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STATISTICS OF THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN THE
SECOND UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN STATISTICS, 1975-1979

Report of the Secretary-General*

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* This document was prepared by the Statistical Office of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations in co-operation with the statistical services of the specialized agencies and of agencies outside the United Nations system.

INTRODUCTION

1. The Economic and Social Council in resolution 1566 (L), paragraphs 6 and 7, requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations system of organizations

"to undertake ... concerted action to assist the developing countries in strengthening their statistical systems as the basis for their development plans and the evaluation of their economic and social progress;"

and

"... to submit to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-second session ... a report on the existing technical assistance of the United Nations system of organizations to the developing countries as well as on the steps envisaged to assist those countries in improving their statistical services with a view to meeting the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade".

2. This paper is an outgrowth of the activities initiated by Economic and Social Council resolution 1566 (L). Chapters I through IV are the summary parts of the document. Chapter I briefly describes the first consideration by the Statistical Commission and its Working Group on International Statistical Programmes and Co-ordination of the need to develop an integrated long-term plan for technical assistance in statistics. Chapter II calls attention to the statistical weaknesses of the estimates collected for this document. Essentially these weaknesses are due to two reasons: one is the differences (incomparabilities) in the data of the organizations covered and the other is the lack of knowledge of the exact needs and priorities of the recipient countries for assistance (which of course affects all estimates of future disbursement as well). Chapter III is a summary of findings, in which an attempt is made to evaluate the past trends in technical assistance in statistics and also to look into the possible future directions of these activities. Chapter IV (Action by the Commission) refers to some aspects of the long-term plan presented here which the Commission may wish to comment on.

3. The rest of the paper (chapter V) is devoted to a detailed account of the past and future technical assistance activities of the organizations concerned. Even though the limitations mentioned earlier do not always permit the drawing of firm conclusions regarding the subjects covered, it was felt advantageous to provide to the Commission as much quantitative and other background information as possible.

4. It was felt desirable to present the detailed report by subject matter rather than by organizations (although the details regarding each topic are given for the organizations separately). Thus, the report is structured according to the main forms of technical assistance, in the following order:

- (a) Advisory services:
 - (i) Experts assigned to individual countries;
 - (ii) Regional and interregional advisers assigned to meet requests for short-term assistance;
- (b) Training:
 - (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) At the headquarters or regional offices of the international organizations;
 - (iv) At ad hoc training courses, workshops and seminars;
- (c) Provision of equipment;
- (d) Technical guidance:
 - (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:
 - (i) Assessment of the national, regional and interregional requirements for technical assistance in statistics;
 - (ii) Aid in the recruitment and technical supervision of technical assistance experts;
 - (iii) Review of the implementation and evaluation of the results of technical assistance projects in statistics.

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

5. The Statistical Commission at its seventeenth session 1/ welcomed the effort of the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the statistical services of the specialized agencies in preparing materials for the report of the Secretary-General 2/ and considered that the report, which summarized past trends and possible future directions in technical assistance in statistics, together with a more detailed review of the current situation, was of considerable help in analysing the key issues.

6. In order to provide efficient and effective technical assistance in statistics to meet the requirements of the Second United Nations Development Decade and given present programming and financing arrangements in the United Nations system, it was important to achieve better co-ordination and integration of technical assistance activities in statistics. As the Working Group of the Commission pointed out at its fourth session (E/CN.3/420), the adoption of country programming has led the decision-making process for technical assistance projects to become more decentralized; in view of this, the preparation of occasional comprehensive reports covering over-all trends in technical assistance in statistics over, say, a five-year period, was now needed to enable the Statistical Commission to discharge effectively its function of advising the Economic and Social Council on matters of statistical development.

7. The Commission agreed, in respect of technical assistance in statistics, to request the Secretary-General to formulate, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, an integrated five-year scheme of technical assistance in statistics by the members of the United Nations family.

8. The Commission recognized that the aim of the envisaged work was to help in co-ordinating the planning and carrying out of technical assistance activities in statistics, and emphasized that the involvement of the Commission and its Working Group in this would not impair the responsibilities of the respective organizations within their areas of jurisdiction.

9. The Commission considered, and the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities at its seventh session (Washington D.C., February 1973) agreed, that an integrated scheme of technical assistance in statistics should cover all the main forms of technical assistance, including advisory services, training, technical guidance and programme formulation, support and evaluation. It would, furthermore, cover a future five-year period (1975-1979) as well as provide information on aggregate resources allocated to technical assistance in statistics for the years 1970-1974. Assistance activities financed from all sources available for such purposes in the United Nations system, i.e. from regular budget programmes, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, funds in trust, etc. would be included.

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2, para. 58.

2/ "Statistics: technical assistance programmes of the United Nations system" (E/5099).

II. LIMITATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES DEVELOPED FOR THE REPORT

10. The material assembled in the present report was supplied by the organizations concerned and was reviewed by their chief statisticians at the eighth session of the ACC Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities (Rome, February 1974). The Sub-Committee considered that the collection and the preparation of the information assembled was a very significant new effort to meet the requirements of the Statistical Commission in this area. It felt that this work, though burdensome, was worth while in that the results provided valuable insights into the detailed aspects of the agency programmes. However, the Sub-Committee underlined the need to emphasize in the report to the Commission that the estimates made for 1975-1979 were of a tentative nature. Among others, the estimates were made on the basis of severely limited knowledge regarding the following important factors:

(a) The availability of funds for assistance purposes from regular and extrabudgetary sources during 1975-1979;

(b) The exact needs and priorities of the countries concerning the various forms of assistance reviewed (in particular, the extent to which they will include statistical projects in their country programme submissions).

11. The estimates were in part based on forecasts of expected trends using past experience and the medium-term and long-term plans of agencies. In part, they relied on judgements regarding the likelihood of the availability of funds for assistance purposes. Often the views of the estimators regarding the requirements in particular areas were also reflected in the estimates.

12. A major problem related to measurement and interpretation of the term "technical assistance". For example:

(a) In some organizations types of activities, which in other organizations were separated as technical assistance operations, were submerged in the regular operational and analytical work carried out by them;

(b) In many cases technical assistance in statistics cannot be identified and measured separately because it was an integral part of assistance given in a wider field.

13. The Sub-Committee felt it necessary to develop over the next two or three years a set of understandings which could be used to achieve greater uniformity for reporting on this matter by the organizations concerned. It was realized that the provision of more exact data on resources and their use would require changes in the basic cost-recording systems by United Nations organizations. Since agreement on such changes in the budgeting, accounting and programming procedures of the organizations and the implementation of these changes required some time, the provision of estimates based on understandings to be arrived at by the statisticians themselves appeared to be the only shorter-term way to satisfy the request of the Commission.

14. The difficulties in this area were even more complex than those encountered in the preparation of the integrated five-year programme of their regular activities (E/CN.3/444). The five-year programme was started considerably earlier than programme budgeting was introduced by the same organizations.

15. Nevertheless, the Sub-Committee felt that the aggregation of the figures, even though they were not necessarily comparable as between the agencies, would give an indication of the over-all magnitudes involved and the broad changes in them. It is important to note here that the technical assistance in statistics rendered by the United Nations system of organizations does not represent the total assistance available to developing countries. The non-United Nations organizations not covered by this report were also very important in this respect and several countries rendered considerable assistance in statistics to developing countries on a bilateral basis.

16. Finally, the Sub-Committee felt that the attention of the Commission should also be called to the importance of the quality, as well as to the quantity, of the assistance rendered. The competence of the experts in particular was a vital factor. While the quality of the assistance rendered does not lend itself to easy monitoring and to numerical tabulations, its assessment was at least as important as that of the quantity of assistance in evaluating the over-all impact and effectiveness of the assistance programme. Indeed, one important problem was the development, over a period of time, of suitable criteria for analysing the efficiency and effectiveness of resources used for technical assistance operations in statistics.

17. Certain detailed references to problems of estimation are contained in later sections of this report and in the annexes.

III. OVER-ALL SUMMARY

18. The technical assistance activities in the United Nations system cover all major fields of statistics. In keeping with the decentralized character of the statistical operations within the system, individual technical assistance projects usually fall within a single area of statistics and in general they are carried out by individual members of the United Nations system. There are a few projects in which several members of the system are involved; for example statistical institutes, which deal with a wide range of statistical subjects.

19. The distribution of technical assistance activities in statistics among the organizations is in accordance with their over-all areas of responsibility. Assistance concerning statistics of agriculture, forestry and fisheries is dealt with by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), health statistics by the World Health Organization (WHO), labour statistics by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), money and banking statistics by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), statistics of education, culture and science by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), aviation statistics by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and assistance concerning national accounts, industrial, external and internal trade, price and demographic statistics by the United Nations.

20. Assistance in planning, organizing and administering national statistical systems and services is furnished mainly by the United Nations. This kind of assistance is also offered by the specialized agencies in respect of their particular areas of responsibilities. The use of sampling is another area where assistance from a number of organizations of the United Nations family is available. Typically, assistance in the application of sampling methods in particular fields is rendered by the agency responsible for that field. In the case of the United Nations, in addition to the specific subject area for which it is responsible, assistance is furnished in the general aspects of sample design, collection and estimation.

21. Regarding the over-all level of funding of technical assistance in statistics, the data contained in table 1 below are relevant. Of course, in the interpretation of these figures all the caveats concerning the limitation of data described in chapter II above have to be borne in mind. Nevertheless, a tentative analysis of the estimates is useful for the purposes at hand.

22. It will be remembered that at the seventeenth session of the Commission, 3/ and particularly at the fifty-second session of the Economic and Social Council, the figures available for technical assistance in statistics raised considerable concern, especially because of the decline of obligations incurred for this purpose in 1970 as compared to the previous year. By contrast, the data available for the period 1971 through 1974 show a substantial increase, in current dollars. The estimated level for 1974 is 131 per cent higher than that of 1970. The measures in real terms, with the effect of price increases eliminated would, of course, be considerably less.

3/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 2.

23. While the increase indicated in table 1 is gratifying, the table also shows a "flattening" of the estimated expenditures after 1973. This can be best seen from the column showing the estimated annual percentage increases for each year compared to the level of the previous year. Depending on price movements, the changes in real terms will, of course, be rather different from the percentages shown in the table; in fact, a decline in real terms may occur for most years.

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

Year	Millions of US dollars	Year-to-year percentage change	1970 = 100	1974 = 100
1970	6.5	-	100	43
1971	7.6	17	117	50
1972	9.6	26	148	64
1973	13.6	42	209	90
1974	15.1	11	232	100
1975	17.3	15	266	115
1976	17.9	3	275	119
1977	19.1	7	294	126
1978	20.0	5	308	132
1979	20.7	4	318	137

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

24. Due to the relatively low level of the assistance activities in 1971 and 1972 the estimated total for the first five years in table 1 (1970-1974) is over \$52 million, compared with a total of \$95 million of expenditures projected for the next five-year period (1975-1979). Here again the magnitude of the increase in real terms is likely to be much less.

25. The aggregates just summarized mask a striking unevenness in the disposition of the funds. The data shown in table 2 provide an approximate estimate for the recent growth and share of assistance in demographic statistics financed from special sources. These figures indicate a notable imbalance which has come about between demographic statistics and all other statistics, reflecting a large increase in funds available from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) while contributions to other statistics have remained substantially unchanged. In 1970, UNFPA provided about 3 per cent of all funds for technical assistance for

experts, regional advisers, fellowships, seminars and equipment, local costs and miscellaneous. By 1974, this figure had climbed to 31 per cent of the funds for technical assistance activities from all sources. It is noteworthy that on the basis of presently available information this imbalance is expected to continue during the next five-year period through 1979.

Table 2. Estimated growth and share of UNFPA funds a/

Year	Millions of US dollars	Percentage share in total assistance expenditure in statistics
1970	0.2	3
1971	0.4	5
1972	1.0	10
1973	3.5	26
1974	4.7	31
1975	6.3	36
1976	6.3	35
1977	6.7	35
1978	6.8	34
1979	7.0	34
1970-1974	9.9 <u>b/</u>	19
1975-1979	33.1	35

a/ The estimates for this table regarding UNFPA funds were based on United Nations and ILO estimates only. The estimate for total expenditures, on the other hand, were derived from estimates for the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO.

b/ Figures shown for the years 1970 to 1974 do not equal the subtotal 1970-1974 due to rounding.

26. In this context it is worth noting that the Conference of African Statisticians, at its eighth session (Addis Ababa, 21-30 November 1973), while appreciating the fact "that the establishment of UNFPA had been approved by United Nations Member States, ... suggested that States had perhaps not intended the narrow field in which the funds would be applied ... Emphasis on demographic matters could lead to a considerable waste of resources and ... better results would be achieved if some of the available funds were channelled into other related areas" (E/CN.14/611, para. 57).

/...

27. Another noteworthy development hidden in the aggregates is indicated in tables 3 and 4, showing the distribution of the expenditures according to the main forms of assistance, listed above in paragraph 4.

28. It will be seen that sharp increases took place in the provision of equipment. Corresponding decreases in the shares of the expenditures on advisory services, programme support and other forms of assistance are shown in table 4, part (a).

29. In terms of the data separately available for the United Nations, it can be ascertained that while the total estimated expenditures of the United Nations increased from less than \$3 million in 1970 to over \$9 million in 1974 more than one third of the total increase is attributable to expenditures on equipment from UNDP and UNFPA funds. In the UNDP component of technical assistance funds, in 1970, less than \$US 200,000 was spent on equipment out of a total of more than \$US 2 million; in 1974 it is estimated that \$US 1.2 million out of \$US 4.0 million will be spent on providing equipment. This is, approximately, a change of from less than 10 per cent to about 30 per cent. For the same period, under UNFPA programmes, the expenditures went from zero to \$US 2.4 million.

30. In the interpretation of the percentage increases shown in part (b) of table 4, it is important to remember again that due to price increases the lower increases shown in the table (for example for programme formulation) may cover little increase in real terms, or even declines.

31. In this context it is worth reiterating that generally, more financial support has been given to the first two modes of technical assistance listed in paragraph 4 than to the last two. The work of experts and the training activities are more visible than the technical guidance given in the form of manuals, international standards and technical meetings. The important uses that country, regional and interregional experts and training facilities make of the guidelines, manuals and other technical materials in statistics in their work is, it would seem, frequently overlooked.

32. Even less support is given to the work of the statistical units of international organizations in planning, providing support for and evaluating technical assistance. While the work of experts and the training of statisticians is clearly very important, the contribution of the methodological work and the supporting and programming activities should not be under-valued.

33. Changes that may be deemed desirable in the trends discerned are not easy to come by nor can they be achieved overnight. However, with continued attention to technical assistance in statistics by the organizations concerned and with the help of the Statistical Commission and of the member Governments in general, the application of beneficial policies in this area is certainly possible. Some ideas regarding the possible directions of such efforts are contained in chapter IV of this report.

34. In conclusion, it should be pointed out that even though this report is more optimistic than the one previously submitted to the Economic and Social Council, it is nevertheless extremely important that continued strong efforts be made in connexion with the whole range of technical assistance activities carried out by international organizations.

Table 3. Estimated expenditures by type of assistance activity in statistics
 (Thousands of US dollars)

Year	Advisory services	Training	Provision of equipment a/	Programme formulation, support and evaluation	Other b/	Total c/ d/
1970	3 657	604	227	370	137	6 521
1971	4 380	831	368	364	168	7 635
1972	5 481	956	511	343	236	9 649
1973	6 055	1 083	3 475	358	109	13 642
1974	6 986	1 259	3 820	376	191	15 096
1975	8 092	1 212	4 750	439	264	17 257
1976	8 393	1 428	4 720	456	309	17 906
1977	9 161	1 532	4 970	474	238	19 075
1978	9 399	1 894	5 070	492	350	20 005
1979	9 759	1 958	5 240	509	355	20 722
1970-1974	26 559	4 733	8 401	1 811	841	52 543

a/ Includes a small amount for local costs under UNFPA programmes.

b/ Since separate data were not generally available for the specific activity "Technical guidance" (see chapter V, section D of the report), the figures for that activity are included in "Other".

c/ The amounts shown for each specific activity include only United Nations, ILO, FAO and UNESCO figures. Only the totals of all these activities were available for WHO and these figures are included in the column showing "Total".

d/ All sources of funds.

Table 4. Analytical table of expenditures by type of assistance activity in statistics

(a) Percentage distribution of expenditures by type a/

	Advisory services	Training	Provision of equipment	Programme formulation support and evaluation	Other b/	Total a/
1970	73	12	5	7	3	100
1974	55	10	30	3	2	100
1979	55	11	29	3	2	100
1970-1974	63	11	20	4	2	100
1975-1979	55	10	30	3	2	100

(b) Percentage increase in expenditures by type of assistance activity in statistics

Type of activity	<u>1974</u> 1970	<u>1979</u> 1975	<u>1979</u> 1970	<u>1975-1979</u> 1970-1974
Advisory services	91	21	167	69
Training	108	62	224	70
Provision of equipment	1583	10	2208	195
Programme formulation, support and evaluation	2	16	38	31
Other b/	39	34	159	80
Total expenditures c/	131	20	218	81

a/ This distribution is based on the data for United Nations, ILO, FAO and UNESCO shown in table 3.

b/ Since separate data were not generally available for the specific activity "Technical guidance" (see chapter V, section D of the report), the figures for that activity are included in "Other".

c/ All sources of funds.

IV. ACTION BY THE COMMISSION

35. The Commission may wish to comment on the presentation of the material contained in the report and on the trends in technical assistance; suggest where changes should be made and make recommendations concerning the emphasis which should be given to long-term technical assistance planning.

36. The Commission may also wish to comment on the most desirable directions for future technical assistance activities in statistics in fields other than demographic statistics.

37. The Commission may also wish to comment on the desirable tendencies in these activities by form of activities and, in particular, on the needs for further attention to the matters of programme support and technical guidance in statistics, including the very important needs for advisory services and technical manuals and technical meetings of statisticians.

38. The Commission may wish to underline that the statistically least developed among the developing countries, in particular, will require considerable assistance in the organization and extension of their statistical services, training statistical personnel, and planning and carrying out the systematic development of basic and current statistical inquiries and compilation.

39. The Commission may also want to consider that another way in which international organizations may foster national statistical development is to promote the establishment of three-to-five-year plans and programmes for national statistical activities. These plans should be an integral part of the national development plan. The plans would also be of assistance in assessing the requirements for, and in scheduling technical assistance in, statistics.

40. Finally, the Commission may wish to recognize that while the present report points out imbalances in the distribution of funds it does not attempt to deal with an important factor of fostering the statistical development of countries, namely the efforts of the countries themselves. In this context, the experience gained in Africa appears to be relevant. Accordingly, the text of a draft resolution passed by the Conference of African Statisticians for the consideration of the Conference of Ministers (scheduled to be held in 1975) is reproduced for the information of the Commission:

*17th session
Nairobi, 24-28 Feb 75*

"Bearing in mind the importance of statistical information in the planning of development efforts and in reviewing and appraising the progress of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

"Noting that, although some progress has been made in implementing Economic Commission for Africa resolution 231 (X), important deficiencies in African statistics still exist and there is a continuing need for training statisticians, conducting technical meetings (seminars, workshops etc.) and also for obtaining all other types of technical assistance,

/...

"Concerned by the inadequacy of such assistance in all subject fields except demography,

"Welcoming the emphasis placed by the eighth session of the Conference of African Statisticians on making Governments of the region fully aware of the need for basic statistical data and of the resources and organizational arrangements required in producing them,

"1. Urges African Governments, because of the inadequacy of their statistics:

- (a) To ensure that provision to overcome the major difficulties is included in their United Nations Development Programme country technical assistance programmes;
- (b) To establish more attractive conditions of service for statisticians, including more adequate salary scales where necessary in order to retain their services;

"2. Recommends:

- "(i) That Governments should endeavour to develop balanced and well co-ordinated statistical programmes suitable for meeting the requirements of economic and social development in their countries;
- "(ii) That the United Nations create a single integrated fund for statistical development, and that such a fund be created for a period of 10 years and its use be extended to all countries which have the greatest problems in securing resources to develop their statistical services" (E/CN.14/611, para. 290).

V. DETAILED REPORT

41. The report is structured according to the following main forms of technical assistance rendered by the organizations ^{4/} as set out in detail in paragraph 4 above:

- (a) Advisory services;
- (b) Training;
- (c) Provision of equipment;
- (d) Technical guidance;
- (e) Programme formulation, support and evaluation.

42. Within each category of technical assistance, a summary of past trends and future directions in technical assistance is provided. Like information concerning the activities of each of the contributing organizations is also contained. Detailed quantitative information, i.e. the level of expenditure, number of advisers etc., on the activities is contained in annex I, covering 1970-1974, annex II, covering estimates for 1975-1979. Annex III provides information on experts provided by the United Nations by field activity, 1950-1973.

A. Advisory services

43. As indicated above, the figures of the United Nations and the agencies contained in the present report are tentative and not necessarily comparable with each other. Nevertheless, the aggregation of the information available is expected to give an indication of the over-all magnitudes involved and of the broad changes expected in them. In the case of the advisory services covered in this section of the report, the over-all tendency in the past years, i.e. 1970-1974 has been one of rather substantial growth in so far as experts are concerned. For example, United Nations experts financed from all sources in 1970 amounted to 914 man-months and in 1974 to 1,316 man-months (however, the entire increase is attributable to UNFPA since there was a decline under UNDP and the regular budget); ILO experts increased from 119 to 160, FAO from 465 to 529 and UNESCO from 119 to 233 man-months for the same period.

44. The number of regional advisers for the same period showed a decline in all areas except programmes financed by UNFPA.

45. Regarding the years 1975-1979 the following broad tendencies can be observed: (a) experts stationed in countries are expected to increase substantially; (b) in view of the drop in regional advisory services experienced during the last years and to meet the increasing needs for this type of assistance, an increase of these

^{4/} Some information is also included on technical assistance activities rendered by CMEA, EEC and IASI, organizations outside the United Nations system.

activities should be planned for; and (c) interregional advisory activities need to be expanded to meet the fast growing requirements for high-level international expertise, especially in the areas of statistical organization and electronic data processing.

1. United Nations

46. Experts assigned to individual countries in fields other than those related to demographic surveys or data processing were the equivalent of about 800 man/months in 1973 and have been roughly maintained at this level for several years with a maximum deviation of ± 7 per cent between 1965 and 1973 (see annex III, column 10). However, an analysis of the history of this kind of technical assistance shows that the countries which now use the services of these experts are not the same as those of earlier years.

47. After having benefited from the support of UNDP statisticians, a number of countries, 5/ have succeeded in developing strong statistical offices, with skilled local statisticians and generally no longer require assistance by experts. Moreover, several of these countries provide statisticians to other developing countries as experts of the United Nations Development Programme.

48. It is expected that the number of requests for experts in the fields of prices, industrial production, external trade, transport and other economic statistics will increase. Many developing countries will also need the help of experts to develop energy statistics, or more basic information needed to replace present guesses, for example in national accounts, with firm data. Taking into account these tendencies, it is assumed that the number of experts in fields other than demographic-related statistics will increase (see annex II).

49. However, with the shift in funds from UNDP to UNFPA activities, it may be difficult to meet these demands. Indeed, due to the large amount of funds expected under UNFPA, to a large degree activities will be oriented towards population problems: census, vital-statistics registration and household surveys.

50. The existence of the UNFPA budget and the decision already indicated by a large number of countries to undertake population censuses and to improve or create vital-statistics-registration systems during the period 1974-1979 provide information for forecasting future requirements. The number of experts has already increased very rapidly: 110 man-months in 1970, 175 in 1971, 204 in 1972, and 383 in 1973 (see annex III, column 5; these figures differ slightly from those of annex II because some data processing experts and demographic statistician posts have been financed by UNDP and not by UNFPA and also because UNFPA has financed some experts in sampling). The total number of man-months for experts, in data processing or in population surveys which will be requested, is expected to grow rapidly from about 250 in 1972 to slightly more than 800 in 1977-1979 (see annex II).

5/ Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Israel, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco and Pakistan.

51. Interregional and regional advisers are assigned to meet requests for short-term assistance and are financed by the regular budget. Due to the steady decrease in the amount of funds allocated by the regular budget for technical assistance in statistics, the number of advisers has been reduced to a level which no longer permits provision of expert services in important subject fields. This is not the case for demographic statistics, for which provision is being made by UNFPA. At the present time, there are five regional advisers posts financed from the Regular Programme: one in general economic statistics at ECWA/Beirut, ^{6/} one each at ECA/Addis Ababa and ECAFE/Bangkok in the field of national accounts and one each in general economic statistics and in national accounts at ECLA/Santiago. In addition, two interregional advisers financed from the Regular Programme are posted at United Nations Headquarters to meet requests on a global basis in demographic statistics and data processing. Past experience indicates that as the statistical services of the developing countries improve, a shift in emphasis from the provision of long-term country experts to the use of regional and interregional advisers may be more efficient and effective for the solution of particular technical problems. Therefore it is most desirable that the number of interregional and regional advisers should be established at a more adequate level, in particular in areas of economic statistics, including household surveys.

52. Reflecting the activities financed by UNFPA, a large number of regional advisers will probably be available for the period 1974-1979. Their number has increased quickly since 1972 and will probably stabilize very soon at about 12. In the beginning, their activities included assistance with preparation of projects for submission to UNFPA; at present they are engaged in helping with various aspects of census preparations and implementation; and at a later stage their advice will be required for organizing vital-statistics-registration systems.

53. In the ECAFE region during the period 1970-1972, the Statistics Division of the ECAFE secretariat had at its disposal the services of three regional advisers provided under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, and advisory services were rendered to a number of countries of the region, on request, in the development of basic statistics, national accounts and data processing. During 1973, the regional advisory services had to be curtailed for want of funds under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme. However, with the availability of some funds from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the

^{6/} The Economic and Social Council, at its 1878th meeting, adopted resolution 1818 (LV), establishing an Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), which started operations on 1 January 1974, incorporating the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB).

Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the advisory services were maintained, though at a reduced level. The resources available and spent were as follows:

Items	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Man-months			
Economic and social statistics	12	12	12	3
National accounts	9	12	12	12
Data processing	12	12	12	20.5
TOTAL	33	36	36	35.5

54. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, at its twenty-ninth session, 7/ held in April 1973, recommended that the regional advisory services in economic and social statistics be revived. The Conference of Asian Statisticians and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East have also been pressing from time to time for the revival of the regional advisory services in sampling and training, discontinued in 1969. It is therefore assumed that a minimum of four regional advisers will be maintained during the period 1975-1979 for (i) economic and social statistics; (ii) national accounts; (iii) sampling and training; and (iv) data processing. The resources for these purposes would thus be 48 man/months per year. The position concerning the availability of resources for 1974 is not yet clear.

55. In Africa during the period 1975 to 1979, the ECA Statistics Division will need to continue to provide advisory services in the fields of national accounts and economic surveys. For this purpose it is estimated that one regional adviser will be required in respect of each of these subjects. Also the African Census Programme will continue to be run by a project officer and regional advisers but financed by the UNFPA. However, it is assumed that this Programme will end by December 1977 (see annex II).

56. In addition, a post-census programme is proposed for developing integrated demographic, social and related economic statistics by establishing continuing household survey capabilities. The Conference of African Statisticians, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 30 November 1973, came out strongly in favour of establishing a continuing field organization and a long-range plan for taking sample household surveys. More specifically, it was stated that the place where people live is the most natural and direct place for securing information on the characteristics and activities of people and the state of their well-being. Hence, there is an urgent need for establishing continuing organizations and comprehensive long-term plans for taking household surveys to secure data on various interrelated socio-economic topics in various countries or subregions of the developing world.

7/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 9.

It was pointed out, too, that such a programme should provide an occasion for various international and bilateral donor agencies to contribute jointly to a single objective serving their common interests. Some tentative estimates of personnel required during 1975-1979 are given in annex II. It should also be pointed out that the Conference of Asian Statisticians, as well, expressed strongly the need for strengthening multi-subject household survey capabilities.

2. International Labour Organisation

57. Annexes I and II set out quantitative information in connexion with the ILO advisory services. The estimated cost for the services of regional advisers includes the cost of a substantial amount of ad hoc training courses or seminars which are conducted at the specific request of Governments. It has not been possible to give breakdowns of this item into its main components, viz: "short-term direct assistance and training".

58. For the years 1970-1973, funds from "trust funds and other sources" financed the services of associate experts and a few fellowships.

59. Annex II contains forecasts of the ILO advisory service from 1975 to 1979. In view of the policy of ILO supporting decentralization, as from 1975 there would be one regional statistician in Asia and two in Africa and as from 1977 another would be recruited for Latin America.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

60. Great emphasis would be placed on the development of food and agricultural statistics in countries by the work of its experts assigned to individual countries or groups of countries and its interregional and regional statistical advisers and regional statisticians.

61. FAO would continue to provide field experts to assist individual countries requesting technical assistance in food and agricultural statistics and related technical assistance. The type of assistance given to Governments includes the organization and improvement of agricultural statistics and services, the planning and implementation of agricultural censuses and surveys for current statistics, the training of statistical staff, data processing and tabulation, analysis and publication. The number of experts has remained at about 50 man-years per year; there are some experts whose assignments are being terminated and some new experts are being appointed within a year. Therefore at least the same number is expected annually during the five-year period. The majority of these experts will be in census of agriculture while others will be in current statistics, including supply/utilization accounts and food consumption surveys and data processing. The number of experts in census of agriculture is expected to increase towards the last two years of the five-year period. In order that experts would be able to carry out their mission fruitfully, the necessary support in counterpart personnel, equipment etc. and fellowships to train the counterpart personnel are to be included in the projects when necessary. The full implementation of the FAO work

programme in developing national long-term integrated programmes for food and agricultural statistics is expected to increase the number of experts requested by countries beyond the level experienced so far.

62. FAO regional advisers in agricultural statistics could be classified into regional statisticians who are financed through the Regular Programme and regional statistical advisers who are financed by UNDP. The work of these advisers consists largely of providing short-term technical assistance to countries in the establishment and development of systems for collecting agricultural data through censuses and appropriate surveys, the organization of national agricultural statistics services, the training of local headquarters and field staff, the formulation of national statistical programmes, the promotion of the participation of countries in the region in the FAO decennial World Census of Agriculture, and the promotion of long-term national programmes of food and agricultural statistics, in particular the integration of agricultural censuses with surveys for current statistics and also assistance to field experts assisting countries in programming, formulating and implementing FAO/UNDP and Trust Fund projects.

63. Technical assistance provided by FAO through the regional staff has been greatly reduced in the period 1973-1974. One of the two regional statistical advisers posts for Africa and the posts of the regional statistical advisers for Asia and the Far East and for the Near East have been abolished despite the increase in requests from countries for such assistance and the needs for strengthening these services as recommended by the respective regional statutory bodies of FAO. Therefore during the period 1975-1979, it is planned to restore the posts of the regional statistical advisers that were abolished and to continue the other regional statistical advisers posts.

64. In order to strengthen the advisory services at FAO headquarters, regional and country levels, with the primary objective of encouraging more countries to participate in the 1980 World Census of Agriculture and of improving the quality and timeliness of census results, posts for two interregional statistical advisers (agricultural census) would be established during the period 1975-1979. One of the advisers should be expert in agricultural census operations and the other in agricultural census data processing in order to form a team of two. The team should be posted at FAO headquarters, Rome, and should be responsible for advising and assisting the Governments of developing countries in all parts of the world and in co-ordinating FAO activities in census of agriculture, including those being carried out by the regional statisticians, regional statistical advisers and country experts. They will also advise and assist the regional staff and country experts, especially on activities concerning the census of agriculture.

65. Direct technical assistance would also be given to some countries by headquarters staff on short-term assignment and limited in size and scope. Assistance of this kind is mostly provided in the course of training activities, through visits to countries, visits by country personnel to FAO headquarters and through correspondence.

66. In the field of forestry and of forest industry and trade, there is a very substantial input of statistical advising services by those forestry experts in

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forest management, forest inventory, forest economics and forest industry. It is difficult to apportion the number of man-months directly devoted to statistical effort, but it is annually in the order of 250 man-months provided by approximately 60 experts, in national and regional projects, supplemented by about 100 man-months provided by approximately 30 associate experts in these fields financed by bilateral assistance programmes.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

67. During the period 1970 to 1974, no advisory services were provided in science statistics and statistics of culture. In the last two years, there was however a small provision in the regular budget for short-term consultants. In the period 1975 to 1979, it is expected that a regional post will be created in science statistics and possibly another one in statistics of culture (see annexes I and II).

68. Assistance in educational statistics during 1970 to 1974 shows a significant increase in the number of man/months, from 83 in 1970 to 142 in 1974. For the five-year period ending in 1979, a further increase is expected to 230 man/months. In addition, it is expected that one or two regional posts of educational statisticians will be created during the period. The first one for Africa has been approved in principle by UNDP to start in 1975. The over-all estimates for 1975 to 1979 in UNESCO assistance in statistics suggest an increase of nearly 50 per cent from the level of 1974; this increase is mainly due to the tentative inclusion of four new posts of regional statisticians by 1977.

69. Typically, country projects in educational statistics are of two years' duration or longer. The main objective is to assist in setting up an efficient system for the collection and presentation of educational statistics covering all levels and types of education. The over-riding aim is to train counterpart personnel. Normally, a fellowship for training abroad and a small sum for equipment are included in the project.

70. Requests for assistance in statistics teaching have increased. In 1970, 24 man/months were provided, increasing to 47 man/months in 1974. In addition, associate experts and United Nations Volunteers serve in projects as assistant lecturers.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

71. During the 1975-1979 period, specific UNDP intercountry projects will involve the assignment of at least four air transport economists. Also, UNDP country projects will involve the assignment of similar experts as required. In many of these projects, these experts will provide technical guidance and the consultation needed to develop and improve the relevant statistical programmes. It is not possible to quantify the exact amount or cost of the statistical assistance involved in this work, and it is not possible to forecast the amount of activity in this field after 1976.

6. World Health Organization

72. Country projects are the main way of delivery of advisory services and assistance in the strengthening of national health statistical services and in planning and operating national health statistics information systems. Experts assigned to individual countries provided short-term assistance within the network of 83 to 89 (1971-1974) projects on health statistics and of 50 to 57 other WHO projects with a health statistician as a member of the advisory team.

73. Country projects aim to assist the Government in organizing a vital and health statistics section in the Ministry of Health, and to advise on the collection and analysis of vital and health statistics. It takes some years for the selection and training of national statisticians as well as running the pilot area in health statistics and medical records. Five to six years is an average duration of such a project. Inter-country advisory services, provided by WHO regional offices and consultants assigned, are more specialized in their objectives such as the establishment of a medical record system in the rural areas of the region, the development of a reporting system on vital events, or hospital morbidity statistics.

74. Interregional advisory services, rendered by headquarters, provide recommendations made by the WHO Expert Committee on Health Statistics, scientific or consultation groups. Some advisory services result from ad hoc studies in health demography undertaken in connexion with population dynamic studies and family health programme implementation.

75. The development of methodology of family planning statistics is recognized as one of the main objectives of the health demography projects, and appropriate advisory services were given by members of consultation groups and workshops. These studies are financed by UNFPA. Projects on computer applications and data processing in health statistics have their own part within the regular budget of WHO.

76. Annex I gives detailed information on the financial part of the health statistical projects for 1974. Less than 40 per cent of the whole budget allocated for these projects is covered by the regular budget. During the last five-year period, it has become clear that the tendency is increasing to use resources outside of the regular budget for statistical programmes.

77. It is proposed that about 75 per cent of UNDP funds will be spent on the centre for utilization of computers in health programmes (Argentina), the re-design of health information systems (Colombia) and on biostatistics education in Latin American countries, particularly in Spanish.

78. Of UNFPA funds, about 64 per cent will be spent on assistance to institutes taking part in health demographic studies, and about 25 per cent will cover the expenses for consultants and temporary advisers conducting these studies and advising on the application of health statistics methodology in family health programmes in developing countries. The workshop for training of national statisticians dealing with family planning activities will also be financed from UNFPA.

79. The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) fund is sharing the responsibility with the WHO regular budget for the development of health statistical services in the countries needing assistance in statistics. The regular budget is covering the basic needs in the strengthening of health statistical services and in training national staff.

80. About 60 per cent of the total budget is spent on advisory services given by permanent project staff and temporary advisers or consultants. Fifteen per cent of the total budget will be spent on assistance to local institutes and 10 per cent on fellowships for training abroad.

7. Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

81. The Standing Commission on Statistics of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) has no plan for international technical co-operation in statistics for the period 1975-1979. However, statistical agencies of member countries of CMEA are providing organizations and experts in the developing countries with methodological assistance in the organization of industrial and agricultural statistics and the compilation of statistics on natural population movement. This assistance takes the following forms:

- (a) Methodological materials and statistical compendiums are provided;
- (b) The developing countries are given help in the organization of statistical services;
- (c) Statistical experts are sent to the developing countries to solve specific problems;
- (d) Students from the developing countries have opportunities to acquire practical experience and administrative staff receive training;
- (e) Seminars are arranged for United Nations fellowship-holders from the developing countries; and
- (f) Special reports are prepared at the request of the United Nations and they are sent to developing countries.

8. The Inter-American Statistical Institute

82. The Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI) provides two types of technical assistance in statistics, i.e. direct technical assistance and training (see section B below), in order to meet two main objectives: to support national efforts to strengthen national statistical systems and improve the production of basic statistics; and to ensure the availability of statistics of special interest for the American region as a whole. More specifically, the objectives involve: strengthening national agencies responsible for the production of basic statistics; expanding and improving the availability and the quality of national statistical

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production; training statistical personnel to enable them to carry out properly any statistical activity; regional dissemination of statistical information obtained at the national level; and periodic evaluation of progress obtained.

(a) Direct Technical Assistance (DTA) - Regular Fund

83. Organization and functioning of the national statistical services. Technical assistance missions to assist in eliminating or reducing the effects of factors adversely affecting the national statistical situation, participating in work such as:

(a) Survey of the governmental, semi-governmental and autonomous services, and of the organizations that collect, publish and analyse statistics, their areas of activity, personnel, budgetary and other resources, statistical series produced and their main characteristics, publications and their frequency, and any complementary information that may prove useful for the purpose;

(b) Study of statistical legislation in force as a basis for its revision, updating, and/or consolidation;

(c) Preparation of the bases for the national statistical programme, including the definition of short-range, medium-range and long-range objectives, the distribution of the programme's activities among the services of the statistical systems and the assignment of the corresponding priorities;

(d) Study of the means to ensure co-ordination among the services that comprise the statistical systems not only among themselves but also with the other governmental agencies from whose administrative or regulatory activities statistical data are derived;

(e) Examination of the national statistical system's structure and operations; and

(f) Examination of the statistical fields in which technical co-operation is required in order to establish priorities so that the appropriate requests may be included in the programmes to be submitted to the general secretariat of the Organization of American States by the respective Governments.

84. Improvement of national statistical production. Technical assistance missions for the evaluation of available statistics; study of the methods and procedures used in producing those statistics and their adequacy; formulation of measures that may improve the quality, timeliness, and utility of those statistics; collaboration in the application of those measures and evaluation of the corresponding results. The missions will be related to basic statistics on population, housing, agriculture, external trade, labour, education, industry, internal trade and services, social security, transportation etc.

(b) Direct Technical Assistance (DTA) - Special Development Assistance Fund (SDAF)

85. Missions to assist in work related to censuses of population, housing and agriculture as well as economic censuses and surveys (industrial, distribution, services and transportation) which the countries take or plan, especially concerning:

(a) Preparation or review of census plans, including organization of field work and personnel training;

(b) Review of proposed census schedules and forms and the respective instructions, including definitions and classifications that will be used;

(c) Organization and holding of short courses for persons who will be responsible for supervising the collection of information and training of enumerators;

(d) Determination of the use of sampling and the design of the required samples;

(e) Conducting of experimental censuses; and

(f) Procedures to process census data in order to make results available more rapidly.

86. For details on IASI expenditure for these programmes during 1970-1974, see annex I.

B. Training

87. The caveats concerning the tentativeness of the estimates, of course, hold for this section as well. Nevertheless, the data assembled indicate that during the period 1970-1974 there was a rather large increase in training activities carried on by the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO. However, most of the increase is attributable to programmes run by the United Nations and financed by UNDP and UNFPA.

88. As to the prospects concerning the five-year period 1975-1979, the following over-all remarks are offered:

(a) An increase in training activities is forecast in terms of fellowships and experts involved in training;

(b) As to the regional distribution of the training effort, the data available suggest at this stage a concentration of new activities in Africa and, to a lesser degree, in Asia.

1. United Nations

89. International statistical training centres for middle-level and intermediate-level personnel and statistical institutes for the training of professional statisticians are the most important forms of training services supported by the United Nations.

90. The cost of experts financed by UNDP and the number of man/months of the experts teaching in the institutes or centres are included in the totals in annexes I and II. Annex III, column 7, shows the number of man/months for experts provided in the past for these training activities.

91. The normal United Nations procedure in this field is to provide the services of the project manager and the lecturers of the institutes, the necessary fellowships for the training abroad of the national counterparts (director and lecturers) and fellowships for all or a part of the students. After two or three years, the technical assistance staff is gradually replaced by nationals. After five years, the institutes are normally no longer managed by United Nations experts but by a national director and national lecturers. The decrease in the number of man/months for experts in training activities corresponds to the transfer of centres or institutes - such as those of Rabat, Morocco; of Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania; of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia - to national responsibility.

92. Three United Nations institutes are presently supported by UNDP.

The Statistics Training Institute (Yaoundé, Cameroon)

93. This Institute was established for the benefit of French-speaking African statisticians. The project comes to an end in 1974 and uses only minimal services of United Nations experts (only two until September 1974). However, African countries have already indicated their desire to have this Institute replace the Centre européen de formation des statisticiens-économistes des pays en voie de développement (CESD), presently sponsored by the European Economic Community and located in Paris. This would imply a new long-term project with an upgrading in the level of the Institute. A complete new team of about 10 lecturers would have to be recruited for the new project. Problems relating to the operation of this Institute include the need to select trainees from a very large number of candidates. Although fellowships have been provided by UNDP, EEC, WHO, FAO, and individual Governments, problems have been encountered because budgetary provisions have not been made sufficiently early.

The Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (Kampala, Uganda)

94. The Institute was established in 1969 as a counterpart to the then French-speaking project at Rabat. The agreement signed in December 1970 by the Government of Uganda and the United Nations is due to expire in June 1974; it is therefore necessary to determine the future nature and scope of the project in the light of the increasing statistical training activities of universities in the region. Started after that at Yaoundé, this project is only at the mid-way

point. However, there are already clear indications that an extension of the project and an upgrading of the Institute to a higher level of training will be requested by the African countries.

95. The Conference of African Statisticians, at its eighth session, felt that, after four years' experience, the Institute could be developed to provide an effective regional service, but that further United Nations support would be necessary. The Institute's existing programme includes a first degree course, short-term courses and specialized seminars, service courses for various departments of Makerere University and advisory services. A one-year post-graduate course currently offers specialized training in economic statistics, demography, or survey sampling, but could be modified in the light of requirements. The service courses have fully met the requirements and advisory services have been supplied on request. With regard to the future work programme, it has been suggested that more emphasis should be placed on short-term courses and applied research. First degree training would continue as necessary, but requirements would be less than in earlier years.

96. It is expected that the successful training of 111 professional statisticians would be completed by the end of the 1973-74 academic year. A high proportion of these were Ugandans because insufficient fellowship funds had been provided for trainees from other countries. Short-term courses and seminars had been similarly limited by budgetary constraints, apart from one project in national accounts.

97. The Conference of African Statisticians felt that there was a special problem in connexion with the financial arrangements for the Institute. Since the introduction of the new UNDP country programming arrangements, the United Nations contribution had been charged against the Uganda Indicative Planning Figure, which was an unsatisfactory arrangement.

98. The Conference took note of the recommendations of the latest meeting of the Institute's Advisory Council (held on 23 November 1973 at Addis Ababa) and supported them fully. Those recommendations were as follows: (a) the Institute should continue to be developed as a regional entity to provide high-level training and research facilities in statistics; (b) it should provide practical short-term courses, seminars and workshops for English-speaking countries; (c) it should form a close association with other institutions in the region and develop co-operative activity with ECA; (d) the possibility of the Institute being taken over by the East African Community to facilitate counterpart financing should be explored; (e) financial assistance for a further period of five years should be sought from UNDP, with a gradual phasing out beginning in 1976; (f) Governments should assume responsibility for the provision of fellowships for their own students.

The Asian Statistical Institute (Tokyo, Japan)

99. This Institute has been providing training facilities for professional statisticians since 1970 through an annual ten-month course in statistics and

an advanced six-week course in selected subjects. It has also been providing country courses and subregional courses in selected countries on selected subjects. The first phase of the Institute is due to end in 1975, and efforts are being made to extend the facilities of the Institute through a second phase (1975-1979).

100. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, at its twenty-ninth session, held in April 1973, 8/ endorsed the recommendations made by the Institute's Advisory Council at its sixth session on the future of the Institute, notably on its continuation beyond the present phase as a permanent body and as a regional Institute supported by the United Nations; maintenance of the practical nature of the training courses; nominations of fellows of the requisite experience, quality and potential. ECAFE agreed that no fundamental change in the current plan of operation was necessary, but that such changes as were likely to prove beneficial should, of course, be effected.

101. ECAFE was fully aware that the continuance of the Institute after the next phase entailed commensurate cost. It, therefore, urged UNDP and the Governments of member and associate member countries of ECAFE to provide the full measure of financial support required by the Institute during its second five-year period (1975-1979) until necessary provision could be made for ensuring this by other satisfactory means. In that connexion, it adopted a resolution on the extension of the Asian Statistical Institute into a second phase. 9/

The Regional Institute for Research and Training in Statistics for the Near East (Baghdad, Iraq)

102. Another training institute, with FAO as executing agency during phase I, also receives UNDP support.

103. This institute was established initially in response to the heavy demands imposed by the agricultural censuses held by several countries in the region. It was planned that the project would be divided into two phases: the first phase dealing with agricultural statistics exclusively and the second phase with general statistics.

104. Project operations commenced with the signing of the project document on 4 April 1973. Phase I, under FAO, had three objectives: (1) to provide training programmes on agricultural censuses for senior staff and their assistants, as well as for technical officers who would train large numbers of staff in their own countries, (2) to provide guidance and training for research on statistical problems of immediate importance, and (3) to provide consultant services in various areas of agricultural statistical activities, particularly on agricultural censuses and related data processing.

105. Phase II, possibly under the United Nations, will begin in the course of 1974.

8/ Ibid., para. 453.

9/ Ibid., part III, resolution 134 (XXIX).

106. The long-range objectives of the project are to improve the quality and increase the number of statisticians needed for central and sectoral statistical offices and statistical units and to assist the countries in strengthening their national statistical organizations and training centres with a view to improving all national statistical activities. To date, the total amount of financial commitment on the part of the potential participating Governments does not seem sufficient for the institute to become self-supporting at the end of the phase II period.

107. To supplement the facilities provided by the Asian Statistical Institute, the ECAFE secretariat has been making efforts to organize subregional training courses for statisticians at the intermediate level. In 1972, a subregional training centre was initiated with assistance from the Government of France for the benefit of the Khmer Republic, Laos and the Republic of Viet-Nam. The centre has been conducting a series of four-month training courses, one for each country. The Government of France has provided the services of two experts for the purpose. The training centre will continue as long as funds provided by the Government of France are available.

108. Depending on the availability of resources, it has been proposed to organize, during 1975-1979, in Asia, two subregional training centres for statisticians at the intermediate level: one for South Asia covering Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (possibly at New Delhi), and the other for East and South-East Asia covering Hong Kong, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (possibly at Bangkok). It is proposed to invite three or four trainees from each country.

109. Since 1972, the Government of the Netherlands has been providing training fellowships in statistics. Ten fellowships have been offered for each year. It is hoped that this will continue during the period 1975-1979.

110. The Conference of Asian Statisticians has recommended the organization of subregional training facilities in data processing. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East has endorsed this recommendation. The UNDP has not, however, agreed so far to provide the requisite assistance. It is proposed to organize training facilities under this scheme, using the facilities already available in Australia, India and Japan, for the training of ten to fifteen trainees in each subregion annually in computer programming and systems analysis. The Government of India has offered not only to make its facilities available but also to make a financial contribution to the programme. The proposals to organize similar centres in Australia and Japan are to be taken up after the proposal for the organization of a centre in India takes shape.

111. During the period 1975-1979 the Economic Commission for Africa will continue to provide assistance to the various statistical training centres located in countries of the African region, by way of lecturers and other services. It has been estimated that this activity will absorb five man/months of professional staff per year, of which one will be met from the regular ECA budget and the remainder from technical assistance project funds.

112. In Europe, the Computing Research Centre (Bratislava, Czechoslovakia) was set up by the Government of Czechoslovakia with the co-operation of UNDP and the United Nations (as executing agency) in 1968. The Centre - for which the Federal Statistical Office of Czechoslovakia is the Government co-operating agency - undertakes research on the application of automatic data processing, especially in statistics, econometrics and planning, including systems and matters of computer programming, information storage and retrieval, and teaching techniques. Under the provisions of the project document, the United Nations supplies to the Centre the services of experts and consultants, equipment and supplies and funds for fellowships. The original project ran for five years, to mid-1973, and it has recently been prolonged for an additional two years, to mid-1975. The Centre has conducted training courses for students both from Czechoslovakia and abroad. It is planned to set up an educational institute as part of the Centre.

113. The International Computer Education Centre (Budapest, Hungary) was set up by the Government of Hungary with the co-operation of UNDP and the United Nations (as executing agency). The project became operational at the beginning of 1973 and will run to the end of 1977. The Centre undertakes education and training in computing techniques at all levels. The Government co-operating agency is the Central Statistical Office of Hungary; however, the training is not limited to statistical applications, but covers all fields of computer operations.

114. In addition to the training of its nationals, the Government of Hungary is prepared to put the Centre's facilities at the disposal of nationals from developing countries. The Centre is prepared to offer, at an appropriate date, a selected number of its courses adapted to the requirements of the developing countries and given primarily in English. Some 35 students from other countries could be trained annually.

2. International Labour Organisation

115. The cost of ad hoc training courses or seminars by the ILO is included in the estimates shown in annexes I and II under "Regional advisers" since it was not possible to separate the two.

116. For 1974, the regular budget provides funds for technical assistance projects in labour statistics. Proposals have been made to use these funds for the conduct of regional seminars as well as for the award of fellowships to statisticians for specialized training in labour statistics. Estimates of the probable costs of these proposals are given under "Training" in annex I.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

117. Shortage of trained national personnel has been one of the special difficulties faced by many member countries in participating in the world-wide decennial agricultural census and in carrying out surveys for current agricultural statistics, and in the development of a permanent system for the collection of food and agricultural statistics. Training of national personnel would be one of

the important measures to be carried out during the period 1975-1979. It is planned to organize training programmes for primary-level and intermediate-level personnel as well as for professional statisticians. The organization of these training programmes should form an integral part of the FAO programme to promote the participation of countries in the 1980 World Census of Agriculture and to improve the efficiency and timeliness of data collection as well as quality of data on food and agriculture.

118. National demonstration centres for primary-level local personnel would be organized, two in Asia and the Far East, four in Africa, two in Latin America and two in the Near East. The centres would be organized so that the national personnel would observe how to carry out some of the more important activities in agricultural censuses and surveys, such as mapping, listing of holdings, interviewing, measuring, editing etc. These centres would be oriented towards the accepted techniques of work in various countries and would, therefore, be restricted to the local personnel who had to carry out these techniques. However, at each of these demonstration centres, participants from neighbouring countries would be invited.

119. Regional training centres for intermediate-level and higher-level personnel would be organized, one in Asia and the Far East, two in Africa, one in Latin America and one in the Near East. At these training centres, participants would be expected to be informed of all the important achievements in census and survey methodology. The main emphasis would be put on those techniques which are likely to be applicable in a given area so that participants could get useful suggestions for solving problems in their own countries. These centres would be reserved for participants from the countries of the region concerned and the trainees would be those expected to have major supervisory work in the national censuses.

120. Fellowships would be provided to participants in the regional training centres and participants from neighbouring countries in the national demonstration centres. Fellowships would be provided also to professional statisticians for training at recognized universities and statistical institutes abroad.

121. It would be necessary to continue the Joint FAO/USA Training Centre for Agricultural Censuses and Surveys during the period 1975-1979. This centre is held for English-speaking participants from countries in all parts of the world. The training programme would include the theory behind various census and survey procedures and would provide a thorough explanation of all the characteristics of the various techniques and their applications. The curriculum would be updated and expanded to include new and advanced topics and techniques to meet the current needs of countries. Several new courses would be incorporated in the agriculture training curriculum as follows:

(a) Agriculture and Population, which relates population growth and agriculture production;

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

(c) CENTS (Census Tabulation System) for Agricultural Statistics, which presents a tabulation system that greatly accelerates the processing of census and survey data; and

(d) Seminar on Statistical Applications of Remote Sensing Imagery, which presents developments in satellite photography for studying land uses and agricultural production.

122. Similarly, it would be necessary to request the continuation of the Joint FAO/France training centre for agricultural censuses and surveys which was organized in 1968 primarily for the training of French-speaking participants in connexion with the 1970 World Census of Agriculture.

123. It would be necessary to revive the offer of the Government of Spain to establish a joint FAO/Spain training centre for agricultural censuses and surveys to provide training for Spanish-speaking participants. This training centre envisaged for Spanish-speaking participants who will be involved in the 1970 World Census of Agriculture was not held due to unforeseen difficulties.

124. A series of regional training centres on forest inventory and on forest development planning contain a substantial amount of statistical training services. These are largely financed by bilateral aid funds administered through FAO. Forestry contributions are also made through FAO statistical training centres on agricultural statistics.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

125. With UNDP assistance, UNESCO has been able to organize a series of regional seminars. The first series of seminars in educational statistics was completed in 1966, followed by regional seminars in culture and communication statistics. The last seminar in this series is expected to be held early in 1975. A new series of seminars in science statistics can then begin. This pattern is, of course, very slow but for the time being the resources available do not allow holding these training seminars more frequently.

126. Individual fellowships of three to six months are normally a part of country projects. This allows the expert's counterpart to travel abroad for in-service training or for an observation tour of the statistical services in other countries, including also a short period in a UNESCO field office or headquarters as appropriate.

127. Statistics teaching projects provide fellowships for training of national staff abroad in order that they may take over teaching functions from international experts at the end of the project.

128. UNESCO supports some training activities of the International Statistical Institute (ISI) through a subvention. UNESCO also collaborates with the United Nations in activities concerning various statistical training institutes and centres such as the Asian Statistical Institute and the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (see paragraphs 94-101).

129. The lack of training facilities in statistics in the areas of UNESCO competence remains one serious preoccupation. For short-term training in educational statistics, the present practice is to arrange for in-service training through the co-operation of the national authorities concerned in the various countries. However, this arrangement results in a burden to these countries and the fellows may not receive all the attention needed.

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

130. During the five-year period, upon the requests of Governments, fellowships for training in civil aviation statistics and economics will be made available under UNDP-financed programmes. Also, it is planned that statistical workshops and training sessions will be held in ICAO regional offices for personnel selected by member States. Plans call for at least one workshop to be held biennially in those regions where a clear need is expressed by the countries in the region. If possible, a complete, practical course in civil aviation statistics will be developed and conducted by ICAO and fellowships will be available to personnel of member States.

6. World Health Organization

131. WHO assists in running the three training centres (in English, French and Russian) for professional health statisticians from European countries. In the African region, centres in Cameroon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Togo, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania provide under-graduate and post-graduate teaching in epidemiology and vital and health statistics. The American region has main teaching centres in Argentina, Chile, Puerto Rico and the United States. India provides training at various levels for the South-East Asian region. Egypt mostly carries out the training for intermediate-level statisticians from the Arabic-speaking countries of the Eastern Mediterranean region.

132. WHO takes part in these activities by sending teachers, awarding fellowships and providing some equipment. Other expenses are covered by national authorities and other sources such as UNDP.

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

134. In 1974, besides the training component existing within every WHO-assisted project, the direct expenditure on projects in training on health statistics will be \$US 576,699, or about 24 per cent of the total budget for WHO projects. Out of this, the regular budget will cover \$103,100, UNDP \$301,200, UNFPA \$55,000 and PAHO \$117,400.

135. Fellowships are awarded to professional statisticians for training abroad. Often it is part of the budget allocated on WHO-assisted statistical projects. For this purpose, WHO awards more than 100 fellowships every year (see annex I).

136. WHO headquarters and regional offices activities regarding training are of a stimulative and methodological character. In 1973 the Directory of Health Statistics Training Courses in WHO Member States was published and distributed on national training facilities all over the world. Information published consists of the name of the institute, duration of course, admission requirements, number of students admitted, working language, diploma or certificate obtained, and curricula for various courses. It is the first comparative study in this field, a guide to fellowship application and the first approach to international exchange in health statistics post-graduate training experience.

137. During recent years, the problems of training for various levels of professional and technical staff in health statistics were discussed by participants at the International Seminar at Kampala, Uganda, by a Consultation Group at Geneva, and there was also technical discussion on this subject during the Western Pacific Regional Conference, and other regional meetings.

138. There were two travelling seminars organized in 1971 and 1972 in English and French on the collection and utilization of statistical information in the planning and evaluation of health services at the intermediate and local level. More than 30 participants - health statisticians and health administrators - visited two countries and studied user-producer requirements in health statistics field activities. Participants' travel costs were met by the WHO regular budget.

139. In 1973 a travelling seminar for teachers of health statistics was organized by WHO and financed by UNFPA. Twelve teachers visited three universities and a statistical training institute in the United Kingdom and United States to exchange views on objectives, contacts and methods of health statistics teaching. Both kinds of seminar will be organized in 1974 with slightly changed objectives.

140. An interregional seminar on mortality analysis was held in Romania, and five workshops on statistical methods in national family planning programmes were carried out by WHO. Twenty to 30 participants and observers from countries of four regions attended each workshop. The same activities will be continued in 1974.

141. At the regional-office level, several training courses on health statistics took place during the last five years. The Eastern Mediterranean region organized a course on electronic data processing in health services in 1970, and in 1972 one seminar on health statistics and one on mortality statistics were arranged. The South-East Asian region dealt with the problems of health statistics in health planning and application of sampling methods in health statistics, in 1971 and 1973. During 1970-1972, the European regional office dealt with the development of health manpower studies. Fifteen to 20 national statisticians participated in each of these training activities. Their expenses were covered by the WHO regular budget and by fellowships provided through the countries' projects. Such practice will be continued into the next five-year period.

7. Statistical Office of the European Communities

142. The Statistical Office of the European Communities provided no direct technical assistance to the developing countries during 1970-1974 and none is

envisaged during the next few years. However, the Office is represented in the technical and management bodies of two centres:

(a) Centre européen de formation des statisticiens-économistes des pays en voie de développement (CESD) (European training centre for economist-statisticians from developing countries), Paris;

(b) Centre de recyclage de Munich pour les statisticiens-économistes des pays en voie de développement (retraining centre for economist-statisticians from developing countries), Munich.

143. The Office, furthermore, does not directly finance activities on behalf of the developing countries whether in the fields of training, supply of equipment or technical assistance. Financing operations are within the competence of the general department of co-operation and development; they are intended solely to deal with training problems.

144. From the second European Development Fund (EDF), the Commission of the European Communities financed the construction at Yaoundé (Cameroon) of the Statistics Training Institute, with a total outlay of about 222,000 units of account (see paragraph 93). In the sphere of training proper, the approximate annual expenditures borne by the Commission on behalf of the nationals of associated States of the European Communities is 200,000 units of account for direct scholarship grants to trainees (230,000 since 1973). Students are trained at the following centres:

- (a) Yaoundé (technicians and technical assistants);
- (b) Abidjan (technicians, technical assistants and statistical technicians);
- (c) Rabat (technical assistants and statistical technicians);
- (d) Paris (statistical technicians and economist-statisticians); and
- (e) Munich (retraining of statisticians), since 1973.

145. Also, 100,000 units of account are provided annually to subsidize the operation of CESD in Paris (before 1972, this aid took the form of payment of attendance fees). Part of this sum (about 35 per cent) is spent on training courses in Africa organized nine months out of each year by CESD within the framework of second-year training for statistical technicians.

146. In addition, up to 1972 the Commission subsidized the contracts of one teacher on the staff of the centre at Yaoundé and two teachers on the staff of the centre at Abidjan at a total annual cost of about 90,000 units of account.

147. At present, it is impossible to foresee the future development of financing in the field of training in general and statistical training in particular for the nationals of the associated States. Everything will depend on the conclusion

of the negotiations that have just begun for the renewal of the convention of association and its possible extension to the eligible English-speaking countries.

148. With regard to the countries currently in association, it is expected that the number of students undergoing training each year will not vary and that the amount of scholarship grants will be about the same (230,000-250,000 units of account). It is not currently possible to foresee what other forms financial intervention by the Commission might take in respect of the training of statisticians from the associated States.

8. Inter-American Statistical Institute

149. IASI conducts regular training courses at the Inter-American Statistical Training Centre (CIENES), Santiago, Chile. The Centre provides the following four courses in general statistical training:

(a) Course on statistical techniques. This course is directed to the training and improvement of national services' personnel responsible for the collection, processing and dissemination of basic statistics. It includes one basic training module (4 months) and two applied statistics modules (2 months); 23 fellowships a year are provided;

(b) Course on economic and social statistics. This course (7-1/2 months) is directed to the training of personnel for institutions that prepare derived economic and social statistics, are responsible for economic and social development plans, and make analytical studies using statistical data (mainly central banks, development corporations, planning agencies etc.). It includes three modules: basic (3 months), training (3 months) and specialized (1-1/2 months); 23 fellowships a year are provided;

(c) Course on mathematical statistics. This course is directed to the training of mathematical statisticians, principally for universities and scientific and technological research institutions. This graduate course is divided into four modules: basic (4 months), statistical training (4 months), complementary studies at the Master's level (4 months), and advanced (3 months); 28 fellowships a year are provided;

(d) Course on statistical techniques of subregional scope. These courses comprise the subject-matter of the basic training module (4 months) of a similar inter-American course and will be given in Panama, using the facilities offered by that Government. Candidates from the Central American Isthmus and the Caribbean may participate; 18 fellowships a year are provided.

150. Courses are also conducted in specialized basic statistics. These courses comprise an introductory section (1 month) and the subject-matter of the corresponding applied statistics module (2 months) of the course on statistical techniques. Sixteen fellowships are provided for each course. It is proposed that specialized courses be offered in the following fields, depending upon the availability of standards and methodology in the respective sections of the

Inter-American Program on Basic Statistics (PIEB): industrial statistics, road transport statistics, statistics on science and technology, statistics on public finance and financial institutions and statistical organization and sampling. A seminar on economic censuses is also programmed.

151. Finally, five fellowships are given each year for a three-month programme in applied research and 16 fellowships annually for graduate monograph courses. The latter are aimed at providing advanced training to statisticians, including university professors and professionals in other fields, who are interested in expanding their knowledge on specific subjects and in applying statistical methods in carrying out their activities.

152. Further information on IASI training activities for 1970-1974 is given in annex I.

C. Provision of equipment

153. During the period 1970-1974, the provision of equipment was a relatively unimportant component of the technical assistance activities of the specialized agencies ranging from virtually zero per cent up to 10 per cent. In the case of the United Nations, however, it increased dramatically, from \$195,000 in 1970 to over \$3.5 million in 1974, an increase of more than fifteen fold.

154. While at present, there are few country programmes available to indicate precise needs for equipment to be used in statistical activities, the forecast is for a combined increase in this component of technical assistance to over \$5 million in 1979.

1. United Nations

155. Until very recently, there was little provision for equipment within the technical assistance programmes for statistics. Lately, as may be seen in annex I, the funds for this kind of technical assistance have increased greatly. As most of the country programmes had been drawn up before this new orientation, it is not yet possible to know what the impact of this change in the policy of UNDP will be. However, it is possible that an increasing number of countries will request assistance in the form of equipment, in particular to foster the computerization of their statistics.

156. UNFPA not only pays for equipment but also for local costs. The latter are included in annexes I and II under the heading "Equipment", financed by trust funds (UNFPA). These local costs comprise salaries of census enumerators, stationery or printing expenses, repair of vehicles etc. They cannot be considered as purely investment in equipment. The tentative estimates at this stage indicate that the "equipment provision", as defined above, will increase from \$US 2 million in 1973 to \$US 3.5 million in 1975 and will continue to increase slowly until 1979.

2. International Labour Organisation

157. ILO has not in the 1970-1974 period provided any substantial amount of equipment (see annex I), and does not plan to provide any except in 1975 (see annex II).

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

158. The FAO technical assistance programme includes the provision of equipment for demonstration purposes in training centres and for supporting country projects, as for example, planimeters, weighing scales, chains, compasses etc. for measuring area and yield, calculating machines, photocopying machines, duplicating machines, typewriters, hire of electronic data processing, landrovers etc.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

159. The UNESCO technical assistance programme includes a small provision for equipment, usually for the purchase of a few calculating machines. However, a teaching project recently approved by UNDP includes a provision for an electronic programmable desk computer and peripherals, and for a number of electronic calculating machines (see annexes I and II).

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

160. No specific programme is planned for this, although technical assistance projects could involve rental or procurement of computer facilities or services.

6. World Health Organization

161. On the regular budget basis, WHO provides assistance to countries in health statistics by advising and taking part in implementation of improved health statistical services programmes. Equipment has been provided to countries mostly from other financial sources (e.g. UNDP and UNFPA). Data processing centres in Argentina, Bulgaria and Egypt operate in such a way. Some equipment, however, was provided by WHO for training centres and governmental offices to facilitate the development of services; for instance, calculating machines, books, duplicating machines etc. The expenditure on equipment was \$182,900 in 1974, or about 7 per cent of the whole health statistical expenditure.

D. Technical guidance

162. The two main components of this type of assistance are the preparation of technical documents, handbooks etc. and the organization of technical meetings. In the period 1970-1975, not much change is reflected in these activities. Indeed, during the period 1975-1979 it is expected that on the whole the tendencies of the previous years will continue, i.e. a relatively constant level of effort for preparing manuals and other technical documents and certain budgeting difficulties

regarding the convening of technical meetings. However, it is planned to gear the manuals and other technical documents increasingly towards the needs of the developing nations. To achieve this goal the latest programmes and in particular the "international statistical programmes, 1975-1979" (see E/CN.3/444) contain certain important provisions.

1. United Nations

163. The preparation and publication of international guidelines, technical manuals and handbooks designed for the use of developing countries will continue as in the past. Manuals on sampling, on national accounts and distribution of income, on demographic statistics etc. will be issued during the period 1975-1979. Methodologies will be designed and circulated on new fields, such as tourism and environment. Emphasis will be put by the Statistical Office on the requirements of developing countries, by publishing versions especially suited to their needs.

164. Working groups, seminars, workshops, and other technical meetings have in the past been financed by the regular budget of the United Nations. Drastic reductions of this budget have had very bad effects on this kind of technical assistance. The results have been that during the last few years, it has been almost impossible to provide technical guidance in this form. This was particularly unfortunate since experience proved in the past year the high level of efficiency of this form of technical assistance. In 1975, it is likely that UNDP will finance an interregional seminar on national accounts. As far as demographic statistics are concerned, the problem of the financial limitations is not as acute and several meetings are planned in Africa, Asia and Latin America (see below). Other projects will be proposed for 1976 and following years.

165. One of the regular functions of the Statistics Division of the ECAFE secretariat is to provide technical guidance to the countries of the region through (i) preparation, publication and promotion of international guidelines, technical manuals etc. in the various branches of statistics; and (ii) organization of working groups and seminars on various subjects. In recent years, this activity has had to be curtailed to some extent for want of funds.

166. The Conference of Asian Statisticians (E/CN.11/1127, paras. 113-131) recommended a programme of publications for the period 1974-1977 which includes preparation and publication of: (i) Guide to Basic Statistics (Third Edition) (1975); (ii) Manual on Commodity Balances (1976); (iii) Manual on Statistical Operations, in four volumes (1974-1977). The recommendations of the Conference for 1978-1979 are still awaited.

167. During the period 1970-1973 the under-mentioned working groups and seminars were held with assistance from the United Nations technical assistance programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

1970:

Working Group on Construction Statistics

Seminar on Statistics of Prices and Quanta

Sixth Working Group on National Accounts (Production Accounts)

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1971:

Working Group on Social Statistics

Working Group on 1973 Basic Industrial Inquiries

1972:

Joint Meeting of Planners and Statisticians

1973:

Working Group on Statistics of the Distribution of Income, Consumption and Accumulation

168. The Conference of Asian Statisticians (*ibid.*) recommended a programme of meetings for the period 1972-1977, but some of the meetings recommended for 1972-1973 could not be held for lack of UNDP support. In the light of this experience and in anticipation of a continuing shortage of funds, provision is made for only three rather than four meetings for 1974, leaving the option for subsequent years. This reduction is considered as highly prejudicial to the continued development of statistics in the region:

1974:

Working Group on Manpower and Labour Statistics

Working Group on Current Demographic Statistics

Seminar on Evaluation and Utilization of Population Census Data

1975:

Working Group on Statistics of Small-scale and Household Industries

Working Group on Statistics of Housing and Construction

Working Group on Statistics of Transport and Communication

169. In framing work programmes for 1976 and later years, the following topics would be considered:

Deflation of national accounts and distribution of income, consumption and wealth

Education and cultural statistics

Statistics of the distributive trade

Statistics for the evaluation of plan progress and development

National accounts (financial flows)

Health statistics

Integrated censuses and surveys

Statistics of producer and consumer prices

Statistics of social welfare

The integrated system of demographic, manpower and social statistics

Statistics of productivity

Crime statistics

Adoption of SNA by developing countries - exchange of experience

/...

170. In Africa, technical guidance is planned to include the following methodological studies and manuals:

Study on the application of the revised United Nations System of National Accounts in African countries (1974)

Preparation of a national accounts manual for use in the African region (1975)

Study on migration statistics (1975-1976)

Study on the enumeration of nomadic populations (1976)

Study on the methods and problems of African population censuses and surveys, 1964-1974 (1976)

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

1975:

Workshop on income and financial transactions of enterprises and business accounting

1976:

Workshop on the revised United Nations System of National Accounts

Training course in national accounts for English-speaking African professional national accounting personnel

Working group on transport statistics

Working group on evaluation of the 1970 World Population and Housing Census Programmes in African countries

Working group on the provision of information for the appraisal of economic and social progress in the region

1977:

Training course in national accounts for French-speaking African professional national accounting personnel

Workshop on fixed capital formation and construction statistics

Working group on recommendations for the 1980 round of population and housing censuses in Africa

1978:

Workshop on national accounting at constant prices

Seminar on industrial statistics

Working group on demographic and social statistics

1979:

Workshop on the treatment of the services sector in national accounts

Working group on migration statistics

/...

2. International Labour Organisation

172. ILO will, beginning in 1974, and lasting through 1979, provide a constant amount of resources to seminars, working groups and the preparation of manuals and other technical materials.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

173. Reports and methodological studies and technical manuals as well as other technical documents will be prepared and published for the guidance of statisticians in developing countries. These documents will also be used as training materials in training centres as well as in seminars.

174. The following documents are expected to be issued during the period 1975-1979:

- Relevant volumes on the report of the 1970 World Census of Agriculture (1975)
- Programme of the 1980 World Census of Agriculture, including the results of the regional consultations (1975)
- Methods of collecting agricultural statistics in Africa, Latin America and the Near East ^{10/} (1975)
- Methods of collecting livestock and livestock products statistics (1975)
- Manual on forest inventory data processing system (1975)
- Methods of collecting producer price statistics (1976)
- Inter-linked Computer System (ICS) manual (1976)
- Crop calendar (1977)
- World food consumption survey programme (1979)

175. Seminars, like training centres, form an integral part of the FAO technical assistance activities in statistics. These are usually organized on a regional basis. Seminars are considered a useful tool for disseminating relatively new developments and feeding back the views, experiences and requirements of countries in the work of FAO at headquarters.

176. During the period 1975-1979, regional seminars would be organized on the following:

- Conceptual and methodological aspects of agricultural censuses (1975)
- Supply/utilization accounts (1976)
- Sampling methods for agricultural censuses and surveys (1977)
- Economic accounts for agriculture (1978)
- Uses and evaluation of agricultural census results (1979)
- Food consumption surveys (1979)

^{10/} A volume for other regions will be published in 1974.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

177. The preparation of technical manuals and international guidelines is a regular feature in the work programme of the Office of Statistics of UNESCO. Several international recommendations relating to educational statistics and statistics of culture have been adopted. For several years UNESCO, in collaboration with other international bodies both within and outside the United Nations system, has been developing the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), which will be presented to an intergovernmental meeting of experts to be convened by UNESCO in December 1974 (see E/CN.3/458).

5. International Civil Aviation Organization

178. The ICAO Statistical Programme Manual will be maintained and kept up to date. This Manual provides States with technical guidelines for use in planning and conducting civil aviation statistical programmes. If possible, additional guidance material will be developed during this period to assist States' airlines and airports in actually organizing, planning and revising their own statistical programmes.

6. World Health Organization

179. During the 1970-1973 period, the fourteenth and fifteenth reports of the Expert Committee on Health Statistics were published. They deal with health indicators in health planning and evaluation of health services and with applications of modern health statistical methodology in public health field projects and research.

180. The Ninth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) is in final preparation; a number of methodological recommendations which will meet the developing countries' requirements will be included in this revision.

181. The headquarters is responsible for the publication of the yearly World Health Statistics Annual and the monthly World Health with some analysis and guidelines on data collection and presentation. Every year about 20 technical documents regarding health statistics are published in the National Committees document series. New approaches in the development of statistical services, and training in health statistics were two subjects which were given priority, and were described by various national experts as practical achievements in their respective countries.

182. The reports of technical conferences, meetings, scientific and consultation groups organized by WHO and regional offices are available to member States and national experts on request, but are usually not published. They provide guidance for WHO staff assisting in field projects, and in the strengthening of health statistical services in developing countries.

183. In 1970-1973 more than 50 meetings were held on health statistics by headquarters and regional offices. There were two Expert Committee on Health

Statistics meetings, four conferences, one symposium, three scientific groups and other meetings. About half of the meetings, mostly consultation groups, were financed by UNFPA.

184. The Second International Conference of National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics, Copenhagen, 1973, gathered 175 participants from 62 countries, 6 international organizations and 14 non-governmental international and national organizations. It provided the opportunity for discussion about the ways of co-operation between health statisticians and health administrators in designing new approaches and widening the scope and improving the quality of health information, its processing and analysis.

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

186. The main activities were aimed at assistance to countries in planning and operating national health information systems and preparation of the new revision of the International Classification of Diseases.

E. Programme formulation, support and evaluation

187. The information available suggests a relatively constant level of programme formulation, support and evaluation of technical assistance activities for the organizations contributing to this report, with the United Nations showing a slight increase from 1970 to 1974, ILO a slight decrease and FAO and UNESCO a constant amount.

188. The forecast for 1975-1979 indicates an estimated 25 per cent increase in these activities on the part of the United Nations in 1979 over 1974. ILO, FAO and UNESCO will continue to provide a constant amount of this type of technical assistance, though in the case of FAO it will be at a slightly higher level than that for 1970-1974.

1. United Nations

189. The Statistical Office will continue its support: in assessing regional and interregional requirements for technical assistance in statistics, in aiding in the recruitment and technical supervision of technical assistance experts assigned to countries, and in reviewing the implementation and evaluation of the results of technical assistance in statistics. At the present time, eight staff members are fully occupied on technical assistance activities and additional staff are providing their expertise for the backstopping of projects. It is expected that the total amount of man/months devoted to this activity will continue to increase from more than 100 man/months in 1973 to over 160 in 1979.

190. The statistics divisions of the regional economic commissions have also been engaged in the assessment of the national and regional requirements for technical assistance in statistics and evaluation of the results of technical assistance projects. Staff of the divisions visit countries of the region in the normal

course of their duties, ascertain the national requirements for technical assistance, help the countries in the formulation of projects and suggest ways and means of obtaining the necessary assistance. They also examine the reports of the technical assistance experts in the countries of their region, giving comments as appropriate. This type of work will continue during 1975-1979.

2. International Labour Organisation

191. Headquarters technical support has been provided by ILO in a constant amount of 36 man/months since 1972. This is a decline over the 1970-1971 period when 69 and 60 man/months, respectively, were devoted to these activities.

3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

192. FAO headquarters staff will continue to provide assistance regarding assessment of the national, regional and interregional requirements for technical assistance in food and agricultural statistics, recruitment and technical supervision of technical experts, and review of the implementation and evaluation of the results of technical assistance projects in food and agricultural statistics.

193. During the period 1975-1979, priority will be given to projects concerning the 1980 censuses of agriculture and the preparation of long-term programme of food and agricultural statistics, particularly the integration of agricultural censuses and surveys for current statistics.

194. The above projects are interrelated with respect to the development of food and agricultural statistics in the countries. Planning the censuses of agriculture should not only take into account the results of previous agricultural surveys but also the needs of future surveys. Focus will be given to the integration of agricultural censuses with current statistics in order to ensure more efficient use of the limited resources available for statistical purposes. This reorientation is illustrated by the Special Fund project in five central African countries, namely Gabon, Cameroon, Congo, Central African Republic and Chad. The basic aims of the project in each country are defined as follows:

- (a) Establishment of an adequately staffed office of agricultural statistics;
- (b) Establishment of a well-trained field organization (covering the whole country) for the collection of agricultural statistics;
- (c) Formulation of long-term programme of work for agricultural statistics;
- (d) Organization of machinery for collection of administrative statistics, periodic reporting of current information, carrying out of a census of agriculture and surveys on a sample basis using both inventory and measurement techniques, and analysis of data, computation of indicators etc.

195. The preparation of the censuses in all the countries was carried out in such a way that they serve as a basis for the establishment and/or improvement of other data collection activities.

4. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

196. For the entire period under review, UNESCO will provide a constant amount of 12 man-months per year for headquarters backstopping (see annexes I and II).

5. World Health Organization

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

198. Two consultation groups met in 1971-1972 to develop the concept of evaluation and planning of health statistics systems and the assessment of the impact of the information produced by these systems upon the health services of the countries concerned. As a result of the recommendations made, three multidisciplinary study missions consisting of 12 experts were sent to nine developing countries of the African and Eastern Mediterranean regions. The missions tested various ways of assessment and prepared their reports on the ways of improving the health statistical services in the countries visited.

199. The development of models with guidelines on planning, management and evaluation of health statistics information systems will be the subject of the next study mission activities in 1974 in connexion with the establishment of intercountry health statistics centres, and their assessment of the national, regional and interregional requirements for technical assistance in statistics.

200. Another source of information regarding evaluation of existing health statistics services are the quarterly and yearly reports on the implementation and evaluation of the results of technical assistance projects in statistics. These reports, together with final assignment reports, consist of detailed information on activities, their results and recommendations regarding the development of health statistics in the countries concerned. Detailed analysis of WHO assistance provided to countries was the subject of the meeting of regional advisers in health statistics in 1970. It was agreed that evaluation of the projects should be considered as an essential step in the adequate planning of WHO assistance.

Annex I

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES BY ORGANIZATION, 1970-1974

(a) United Nations

(Cost in thousands of US dollars)

Description of activities by source of funds	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<u>United Nations regular budget</u>					
(a) Headquarters back-stopping (Duration, m/months)	(96)	(96)	(96)	(100)	(110)
Cost*	152.0	155.0	160.0	175.0	192.5
(b) Regional advisers (Duration, m/months)	(173)	(186)	(101)	(56)	(60)
Cost*	363.0	417.6	260.9	155.0	174.0
(c) Seminars and fellowships Cost*	20.0	41.3	22.9	20.0	25.0
(d) Equipment Cost*	0.4	-	-	-	-
(e) Miscellaneous Cost*	1.6	0.4	98.7	50.0	25.0
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	537.0	614.3	542.5	400.0	416.5
<u>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</u>					
(a) Experts (Duration, m/months)	(844)	(895)	(739)	(754)	(700)
Cost*	1 547.9	1 833.5	1 981.9	2 200.0	2 040.0
(b) Fellowships and seminars Cost*	309.7	607.0	625.4	727.0	750.0
(c) Equipment Cost*	195.7	27.8	63.1	1 193.0	1 200.0
(d) Miscellaneous Cost*	95.5	122.7	102.6	-	50.0
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	2 148.8	2 591.0	2 773.0	4 120.0	4 040.0
<u>Trust funds and other sources</u>					
(a) Experts (Duration, m/months)	(68)	(135)	(243)	(412)	(616)
Cost*	129.1	281.4	525.0	1 200.0	1 795.0
(b) Regional advisers (Duration, m/months)	(14)	(16)	(59)	(119)	(144)
Cost*	26.6	33.4	127.5	280.0	430.0
(c) Fellowships and seminars Cost*	8.5	30.7	42.5	40.0	50.0
(d) Equipment, local costs and miscellaneous Cost*	-	80.9	323.2	2 000.0	2 400.0
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	164.2	426.4	1 018.2	3 520.0	4 675.0
GRAND TOTAL: COST*	2 850.0	3 631.7	4 353.7	8 040.0	9 131.5

* Estimated

Notes for (a) United Nations in
annexes I and II

Sources

1. Man/months, experts

- (a) For the past: systematic analysis since 1959 of all assignments of experts as described in documents ESA/STAT/Misc.1 to 20.
- (b) For the 1974-1975 period: (i) analysis of the project submission details established by the Departmental Administration and Finance Office (DAFO) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. This source provided only limited information since a number of projects for 1974 or 1975 have not yet been approved by the UNDP Governing Council; (ii) work programme of the Statistical Office.

2. Costs

- (a) For the past: (i) reports of the Secretary-General to the Governing Council of UNDP; (ii) detailed data collected from the Administrative Officer for Technical Co-operation Finance Matters and his staff;
- (b) For the 1974-1975 period: (i) see para-1 (b) (i) above; (ii) see para 1 (b) (ii) above.

Annex I (continued)

Assumptions

1. Activities financed by UNFPA

A large number of countries have already indicated their decision of undertake censuses of their population in 1974, 1975, 1976 etc... For some others, it has been estimated that they will renew around 1980, with the technical assistance of the United Nations, the census that they held in the late sixties.

Taking into account the estimated number of inhabitants of each country and the parameters described below, an estimation has been made for the costs of experts, equipment etc... for the period 1974-1979. From an analysis of past experience, it appears that:

- (a) The average cost per capita in a population census is about 20 US cents;
- (b) The duration of a census is generally three years;
- (c) The cost for experts represents 45 per cent of the total expenditure, this cost being distributed as follows: 35 per cent the first year, 45 per cent the second year, 20 per cent the third year;
- (d) The cost for equipment represents 22 per cent of the total expenditures. This cost of equipment is distributed as follows: 50 per cent the first year, 40 per cent for the second year, 10 per cent the third year;
- (e) The miscellaneous cost represents 35 per cent of the total expenditures and is distributed as follows: 40 per cent the first year, 50 per cent the second year and 10 per cent the third year.

2. Activities other than those financed by UNFPA

The bases for projection are particularly weak in this field, since the few country programmes already available do not cover the period 1974-1979, and since the impact of the changes in UNDP policies on the choices of countries when deciding on the use of their Indicative Planning Figure cannot yet be estimated. It has been assumed that the amount required for equipment will be about the same as in 1975. It has also been assumed that the decrease in man/months of experts other than those in demographic or data processing activities will continue until 1974-1975 on the basis of long-term trends. It can also be expected that in 1975 fewer operational assistance (OPAS) posts will be required because of progressive substitution of trained counter-parts to experts in traditional fields. From 1975 it is expected that the number of experts will begin to increase again, returning in 1979 to the same level as in 1971. The transfer of CESD from Paris to Africa (see para. 93 above) will cause a large increase in the need for experts in training and it can be assumed that this development of training for French-speaking countries will induce a similar request from English-speaking countries. (For this reason, the provision for fellowships has been increased by 100 per cent.)

The number of other experts has been assumed to stay at about the same level. It can be expected however that a shift will take place in the fields where expert assistance will be required. For instance, environment and energy statistics will receive more attention than in the past. In other fields, it is expected that the extensive support given until now will have achieved its objective and that countries will be able to do their work without external expertise.

Annex I (continued)
 (b) International Labour Organisation
 (Cost in thousands US dollars)

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Description of activities by source of funds	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<u>ILO regular budget</u>					
(a) Regional advisers					
(No. of positions)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)
(Duration, m/months)	(27)	(36)	(33)	(24)	(24)
Cost*	53	84	83	85	88
(b) Individual experts					
(No. of positions)	(3)	-	-	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	(24)	-	-	-	-
Cost*	50	-	-	-	-
(c) Headquarters technical support					
(No. of positions)	(6)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(4)
(Duration, m/months)	(69)	(60)	(36)	(36)	(36)
Cost*	84	75	49	49	49
(d) Training and seminars					
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	(4)
(Duration, m/months)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost*	-	-	-	-	60
Fellowships					
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	(20)
(Duration, m/months)	-	-	-	-	(120)
Cost*	-	-	-	-	74
SUB-TOTAL					
(No. of positions)	(12)	(8)	(7)	(6)	(30)
(Duration, m/months)	(120)	(96)	(69)	(60)	(180)
Cost*	187	159	132	134	271
<u>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</u>					
(a) Individual experts					
(No. of positions)	(9)	(14)	(14)	(10)	(16)
(Duration, m/months)	(83)	(101)	(128)	(74)	(160)
Cost*	201	234	306	184	397
(b) Training and fellowships					
(No. of positions)	(1)	(1)	(2)	-	(2)
(Duration, m/months)	(6)	(6)	(11)	-	(12)
Cost*	3	4	5	-	6
(c) Equipment					
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost*	-	-	-	7	-
SUB-TOTAL					
(No. of positions)	(10)	(15)	(16)	(10)	(18)
(Duration, m/months)	(89)	(107)	(135)	(74)	(172)
Cost*	204	238	311	191	403
<u>Trust funds and other sources</u>					
(a) Individual (associate) experts					
(No. of positions)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	-
(Duration, m/months)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(4)	-
Cost*	16	19	26	8	-
(b) Training and fellowships					
(No. of positions)	-	(1)	(1)	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	-	(6)	(3)	-	-
Cost*	-	1	1	-	-
(c) Labour force sample survey					
Finance by UNFPA					
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	(1)
(Duration, m/months)	-	-	-	-	(9)
Cost*	-	-	-	-	(22)
SUB-TOTAL:					
(No. of positions)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(1)
(Duration, m/months)	(12)	(18)	(15)	(4)	(9)
Cost*	16	20	27	8	22
GRAND TOTAL					
(No. of positions)	(24)	(26)	(25)	(17)	(49)
(Duration, m/months)	(221)	(221)	(219)	(138)	(361)
Cost*	407	417	470	333	696

* Estimated

The data for 1970 to 1973 are based on available financial data while those for 1974 have been estimated on the basis of:

(1) The number of projects which may be in operation in 1974 either as a continuation of projects started before 1974 or as new projects which will most likely be implemented in 1974;

(ii) Proposals made for 1974 regarding the use of funds made available under the 1974-1975 ILO programme and budget.

The estimated cost for the services of regional advisers includes the cost of a substantial amount of ad hoc training courses or seminars which are conducted at the specific request of Governments. It has not been possible to give breakdowns of this item into its main components viz: "short-term direct assistance" and "training".

For 1974, the Regular Budget provides funds for technical assistance projects in labour statistics. Proposals have been made to use these funds for the conduct of regional seminars as well as for the award of fellowships to statisticians for specialized training in labour statistics. Estimates of the probable costs of these proposals are given under "training".

For the years 1970-1973, funds from "trust funds and other sources" have financed the services of associate experts and a few fellowships. In 1974, it is expected that UNEFA will finance the cost of a 2-year project for the conduct of a labour force sample survey in Malawi. The corresponding estimates for the 1974 part of this item appear above.

Description of activities	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Advisory services					
(a) Experts					
(i) Statisticians					
(Number)	(42)	(52)	(63)	(51)	(51)
(Duration, m/months)	(459)	(462)	(528)	(500)	(500)
(ii) Data processing					
(Number)	(1)	-	(2)	(3)	(3)
(Duration, m/months)	(6)	-	(9)	(28)	(28)
Cost	750	900	1 350	1 325	1 325
(b) Advisers					
(i) Regional statistical advisers					
(Number)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(3)	(2)
(Duration, m/months)	(72)	(57)	(70)	(28)	(24)
Cost	152	135	174	70	60
(ii) Regional statistician (Regular programme)					
(Number)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
(Duration, m/months)	(60)	(60)	(60)	(48)	(60)
Cost	130	138	130	120	150
	SUB-TOTAL				
	(Number)	(63)	(76)	(62)	(61)
	(Duration, m/months)	(597)	(579)	(605)	(613)
	Cost	1 022	1 173	1 515	1 535
Training					
(a) International statistical training centres (including those sponsored by statistical institutes)					
Cost	115	23	63	113	54
(b) Fellowships for training and observation					
(Fellowships)	(16)	(15)	(30)	(30)	(30)
Cost	96	92	143	143	150
	SUB-TOTAL: COST				
	211	115	206	256	204
Provision of Equipment					
	SUB-TOTAL: COST				
	21	245	110	260	150
Technical guidance					
(a) Documents					
(Manuals and others)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(4)
Cost	15	20	10	15	45
(b) Meetings (statistical advisory committee of experts, regional commissions and others)					
Cost	15	15	15	15	15
	SUB-TOTAL: COST				
	30	35	25	30	60
Programme formulation, support and evaluation					
	SUB-TOTAL: COST				
	113	113	113	113	113
	GRAND TOTAL: COST				
	1 407	1 681	2 128	2 174	2 062

(d) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

(Cost in thousands of US dollars)

Description of activities by source of funds	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<u>UNESCO regular budget</u>					
(a) Headquarters backstopping					
(Duration, m/months)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Cost*	21	21	21	21	21
(b) Regional advisers					
(Duration, m/months)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Cost*	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Training					
Cost*	13	14	14	14	14
(d) Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Miscellaneous (consultants)					
Cost*	-	-	-	14	14
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	<u>34</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>49</u>
<u>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</u>					
(a) Regional advisers					
(Duration, m/months)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Cost*	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Experts					
1) Teaching of statistics					
(Duration, m/months)	(24)	(26)	(65)	(66)	(47)
Cost*	48	52	162	165	118
11) Improvement of national					
statistical services					
(Duration, m/months)	(83)	(117)	(121)	(74)	(102)
Cost*	166	234	303	185	255
(c) Training (Fellowships, seminars)					
Cost*	39	18	39	26	76
(d) Equipment					
Cost*	10	14	15	15	70
(e) Miscellaneous					
Cost*	10	10	10	15	20
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	<u>273</u>	<u>328</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>539</u>
<u>Trust funds and other sources</u>					
(a) Experts (e.g. in connexion with					
UNESCO/IBRD projects)					
(Duration, m/months)	(=)	(-)	(8)	(20)	(40)
Cost*	-	-	20	50	100
(b) Associate experts, United Nations Volunteers					
(Duration, m/months)	(12)	(9)	(6)	(14)	(44)
Cost*	24	18	12	28	(54)
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	<u>24</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>154</u>
GRAND TOTAL: COST*	<u><u>331</u></u>	<u><u>381</u></u>	<u><u>596</u></u>	<u><u>533</u></u>	<u><u>742</u></u>

* Estimated

Annex I (continued)
 (e) World Health Organization
 (Cost in thousands of US dollars)

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(a) Source of funds	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
WHO regular budget					
(No. of posts)	(31)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(41)
Cost*	696.1	625.5	731.0	785.1	969.1
Other sources					
(No. of posts)	(28)	(28)	(29)	(29)	(22)
Cost*	869.7	819.2	1 390.4	1 737.1	1 465.2
Voluntary Fund for Health Promotion					
Cost*	-	79.9	-	40.0	30.0
GRAND TOTAL*					
(No. of posts)	(59)	(62)	(64)	(65)	(63)
Cost*	1 525.8	1 524.6	2 121.4	2 562.2	2 464.3

(b) Description of regional and interregional project activities	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
(a) Project staff	NA ^{a/}	NA	NA	NA	1 069.7
Cost*	NA	NA	NA	NA	96.1
(b) Training	NA	NA	NA	NA	96.1
Cost*	NA	NA	NA	NA	96.1
(c) Fellowships					
(Number)	(107)	(127)	(112)	NA	NA
Cost*	NA	NA	NA	NA	246.3
(d) Consultation and temporary advisers	NA	NA	NA	NA	410.4
Cost*	NA	NA	NA	NA	410.4
(e) Assistance to institutes	NA	NA	NA	NA	373.2
Cost*	NA	NA	NA	NA	373.2
(f) Supply	NA	NA	NA	NA	182.9
Cost*	NA	NA	NA	NA	182.9
(g) Other	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.7
Cost*	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.7
GRAND TOTAL: COST, all project activities					
	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 442.3

(c) Meetings in health statistics	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
TOTAL number of meetings					
			54		NA

* Estimated.

a/ Not available.

Annex I (continued)
 (f) Inter-American Statistical Institute
 (Cost in thousands of US dollars)

Resources Allocated by Activity	Biennium 1970-1972	Biennium 1972-1974
<u>Training</u>		
(Number of fellowships)		(129 per year)
Inter-American Programme of Basic Statistics, cost*	114.7	82.7
Programme of the Census of America, cost*	-	74.4
Inter-American Statistical Training Center, cost*	938.3	1 090.8
Computer data processing, cost*	28.6	-
TOTAL:	<u>1 081.6</u>	<u>1 247.9</u>
<u>Technical assistance</u>		
Inter-American Programme of Basic Statistics, cost*	83.1	86.0
Programme of the Census of America, cost*	134.1	61.3
TOTAL:	<u>217.2</u>	<u>147.3</u>
<u>Technical supervision</u>		
Inter-American Programme of Basic Statistics, cost*	108.3	105.6
<u>Missions</u>		
(Duration, m/months; 1 July 1970 - 30 June 1974)		130
GRAND TOTAL: COST*, all activities	<u>1 407.1</u>	<u>1 500.8</u>

* Estimated

Annex II
EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES BY ORGANIZATION, 1975-1979

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(a) United Nations^{a/}

(Cost in thousands of US dollars)

Description of activities by source of funds	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>United Nations regular budget</u>					
(a) Headquarters back-stopping (Duration, m/months)	(120)	(130)	(140)	(150)	(160)
Cost*	210.0	227.5	245.0	262.5	280.0
(b) Regional advisers (Duration, m/months)	(72)	(80)	(100)	(120)	(144)
Cost*	210.0	230.0	290.0	350.0	430.0
(c) Seminars and fellowships Cost*	50.0	55.0	70.0	75.0	75.0
(d) Equipment Cost*	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Miscellaneous Cost*	25.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	<u>495.0</u>	<u>537.5</u>	<u>635.0</u>	<u>717.5</u>	<u>815.0</u>
<u>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</u>					
(a) Experts (Duration, m/months)	(712)	(750)	(800)	(850)	(900)
Cost*	2 075.0	2 175.0	2 325.0	2 475.0	2 600.0
(b) Fellowships and seminars Cost*	800.0	975.0	1 075.0	1 400.0	1 450.0
(c) Equipment Cost*	1 000.0	1 050.0	1 100.0	1 100.0	1 200.0
(d) Miscellaneous Cost*	50.0	70.0	80.0	100.0	120.0
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	<u>3 925.0</u>	<u>4 270.0</u>	<u>4 580.0</u>	<u>5 075.0</u>	<u>5 370.0</u>
<u>Trust funds and other sources</u>					
(a) Experts (Duration, m/months)	(681)	(716)	(806)	(816)	(836)
Cost*	1 980.0	2 080.0	2 350.0	2 370.0	2 440.0
(b) Regional advisers (Duration, m/months)	(144)	(144)	(144)	(144)	(144)
Cost*	430.0	430.0	430.0	430.0	430.0
(c) Fellowships and seminars Cost*	60.0	60.0	70.0	70.0	70.0
(d) Equipment, local costs and miscellaneous Cost*	3 500.0	3 500.0	3 700.0	3 800.0	3 870.0
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	<u>5 970.0</u>	<u>6 070.0</u>	<u>6 550.0</u>	<u>6 670.0</u>	<u>6 810.0</u>
GRAND TOTAL: COST*	<u>10 390.0</u>	<u>10 877.5</u>	<u>11 765.0</u>	<u>12 462.5</u>	<u>12 995.0</u>

* Estimated

a/ For notes to this table, see annex I, part (a).

Annex II (continued)
 (b) Economic Commission for Africa
 (Cost in thousands of dollars)

Description of activity	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Advisory services					
(a) National accounts and economic surveys					
(1) Regional advisers					
(Number) 2/	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(Duration, m/months)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)
Cost*	60	60	60	60	60
(ii) Travel					
Cost*	10	10	10	10	10
Cost*, national accounts and economic surveys	70	70	70	70	70
(b) African Census Programme					
(1) Project Officer					
(Duration, m/months)	(12)	(12)	(12)	-	-
(ii) Regional Advisers					
(Duration, m/months)	(84)	(84)	(60)	-	-
(iii) Cost, experts	240.0	240.0	180.0	-	-
(iv) Cost, administrative support personnel	29.0	29.0	24.0	-	-
(v) Travel					
Cost*	55.0	50.0	40.0	-	-
(vi) Secretariat infrastructure					
Cost*	12.5	12.0	10.0	-	-
(vii) Workshops					
Cost*	215.0	215.0	215.0	-	-
(viii) Consultative meetings					
Cost*	6.0	6.0	6.0	-	-
Cost*, African Census Programme	557.5	552.0	475.0	-	-
(c) Household surveys programme					
(1) Headquarters statisticians					
(Duration, m/months)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
(ii) Regional advisers					
(Duration, m/months)	(108)	(102)	(96)	(96)	(48)
(iii) Cost, experts	300.0	288.2	270.0	270.0	135.0
(iv) Cost*, administrative support personnel	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	17.0
(v) Travel					
Cost*	15.0	-	15.0	-	-
(vi) Equipment					
Cost*	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
(vii) Reporting costs					
Cost*	-	-	-	-	5.0
(viii) Miscellaneous					
Cost*	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Cost*, Household Surveys Programme	352.0	325.2	322.0	307.0	160.0
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	979.5	947.2	867.0	777.0	230.0
Technical guidance					
(No. of seminars and working groups)	(1)	(5)	(3)	(3)	(2)
Cost*	30	130	90	90	60

* Estimated

a/ Estimated on the basis of current resources. Actual requirements for advisory services are considerably higher.

b/ Estimated at \$US 30,000 per seminar or working group as follows:

	US dollars
Participants travel and per diem	20,000
United Nations Headquarter staff travel and per diem	2,000
Interpreters' salary, travel and per diem	7,000
Miscellaneous (including local transport)	1,000

Description of activities by source of funds	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>ILO regular budget</u>					
(a) Regional advisers					
(No. of positions)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)
(Duration, m/months)	(36)	(36)	(48)	(48)	(48)
Cost*	110	110	140	140	140
(b) Individual experts					
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost*	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Headquarters technical support					
(No. of positions)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
(Duration, m/months)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)	(36)
Cost*	49	49	49	49	49
(d) Training (seminars, fellowships) Working groups and preparation of manuals					
Cost*	80	80	80	80	80
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	239	239	269	269	269
<u>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</u>					
(a) Individual experts					
(No. of positions)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)	(14)
(Duration, m/months)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)	(140)
Cost*	350	350	350	350	350
(b) Training - Fellowships					
(No. of positions)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(Duration, m/months)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Cost*	6	6	6	6	6
(c) Equipment					
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost*	-	-	-	-	-
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	356	356	356	356	356
<u>Trust funds and other sources</u>					
(a) Associate experts					
(No. of positions)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(Duration, m/months)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)	(24)
Cost*	54	54	54	54	54
(b) Training - Fellowships					
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost*	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Labour force sample survey					
(i) UNFEA					
(a) Experts					
(No. of positions)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	(12)	(3)	-	-	-
Cost*	32	8	-	-	-
(b) Field and other costs					
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost*	85	15	-	-	-
(ii) SIDA ^{a/}					
(a) Experts					
(No. of positions)	(2)	(2)	(3)	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	(24)	(24)	(24)	-	-
Cost*	46	46	62	-	-
(b) Field and other costs					
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost*	20	100	-	-	-
(c) Fellowships					
(No. of positions)	-	(1)	-	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	-	(6)	-	-	-
Cost*	-	4	-	-	-
(d) Equipment					
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost*	75	-	-	-	-
(d) Other projects					
(No. of positions)	-	-	-	-	-
(Duration, m/months)	-	-	-	-	-
Cost*	-	-	59	121	121
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	312	227	175	175	175
GRAND TOTAL: COST*	907	822	800	800	800

* Estimated

a/ Swedish International Development Authority.

These forecasts are based on the following assumptions:

- (i) In view of the ILO policy for decentralization, there would be as from 1975 one regional statistician in Asia and two in Africa and, as from 1977, another one would be recruited for Latin America. In addition, Headquarters technical support to technical co-operation programmes and projects would continue on the basis of its present resources which have been kept constant for the period 1975 to 1979;
- (ii) UNDP-finance projects implemented with delay in 1974 will be carried over to 1975 and 1976 but, on the whole, the number of new projects will remain virtually constant at the 1970-1973 average level;
- (iii) In view of recent offers made by SIDA of associate experts, there would be, on the average, two experts in the field during the period;
- (iv) UNFPA approval of the request made by the Government of Malawi to finance the cost of a labour force sample survey, and SIDA approval of the financing of a similar survey in Kenya. Further resources would be available from these or similar sources in 1977, 1978 and 1979.

Description of activities	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>Advisory services</u>					
(a) Experts					
(i) Statistician (Number)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)
(ii) Data processing (Number)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)
Cost, experts a/	1 820	1 855	1 890	1 960	1 995
(b) Advisers					
(i) Regional statistical advisers (Number)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)
(ii) Interregional statistical advisers (Number)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(iii) Regional statisticians (Number)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Cost, advisers b/	280	350	385	385	385
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	2 100	2 205	2 275	2 345	2 380
<u>Training</u>					
(a) Statistical training centres					
(i) National demonstration centres primary level (Number)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cost c/	10	10	10	10	10
(ii) Regional training centres for intermediate and higher levels (Number)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cost d/	35	35	35	35	35
Cost*, statistical training centres	45	45	45	45	45
(b) Fellowships for training and observation					
(i) Recognized universities or institutes abroad (Number)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(23)
(ii) FAO headquarters (Number)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Cost e/	130	136.5	145	149.5	162.5
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	175	181.5	188	194.5	207.5
<u>Provision for equipment</u>					
SUB-TOTAL: COST f/	150	150	150	130	150
<u>Technical guidance</u>					
(a) Documents Cost	20	20	20	20	20
(b) Meetings					
(i) Statistical Advisory Committee of Experts (Number)	(1)	-	(1)	-	(1)
(ii) Regional statutory bodies (Number)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Cost h/	15	30	-	30	-
(iii) Seminars (Number)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)
Cost i/	15	15	15	15	30
Cost*, meetings	50	45	15	45	30
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	50	65	35	65	50
<u>Programme formulation, support and evaluation</u>					
(a) Professionals (Number)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
(b) General service (Number)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Cost j/	150	150	150	150	150
GRAND TOTAL: COST*	2 625	2 751.5	2 798	2 904.5	2 937.5

* Estimated
 a/ Estimated at \$US 55,000 per annum per expert.
 b/ Estimated at \$US 55,000 per annum per adviser.
 c/ Estimated at \$US 5,000 per national demonstration centre for participants from neighbouring countries.
 d/ Estimated at \$US 35,000 per regional training centre.
 e/ Estimated at \$US 6,500 per fellowship.
 f/ Projection of 1970-1974 average at constant price.
 g/ Estimated at \$US 20,000 per annum.
 h/ Estimated at \$US 30,000 per biennium.
 i/ Estimated at \$US 15,000 per seminar.
 j/ Estimated at \$US 150,000 per annum.

Annex II (continued)
 (e) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
 (Cost in thousands of US dollars)

Description of activities by source of funds	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<u>UNESCO regular budget</u>					
(a) Headquarters backstopping (Duration, m/months)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Cost*	30	30	30	30	30
(b) Regional advisers (Duration, m/months)	(12)	(12)	(24)	(24)	(24)
Cost*	40	40	80	80	80
(c) Training Cost*	16	16	18	18	20
(d) Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
(e) Miscellaneous (consultants) Cost*	14	14	14	14	14
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>142</u>	<u>144</u>
<u>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</u>					
(a) Regional advisers (Duration, m/months)	(12)	(12)	(24)	(24)	(24)
Cost*	40	40	80	80	80
(b) Experts (i) Teaching of statistics (Duration, m/months)	(60)	(60)	(60)	(60)	(60)
Cost*	150	150	150	150	150
(ii) Improvement of national statistics services (Duration, m/months)	(120)	(120)	(150)	(150)	(170)
Cost*	300	300	375	375	425
(c) Training (fellowships, seminars) Cost*	25	50	25	50	50
(d) Equipment Cost*	25	20	20	20	20
(e) Miscellaneous Cost*	20	20	20	20	20
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	<u>560</u>	<u>580</u>	<u>670</u>	<u>695</u>	<u>745</u>
<u>Trust funds and other sources</u>					
(a) Experts (e.g. in connexion with UNESCO/IBRD projects) (Duration, m/months)	(50)	(50)	(60)	(60)	(60)
Cost*	125	125	150	150	150
(b) Associate experts, United Nations Volunteers (Duration, m/months)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)	(40)
Cost*	50	50	50	50	50
SUB-TOTAL: COST*	<u>175</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>
GRAND TOTAL: COST*	<u><u>835</u></u>	<u><u>855</u></u>	<u><u>1 012</u></u>	<u><u>1 027</u></u>	<u><u>1 089</u></u>

* Estimated

Annex III

UNITED NATIONS EXPERTS BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY, 1950-1973 (max/months)

Years (1)	Total (2)	Demographic statistics (3)	Data processing (4)	Sub-total (3) + (4) = (5)	General statistics and organization of statistical offices ^{a/} (6)	Training (7)	National accounts (8)	Other: sampling, industrial, trade etc. (9)	Sub-total (6) + (7) + (8) + (9) = (10)
1950	65	24	-	24	39	-	2	-	41
1951	91	24	-	24	58	-	9	-	67
1952	146	36	-	36	91	-	7	12	110
1953	245	60	-	60	137	-	24	24	185
1954	194	38	6	44	91	14	38	7	150
1955	161	53	12	65	58	14	17	7	96
1956	226	38	24	62	108	34	15	7	164
1957	192	14	-	14	122	34	10	12	178
1958	235	22	-	22	127	72	7	7	213
1959	210	29	2	31	94	51	50	14	209
1960	266	57	-	57	94	53	50	17	209
1961	341	74	5	79	161	53	31	17	262
1962	535	55	22	77	242	113	62	41	438
1963	734	74	53	127	293	151	86	77	607
1964	840	70	50	120	353	168	86	113	720
1965	864	62	58	120	338	154	132	120	744
1966	965	125	58	183	343	163	158	118	782
1967	1 015	130	86	216	312	223	144	120	799
1968	984	70	82	152	365	245	134	89	834
1969	912	72	65	137	316	235	122	82	775
1970	914	69	41	110	288	307	120	89	804
1971	1 030	113	62	175	247	327	130	91	855
1972	982	137	67	204	247	298	154	79	778
1973	1 166	278	105	383	194	237	144	208	783

^{a/} Experts in the field of general statistics are often those under the OPMS (operational assistance) scheme. They are considered civil servants of the recipient country, where they generally occupy the post of chief statistician and have direct authority and responsibility for the local staff. They 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.