each year was \$415,000, \$677,000, \$889,000 and \$918,000, respectively.

34. The WHO programme included two experts or advisers in 1979, four in 1980, three in 1981 and five in 1982; the expenditure for each year was \$17,000, \$155,000, \$145,000 and \$240,000, respectively.

35. The FAO programme had 80 experts in 1979, 73 in 1980, 98 in 1981 and 96 in 1982. The expenditure for each year was \$3,153,000, \$3,263,000, \$4,080,000, and \$4,133,000, respectively. The programme was funded through UNDP country funds and the FAO technical co-operation programme.

### 3. Training

36. The annual share of the training component in the total expenditure of the United Nations system was 8 per cent over the review period. It amounted to \$3,121,000 in 1979 and increased to \$3,500,000 in 1982. In 1980, it reached a high of \$4,246,000 before it fell to \$3,593,000 in 1981.

37. The United Nations contribution to the training component of the total United Nations system was as follows: \$2,406,000 in 1979, \$3,647,000 in 1980, \$2,263,000 in 1981 and \$2,062,000 in 1982. A number of seminars and workshops were held during the period by the regional commissions. These included seminars on statistical organization and labour productivity and workshops on industrial censuses, environment statistics and the evolution and utilization of population and housing census data, held by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

38. The Economic Commission for Africa organized workshops and working group meetings on household surveys, statistical organization and statistical training.

39. The Economic Commission for Latin America convened a working group on the measurement of employment and income in urban areas through household surveys, seminars on sampling plans for household surveys, national accounts and comparisons between the System of National Accounts (SNA) and the System of Balances of the National Economy (MPS) and an expert group on the measurement of employment in rural areas.

40. In the region of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, located at Baghdad, continued to provide training through seminars and workshops to the statistical offices of the region.

41. ILO expenditure on training was \$41,000 in 1979, \$16,000 in 1980, \$25,000 in 1981 and \$44,000 in 1982.

42. The expenditure on training in the UNESCO technical co-operation programme was \$195,000 in 1979, \$231,000 in 1980, \$61,000 in 1981 and \$324,000 in 1982. The costs were related to the organization and conducting of seminars and workshops at regional centres and fellowships for training local counterpart staff from the countries receiving technical assistance.

43. WHO expenditure on training during the period was \$278,000 in 1979, \$241,000 in 1980, \$242,000 in 1981 and \$143,000 in 1982. The costs were related to the organization and conducting of seminars and workshops at regional centres and fellowships for training local counterpart staff.

44. FAO provided training at a cost of \$191,500 in 1979, \$110,850 in 1980, \$285,000 in 1981 and \$191,000 in 1982. The costs were for fellowships provided to local counterpart staff for agricultural statistics training in training institutions or at seminars and workshops organized in the regions.

45. ICAO regional offices conducted courses at both the regional and country levels as needs arose during the period under review. The courses each lasted for about one week.

46. The World Bank and IMF relied mainly on providing training locally to counterpart staff through ad hoc missions to countries.

#### 4. Equipment

47. Equipment constituted a significant share of the total expenditure of the technical co-operation programme of the United Nations system. This represented an average of 31 per cent over the period. In absolute terms, annual total expenditure on equipment was \$10,892,000 in 1979, \$13,081,000 in 1980, \$15,117,000 in 1981 and \$16,174,000 in 1982.

48. The United Nations share was the largest in the system: \$10,359,000 in 1979, \$12,104,000 in 1980, \$14,156,000 in 1981 and \$14,922,000 in 1982.

49. During the period 1979-1982, WHO also supplied equipment to developing countries at a cost of \$107,000 in 1979, \$93,000 in both 1980 and 1981 and \$155,000 in 1982.

50. FAO provided significant items of equipment to developing countries during the period. In 1979 this amounted to \$426,400 but by 1982, it substantially increased to \$1,096,500. The costs in 1980 and 1981 were \$783,600 and \$868,400, respectively.

#### 5. Miscellaneous

51. The over-all miscellaneous component (that is, for the United Nations system, the bilateral agencies and the multilateral agencies outside the United Nations system) accounted for an average share of 4 per cent over the period. It amounted to \$1,826,000 in 1979 and increased to \$2,169,000 in 1982. In 1980, it reached a high of \$2,698,000. The United Nations contribution was significantly the largest within the system. FAO also provided substantial amounts in miscellaneous costs throughout the period.

B. Bilateral agencies

52. The bilateral agencies in the following countries contributed quantitative data to the present report: Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Japan, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The bilateral agency in the German Democratic Republic contributed a written statement.

53. The total expenditure of the technical co-operation programme in statistics of the 10 bilateral agencies supplying quantitative data amounted to \$3,475,000 in 1979, \$8,167,000 in 1980, \$8,705,000 in 1981 and \$1,168,000 in 1982. Some bilateral agencies were unable to provide data for 1979 and 1982; consequently, the total expenditures for those years are not representative. The average percentage shares of the various components over the four-year period were 14 per cent for headquarters staff, 51 per cent for field staff, 30 per cent for training, about 1 per cent for equipment and 4 per cent for miscellaneous.

54. There are certain comparative differences in the percentage shares of the main components of the programmes of the United Nations system and those of the bilateral agencies. The United Nations system's share of the equipment component of the programme amounted to an annual average of 31 per cent, whereas the bilateral agencies' share of the component was 1 per cent. Conversely, the United Nations system's share of the training component of the programme amounted to an annual average of 8 per cent, whereas the bilateral agencies' share was 30 per cent. These differences are significant and may be interpreted as the consequences of policy decisions.

55. Brief descriptions of the technical co-operation programmes of the bilateral agencies are set out below.

1. Australia

56. Australia's activity in technical co-operation in statistics was limited to the provision of technical advisory services for short periods.

2. Canada

57. Canada's contribution to technical co-operation in statistics was mainly the provision of short-term technical advisory services to a number of developing countries. A small part of the total expenditure was used to train local counterpart staff.

3. Finland

58. Finland's technical co-operation programme in statistics was restricted to the provision of associate experts and volunteers to the United Nations technical co-operation programme in statistics.

4. German Democratic Republic

59. During the period 1979-1981, the German Democratic Republic provided technical experts, consultants and lecturers to Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania. Training courses in economic statistics, labour force statistics and electronic data processing were provided for Cubans both in Cuba and in the German Democratic Republic, and a course in industrial statistics was given to a class of 10 Iraqis in the German Democratic Republic. Six statistical lecturers were provided to universities in Algeria, Angola, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania.

5. Germany, Federal Republic of

60. The Federal Republic of Germany's programme consisted of providing fellowships for attendance at five workshops and seminars on various fields of statistics held at the Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries. In addition, three workshops were held outside the country with support from the Federal Republic of Germany for a total of 64 participants. The number of fellowships awarded for attending courses at Munich was 29 in 1979, 30 in 1980 and 15 in 1981.

6. Hungary

61. Hungary provided expert services to Cuba and trained 87 Cubans in Hungary for periods of six to eight weeks.

7. Japan

62. Japan's contribution to the programme was mainly the provision of financial and technical support to the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP), which is located in Tokyo. Training, therefore, was Japan's chief contribution to the programme.

8. Netherlands

63. During the period under review, fellowships were awarded to staff from developing countries for study in the Netherlands; five experts were also provided to countries.

9. Spain

64. Spain provided two statisticians from the Instituto Nacional de Estadística to the central statistical office of Equatorial Guinea over the four-year period. It also organized and conducted a seminar on statistical organization for Latin American statisticians at Madrid in 1982.

## 10. Sweden

65. Sweden's technical co-operation programme in statistics consisted of providing expert services to developing countries and fellowships to train local counterpart staff.

## 11. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

66. The United Kingdom provided a number of developing countries with a total of 105 field experts (772 work-months) at a cost of \$3.8 million in 1980 and 62 field experts (554 work-months) at a cost of \$3 million in 1981. Unfortunately, figures were not available for 1979 and 1982.

## C. Multilateral agencies outside the United Nations system

67. The multilateral agencies outside the United Nations system which provided data were the International Statistical Institute, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Statistical Office of the European Communities and the World Tourism Organization.

68. The multilateral agencies contributed \$5,931,000 in 1979, \$5,217,000 in 1980, \$3,672,000 in 1981 and \$3,679,000 in 1982 to the international technical co-operation programme in statistics.

69. The headquarters staff component constituted an annual average of 63 per cent of the total expenditure on the programme. On the other hand, the field expert component registered only an annual average of 5 per cent. The main reason for this was that expenditures on survey and analysis projects were made directly to the countries and were not taken into account by the multilateral agencies as part of their expenditure on technical co-operation. However, the multilateral agencies provided technical support to these projects.

70. The training component constituted 35 per cent in 1979 and 23 per cent in 1980; it fell to 9 per cent in 1981 and to 3 per cent in 1982. Conversely, the miscellaneous cost share was only 6 per cent in 1979 but increased appreciably over the period to 23 per cent in 1982.

## 1. International Statistical Institute

71. Technical co-operation provided by the International Statistical Institute (ISI) included visits to developing countries for survey and analysis projects related to the World Fertility Survey. These are mainly financed out of grants received from the United States Agency for International Development. ISI also provided technical support for education statistics projects which were financed mainly from UNESCO grants.

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## 2. Inter-American Statistical Institute

72. The technical co-operation programme of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) was small, amounting to \$31,500 in 1980, \$24,600 in 1981 and \$18,200 in 1982. No figures were available for 1979. The programme consisted of two country experts in 1980 and one in both 1981 and 1982. It also included a small expenditure for limited short-term training of local counterpart staff.

## 3. Statistical Office of the European Communities

73. The Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT) identified two main groups of activities in its technical co-operation programme - those for which it was directly responsible and those in which it participated and offered technical support.

74. Prior to 1981, EUROSTAT carried out specific technical co-operation activities but owing to a change of policy in November 1981, it now co-ordinates, wherever necessary, projects carried out by the statistical offices of its member countries. EUROSTAT works closely with the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat in the International Comparison Project (ICP) and assists developing countries, particularly in Africa, in conducting ICP surveys and processing the data.

75. EUROSTAT provided assistance to member countries of the Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC) in the processing of external trade data and supported the Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries and the Centre européen de formation des statisticiens-économistes des pays en voie de développement (CESD) in their training programmes.

## 4. World Tourism Organization

76. The World Tourism Organization (WTO) executed a small technical co-operation programme in statistics. The programme consisted mainly of consultants who assisted in the organization and conducting of regional workshops in tourism statistics.

## III. CONCLUSION

77. The United Nations provided financial and technical support to 46 developing countries in preparing and conducting population and housing censuses during the period 1979-1982. Many of the countries are still processing the data but a few have already published the results. A number of other developing countries are preparing to conduct population and housing censuses over the next few years with United Nations assistance.



78. Assistance was provided to 16 developing countries for the expansion and improvement of their vital registration coverage. However, because of the present financial situation of UNFPA, which is the only funding agency for such projects, a number of the projects have had to be terminated.

79. A number of other projects which were funded through UNDP country indicative planning figures (IPFs) were executed by the United Nations over the period. Twenty projects were designed to assist countries in the establishment and improvement of their national accounts systems by collecting the necessary data on a continuing basis. Eleven of the projects are continuing beyond 1982.

80. There are also 22 projects, funded through UNDP country IPFs and executed by the United Nations, which were designed to improve various other specialized statistical areas and, more generally, to improve the statistical organization of national statistical offices.

#### IV. POINTS FOR DISCUSSION

81. On the basis of the present report and the oral presentations to be made during the twenty-second session of the Commission (see para. 4 above), the Commission may wish to discuss:

(a) Whether the report in its present form is appropriate;

(b) Whether it might consider requesting the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat to undertake an evaluation of the technical co-operation in statistics provided over the past five to seven years.

82. If the Commission were to agree to the suggestion in paragraph 81 (b), it might wish to request its Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination to examine a draft questionnaire for the evaluation of the technical co-operation programme in statistics, to be prepared by the Statistical Office, and to request the Office to undertake the evaluation and present its findings to the Commission at its twenty-third session.

Annex I

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME IN STATISTICS,  
 1979-1982: UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

Table A.1. Expenditure by main forms of activity and sources of funds

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Activity and sources of funds	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>Headquarters staff</u>				
Work-months	(1 033)	(960)	(1 297)	(1 360)
Cost	4 083	4 440	6 568	6 970
Training	513	501	1 045	1 211
Total cost	4 596	4 941	7 613	8 181
<u>United Nations Development Programme</u>				
Field experts				
Number	(190)	(194)	(230)	(233)
Cost	9 041	10 738	10 723	11 465
Training	1 608	1 586	1 588	1 224
Equipment	4 135	4 210	3 550	3 945
Miscellaneous	216	355	348	366
Total cost	15 000	16 889	16 209	17 000
<u>United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other sources of funding</u>				
Field experts				
Number	(125)	(134)	(136)	(142)
Cost	9 055	9 790	10 475	11 114
Training	1 000	2 159	960	1 065
Equipment	6 757	8 871	11 567	12 229
Miscellaneous	1 176	1 546	693	897
Total cost	17 988	22 366	23 695	25 305
<b>GRAND TOTAL COST</b>	<b>37 584</b>	<b>44 196</b>	<b>47 517</b>	<b>50 486</b>

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Table A.2. Expenditure by main forms of activity  
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

Year	Headquarters staff	Field experts	Training	Equipment	Miscellaneous	Total
1979	4 083	18 096	3 121	10 892	1 392	37 584
1980	4 440	20 528	4 246	13 081	1 901	44 196
1981	6 568	21 198	3 593	15 117	1 041	47 517
1982	6 970	22 579	3 500	16 174	1 263	50 486

Table A.3. Percentage distribution of expenditure by main forms of activity

Year	Headquarters staff	Field experts	Training	Equipment	Miscellaneous	Total
1979	11	48	8	29	4	100
1980	10	46	10	30	4	100
1981	14	44	8	32	2	100
1982	14	45	7	32	2	100

Annex II

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME IN STATISTICS,  
 1979-1982: BILATERAL AGENCIES a/

Table B.1. Expenditure by main forms of activity

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Activity	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>Headquarters staff</u>				
Work-months <u>b/</u>	(62)	(74)	(87)	(6)
Cost	539	551	485	318
<u>Field experts</u>				
Number	(55)	(171)	(153)	(28)
Cost	1 505	5 362	5 116	405
Training	1 282	2 049	2 744	326
Equipment	44	28	23	65
Miscellaneous	105	177	337	54
<hr/>				
TOTAL COST	3 475	8 167	8 705	1 168

a/ Summary data based on submissions by Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

b/ Excluding Federal Republic of Germany.

Table B.2. Expenditure by main forms of activity

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Year	Headquarters staff	Field experts	Training	Equipment	Miscellaneous	Total
1979	539	1 505	1 282	44	105	3 475
1980	551	5 362	2 049	28	177	8 167
1981	485	5 116	2 744	23	337	8 705
1982	318	405	326	65	54	1 168

Table B.3. Percentage distribution of expenditure by main forms of activity

Year	Headquarters staff	Field experts	Training	Equipment	Miscellaneous	Total
1979	16	43	37	1	3	100
1980	7	66	25	0	2	100
1981	6	58	32	0	4	100
1982	27	35	28	5	5	100

Annex IIITECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME IN STATISTICS, 1979-1982:  
MULTILATERAL AGENCIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM a/

Table C.1. Expenditure by main forms of activity

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Activity	1979	1980	1981	1982
<u>Headquarters staff</u>				
Work-months	(671)	(582)	(458)	(440)
Cost	3 280	2 964	2 624	2 529
<u>Field experts</u>				
Number	(12)	(15)	(6)	(8)
Cost	245	393	144	184
Training	2 062	1 194	324	110
Equipment	15	46	5	4
Miscellaneous	329	620	575	852
<hr/>				
TOTAL COST	5 931	5 217	3 672	3 679

a/ Summary data based on submissions by the International Statistical Institute, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the Statistical Office of the European Communities and the World Tourism Organization.

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Table C.2. Expenditure by main forms of activity

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Year	Headquarters		Field experts	Training	Equipment	Miscellaneous	Total
	staff	Miscellaneous					
1979	3 280		245	2 062	15	329	5 931
1980	2 964		393	1 194	46	620	5 217
1981	2 624		144	324	5	575	3 672
1982	2 529		184	110	4	852	3 679

Table C.3. Percentage distribution of expenditure by main forms of activity

Year	Headquarters staff	Field experts	Training	Equipment	Miscellaneous	Total
1979	55	4	35	0	6	100
1980	57	7	23	1	12	100
1981	71	4	9	0	16	100
1982	69	5	3	0	23	100

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Annex IV

UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS AND ADVISERS BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY, 1952-1981 AND DISTRIBUTION  
BETWEEN LEAST DEVELOPED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, 1977-1981  
(Work-months)

Years (1)	Total (2)	Demographic statistics (3)	Data processing (4)	Subtotal (3)+(4)= (5)	General statistics and organization of statistical offices a/ (6)	Training (7)	National accounts (8)	Other b/ (9)	Subtotal (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

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Years (1)	Total (2)	Demographic statistics (3)	Data processing (4)	Subtotal (3)+(4)= (5)	General statistics and organization of statistical offices <u>a/</u> (6)	Training (7)	National accounts (8)	Other <u>b/</u> (9)	Subtotal (6)+(7)+(8)+(9)= (10)
1976	1 588	621	262	883	126	213	160	206	705
1977	1 442	538	180	718	132	181	146	265	724
(1977) <u>c/</u>	(324)	(192)	(60)	(252)	(12)	(12)	(24)	(24)	(72)
(1977) <u>d/</u>	(1 118)	(346)	(120)	(466)	(120)	(169)	(122)	(241)	(652)
1978	1 606	564	212	776	232	183	211	204	830
(1978) <u>c/</u>	(464)	(239)	(90)	(329)	(36)	(48)	(51)	( - )	(135)
(1978) <u>d/</u>	(1 142)	(325)	(122)	(447)	(196)	(135)	(160)	(204)	(695)
1979	1 751	561	269	830	205	212	242	262	921
(1979) <u>c/</u>	(397)	(203)	(98)	(301)	(18)	(9)	(54)	(15)	(96)
(1979) <u>d/</u>	(1 354)	(358)	(171)	(529)	(187)	(203)	(188)	(247)	(825)
1980	1 578	521	424	945	235	( - )	198	200	633
(1980) <u>c/</u>	(580)	(264)	(189)	(453)	(48)	( - )	(40)	(39)	(127)
(1980) <u>d/</u>	(998)	(257)	(235)	(492)	(187)	( - )	(158)	(161)	(506)
1981	1 493	509	457	966	208	11	142	166	527
(1981) <u>c/</u>	(569)	(245)	(179)	(424)	(47)	( - )	(43)	(55)	(145)
(1981) <u>d/</u>	(924)	(264)	(278)	(542)	(161)	(11)	(99)	(111)	(382)

a/ As a rule, experts in general statistics and organization of statistical offices provide advice and are not responsible for the management of the statistical office. However, some of them operate under the operational assistance scheme (OPAS) and are considered to be civil servants of the recipient countries; they occupy the post of chief statistician, have direct authority and responsibility for the management of the national office and are responsible to local government authorities.

b/ In 1980, the distribution of the work-months for the least developed countries was as follows: sampling 13, economic statistics 3, trade 11, accounting pool 12; for other developing countries the distribution was: sampling 36, economic statistics 72, industrial statistics 21, agricultural statistics 22, household surveys 10. In 1981, the distribution of the work-months for the least developed countries was as follows: sampling 33, economic statistics 9, trade 1, accounting pool 12; for other developing countries the distribution was: sampling 17, economic statistics 62, industrial statistics 16, agricultural statistics 7, household surveys 9.

c/ Least developed countries.

d/ Other developing countries.