

**TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
AND THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS:
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA
AND THE PACIFIC**

Prepared by

Enrique Ferrer-Vieyra

Joint Inspection Unit



**Geneva
1987**

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME AND THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS: ECONOMIC AND
SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Prepared by
Enrique Ferrer-Vieyra

Contents

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION.....	1 - 3	1
II. CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNDP AND ESCAP.....	4 - 36	2
A. Instruments governing the relationship.....	4 - 6	2
B. Co-ordination and co-operation at the pre- programming and programming cycles.....	7 - 30	2
C. Project implementation.....	31 - 36	11
III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	37	12

ANNEXES:

- I. UNDP regional projects for direct implementation by ESCAP during the Fourth Programming Cycle, 1987-1991.
- II. Project proposals submitted by ESCAP to UNDP in the context of the Fourth Cycle Inter-Country Programme and Special Programme Resources.
- III. UNDP regional projects implemented by ESCAP during the period 1982-1988 as of January 1987.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Joint Inspection Unit included in its work programme for 1986 a report on co-operation between UNDP and the Regional Economic Commissions. The primary purpose of this work is to study co-operation and collaboration in inter-country programming and also the manner in which the various resolutions, particularly General Assembly Resolution 32/197, have enabled the Regional Commissions to act as executing agencies for projects at the regional level. JIU's Report on the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (JIU/REP/85/1) did not deal with this aspect of the Commission's operations.

2. A first report covering UNDP/ECA co-operation prepared by Inspector Kabongo has been published in 1986 (JIU/REP/86/10). Inspector Ferrer-Vieyra has prepared, in collaboration with Inspector Williams, a second report which covers UNDP/ECLAC co-operation and which was published in 1987 (JIU/REP/87/1). The present report is, therefore, the third on the subject. The Joint Inspection Unit will deal with UNDP/ESCWA co-operation in one of the chapters of a study currently underway entitled ESCWA: A Review and Evaluation.

3. The Inspector contacted, in the preparation of this report, the ESCAP officials responsible for programming and execution of regional projects, as well as UNDP officials in New York entrusted with these responsibilities. The Inspector wishes to express his gratitude to the officials of both these organizations who helped him by providing information, and for the fruitful consultation they had together.

II. CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNDP AND ESCAP

A. Instruments governing the relationship

4. In preparing the two previously issued reports on the subject, as well as this one, the Joint Inspection Unit took into consideration the instruments governing co-ordination and co-operation relations between United Nations organs and particularly the UNDP relationship with the regional economic commissions. Those instruments are, fundamentally, resolutions 2687(XXV), 32/197, 33/202 and 34/206.

5. It is important to point out that those resolutions enabled the regional economic commissions to function as executing agencies of regional and interregional projects; provided for the regional economic commissions to co-operate in formulating development plans when their Member States so request; and also indicated the need for the Commissions to take necessary measures to adapt their structures for better regional and interregional co-operation, particularly to assume the responsibility of co-operation and co-ordination at the regional level.

6. There is no doubt that one of the most important tasks entrusted to the regional economic commissions is the active participation in the formulation of regional development projects in addition to the normal function of executing agencies.

B. Co-ordination and co-operation for the preprogramming and programming cycles

7. Briefly, the study of UNDP/ESCAP co-operation deals with the two main subjects: inter-country programming and project identification and formulation at the regional level; and management and execution of regional projects.

The Third Programming Cycle

8. The Inspector believes that it may be useful to refer, first, to UNDP/ESCAP co-operation during the programming of resources for the Third Cycle, from which experience could be obtained. Taking into consideration various resolutions of ECOSOC on programme planning, the UNDP Administrator produced document DP/435 dated 13 March 1980 which included a review of previous practice and recommended, inter alia, the following:

"(e) In order to ensure the collective involvement of Governments in the final determination of priorities among the various inputs specified above, the Administrator will convene, in collaboration with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, a special meeting of the Governments in each of the areas covered by the regional programmes to discuss and review the draft programme prepared by the Administrator referred to in (d) above. Each Government will decide on its appropriate representation, the only requirement being that the representatives should be fully briefed and empowered to speak on behalf of the Government regarding the regional UNDP programme ..."

9. For the Third Cycle for Asia and the Pacific, work had been based on a document prepared at the Intergovernmental meeting of Development Assistance Co-ordinators in Asia and the Pacific, MAC I, held in New Delhi in February 1981. The Governing Council approved the programme using the basic proposals of the above-mentioned document. A second meeting was convened in Bangkok, MAC II, in 1984 for the mid-term review of the programme.^{1/}

10. In conformity with resolution 32/197 of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific adopted measures in March 1981 for "expanding and strengthening the functions of the Commissions in the context of the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" (resolution 219(XXXVII)). In the said resolution, the Secretary-General was requested, inter alia, to continue to "associate the Commissions at the intergovernmental level with the set of priorities and preparation of proposals for the inter-country programmes of the United Nations Development Programme in the region." The Inspector believes paragraph 19 of the Annex to Resolution 32/197 which refers to the co-ordinating role of the UNDP in respect of technical co-operation activities is to be read in harmony with paragraph 20 which states that the regional economic commissions should exercise team leadership and responsibility for co-ordination and co-operation at the regional level.

11. A document of the above-mentioned meeting, MAC I, was prepared by the Secretariat of ESCAP on development priorities and policy needs of the ESCAP region (E/AC.54/L.105) in which special emphasis was put on rural development, energy, external capital flows and regional co-operation. In another document regarding institutional matters, study was made of the expanded functions of the regional economic commissions and the implications for the terms of reference of ESCAP (E/ESCAP/214).

^{1/} Report of the Meeting of Development Assistance Co-ordinators for the Mid-Term Assessment of the Intercountry Programme for Asia and the Pacific, UNDP, Bangkok, May 1984.

12. In the statement of the Executive Secretary of ESCAP at the Inter-governmental meeting, MAC I, the Executive Secretary expressed "the appreciation of ESCAP for the manner in which UNDP has gone about producing this impressive draft Inter-country Programme. In developing it, they have been meticulous in consulting fully with the various institutions of the United Nations system, other concerned organizations and, in particular, with member Governments to ensure that, in the final analysis, it is an expression of their concern about the priority areas in development in the early part of the 1980's." It was stated also that ESCAP "had been a full partner of UNDP in the year-long ICP exercise."

13. Regional programming should be a joint task of the UNDP and the regional economic commissions. It is not superfluous to indicate here that resolution 34/206, operative paragraph 5, requests "the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to prepare, in co-operation with the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Commissions proposals for enhancing the collective involvement of the countries of each region in the identification and initiation of regional projects and activities as well as in the determination of priorities for inter-country programmes." During the Third Cycle programming missions were sent to the various sub-regions for purposes of identifying common needs of the various countries and ESCAP participated actively in both the programming missions and the subsequent elaboration and drafting of the ICP. UNDP held the initial and final responsibility with the participation of the regional commission concerned. Thus the Inspector believes that co-operation between UNDP and ESCAP in the preprogramming and programming arrangements for the Third Cycle has been good.

The Fourth Programming Cycle

14. The consultative process followed by UNDP in the preparation of the Fourth Programming Cycle (1987-1991) was the following, according to UNDP information.

28 March 1985:

Letter and three-part questionnaire soliciting views on the implementation of the Third Cycle and inviting suggestions for the Fourth Cycle were sent, inter alia, to the specialized agencies, UNDP Resident Representatives and ESCAP. Consultations were held regarding this letter with ESCAP at the end of March.

May-June 1985:

Comments were received by ESCAP and 21 specialized agencies on requirements within the region over the next five-year period.

October 1985:

A 20-page policy document reflecting views expressed by specialized agencies, Governments, resident representatives, etc. were sent to those organs requesting any further observations they wished to make to UNDP.

On October 22, a Preliminary List of Regional Project Proposals - a 110-page document describing 159 project proposals for the Fourth Cycle was also sent to all participants in the exercise. "The Government Aid Co-ordinators and Resident Representatives were asked to rank the proposals based upon the development priorities of the respective countries."

October-November 1985:

Consultations were held in Bangkok by the Regional Bureau and ESCAP on programming methodology for the new programme contained in the Regional Director's Note plus specific project proposals.

December 1985-March 1986:

Comments on UNDP policy paper (Regional Director's Note) were received from ESCAP and 21 specialized agencies. ESCAP endorsed the rationale and philosophy and offered full support to the thrust of the programme.

February 17-18, 1986:

Intergovernmental meeting held in Suva, Fiji, to discuss Pacific component of the new programme. Representatives of 15 countries, ESCAP, nine specialized agencies, six sub-regional organizations and eight bilateral donors were present.

July-August 1986:

Inter-country Programme document distributed to governments, agencies, bilateral donors, ESCAP, etc.

October 1986:

Meeting of Asia and Pacific Government Aid Co-ordinators, ESCAP, specialized agencies, bilateral donors, etc. was held in Bangkok for final review of the Fourth Cycle ICP (MAC III).

15. The methodological model on regional programming used by UNDP in the preparation of the Fourth Programming Cycle (1987-1991) for Asia and the Pacific appears to be a model more elaborate than the one used for the Third Cycle. Nevertheless, as far as the association of ESCAP in this process is concerned, it seems to the Inspector to have not been as extensive as ESCAP's collaboration during the Third Cycle even allowing for the fact, as informed by UNDP, that seven evaluation and needs assessment missions were fielded jointly by ESCAP and UNDP in the preparation of the Fourth Programming Cycle.

16. Several occurrences combine to give the Inspector this impression. In the first place, The Draft Fourth Inter-Country Programme for Asia and the Pacific 1987-1991 (UNDP document dated July 1986) makes no mention of any specific collaborative effort with ESCAP. Secondly, the following paragraphs from page 13 of the cited document appear to lose sight of the special role conferred on the regional economic commissions with respect to regional programming:

"Traditionally, UNDP has relied on the UN Specialized Agencies to identify regional and sub-regional needs - and with good reason. These agencies are the repositories of knowledge and expertise in their respective fields of competence. Moreover, they have accumulated considerable regional experience in planning and implementing inter-country projects financed by UNDP.

While the agencies will continue to play a major role in identifying needs, it has been clear for some years that a greater effort is required to enhance this function by those who deal with development problems on a day-by-day basis at the country level, namely, the Government Development Assistance Co-ordinators and the UNDP Resident Representatives."

Thirdly, this oversight continues to exist in document DP/RAP/1 which submits the regional programme to the UNDP Governing Council. Where, as in paragraph 26 of the document, ESCAP is mentioned, it is treated as one of many, its unique role being overlooked.

"The same basic approach of soliciting suggestions and reactions from Government aid co-ordinators, resident representatives, ESCAP, specialized agencies and regional institutions employed in the identification of technical assistance priorities and projects was used in assessing the previous inter-country programme."

Fourthly, ESCAP itself makes no special mention in its Annual Reports of its role in the formulation of the Inter-Country Programme.

17. It is clear to the Inspector that ESCAP has indeed been consulted during the process of formulating the Fourth Cycle Programme but he must conclude that the type of collaboration which existed during the Third Cycle, as implied in paragraphs 8 to 13 above, did not manifest itself during the Fourth Cycle. Thus the question remains: Is consultation enough?

18. Leaving aside the issue of ESCAP's involvement, the Inspector fully agrees with the formulation process described in the Draft Fourth Inter-Country Programme for Asia and the Pacific.

19. Inter-country programming must be conducted along the same general lines as country programmes in the sense of placing the beneficiary governments, in the words of the 1970 UNDP Governing Council consensus, "at the front and centre" of the process of priority determination. In consequence, the Inspector considers the Meetings of Development Assistance Co-ordinators (MAC) a very useful device. Furthermore, the Inspector believes the participation in MAC of the UNDP resident representatives is very important as a means of helping them, as development planners, become familiar with regional development programmes and the overall interests and problems of the region. Government representatives at MAC should have a clear inter-country planning perspective.

20. A brief look at the Programme for the Fourth Cycle shows there is no complete turnover of projects with each new cycle: "Tracing the antecedents of the programme is something akin to doing an archaeological excavation" says the Draft Fourth Inter-Country Programme document.

21. In the Fourth Cycle there are 87 projects carried over from previous cycles: 26 projects were started in the Second Cycle and 61 in the Third Cycle. The carry-over of ESCAP executed projects is high: 16 projects:

22. The total resources taken into account for Fourth Cycle programming is US\$213.4 million. On-going projects will cover US\$86.6 million and new projects US\$83.5 million, with programmed and unprogrammed reserves of US\$43.3 million. ESCAP will be executing agency for over US\$38 million, of which amount US\$25.5 million will be for 16 on-going projects and US\$12.9 million for 14 new projects (see Annex I).

23. An ESCAP document of January 1981 (E/ESCAP/214) quoted earlier in this Report on the expanded functions of the regional commissions and its implications for the terms of reference of ESCAP, says in paragraph 6, iii:

"while the Commission's scale and capacities have grown markedly since its inception, it has to be recognized that the activities of other United Nations and non-United Nations agencies and bodies in the region have also increased vastly. On the one hand this parallel evolution of other agencies raises important questions of potential duplication of roles and responsibilities and might be thought to have detracted from what was earlier conceived as the relatively unique position of the Commission in the region. The duplication issue is certainly a very real one, particularly as the work programme increases in breadth. For example, the ESCAP secretariat's valuable functions in earlier years of collecting and analysing data and carrying out research are being increasingly paralleled. On the other hand, the general growth of the assistance programmes of other agencies tends to underline the potential importance as well as the uniqueness of the Commission's role, first, in co-ordinating interagency programmes, second, in carrying out programmes on the basis of its own resources of a multidisciplinary nature and, third, in acting as a comprehensive forum for high-level policy-making and consultation at the regional level. (It should be noted here that the Asian and Pacific region as a whole has no equivalent to the Organization of African Unity in the African region or the Organization of American States in the North and South American region)."

Regional and country programme linkages

24. The Assistant Administrator and Regional Director of the UNDP regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific has said that there exists a strong basis for inter-country projects which both complement and supplement country efforts. The multi-country approach could be very useful when (1) some development needs, by their very nature, transcend national boundaries; (2) where there are needs which several countries share in common and (3) where there are many multi-country activities which

"complement and bolster efforts carried out through national projects" (Introduction to the Draft Fourth Inter-Country Programme for Asia and the Pacific, 1987-1991).

25. Conversely, as recognized during MAC I, UNDP policy documents understandably emphasize the desirability of paying attention to and reflecting regional priorities of the United Nations system in the formulation of national country programmes. This two-way relationship is beginning to take firm root and should be nurtured.

26. As to ESCAP's involvement in country programmes, a JIU report on the decentralization of United Nations economic, social and related activities and the strengthening of the regional economic commissions (JIU/REP/74/5) said that as far back as 1961 the Secretary-General had promised that steps "along similar lines" to those taken to enhance the Commissions' role in the planning and implementation of regional projects, would be taken regarding country projects (A/4794). Progress in that respect is still exceedingly slow, said the Report.

27. The Inspector who authored the above-mentioned Report was of the opinion that active participation of the Commissions should be sought by UNDP in the programming of all important multi-disciplinary country projects, as well as in country projects requiring an integrated view of the economic and social aspects of development.

28. The co-operation of ESCAP in the country programming exercise has been, according to the information provided, almost nihil like in some other regional commissions. Whilst the Inspector appreciates that the programming and execution of regional projects is the main field of UNDP/ESCAP collaboration and he agrees that "something is being done" with regard to the collaboration of the regional commissions at country level programming, the Inspector would urge that the system moves apace in recognition of the inter-linkages mentioned in paragraphs 24 and 25 and the Commission's status as the main

general economic and social development centre within the United Nations system, in its region. In this latter connection, it may be worth a reminder that the study of the economic and social progress in the region is a continuous activity for ESCAP and it is this fresh knowledge and information that can be of invaluable use to UNDP at both regional and country level. Finally, in this respect, the Inspector welcomes the agreement of January 1986 between the UNDP and ECLAC on the collaboration of ECLAC in country programming and considers the agreement between UNDP and the ECA to be an interesting approach to the subject.

Institutional arrangements

29. In terms of institutional arrangements at the Headquarters level, the Technical Co-operation Division is responsible for co-operation with UNDP, including programming missions, tripartite review missions on UNDP-funded projects and other meetings relating to technical co-operation and operational activities. UNDP has a Regional Representative in Bangkok with offices on the same premises as ESCAP. The working relationship is very good according to the information provided to the Inspector. In the field, resident representatives are the "eyes and ears" of ESCAP as its Executive Secretary has reiterated on various occasions.

Intergovernmental execution

30. It is true, as a former UNDP Resident Representative said "...inter-country projects were considered as 'extra' or 'bonus' because they did not represent a charge to the national IPF's of the countries." For many years Governments paid little attention to inter-country programming. The present growing relationship between regional projects and country projects, among other things, made some governments change that position, and realize, clearly, the importance of regional projects. The Inspector realizes that the execution of inter-country projects has inherent difficulties not known to country project implementation. Nevertheless, he welcomes the information provided that during the Third Cycle two major projects were executed by Governments (assistance to the Asia and Pacific Development Centre and to the Mekong Secretariat) and that in the Fourth Cycle at least four major projects will be handed over to the Governments. The Inspector hopes that this trend will continue.

C. Project Implementation

31. ESCAP is the largest executing agency for UNDP-funded regional projects in Asia and the Pacific. In 1978 ESCAP executed regional projects for US\$2 million only. In the Third Cycle the amount rose to US\$31 million, and during the Fourth Cycle ESCAP will execute projects for over US\$38 million (see paragraphs 23-24).

32. The rate of implementation or project delivery has been improving year by year. According to UNDP, during 1985 the delivery of executed projects was almost 85 per cent. UNDP considers that rate of delivery satisfactory and in comparison with some of the other major agencies, "it has been very good."

33. The information provided to the Inspector by ESCAP does not mention any particular problem with UNDP on project implementation. Furthermore, the implementation of ESCAP executed projects is reviewed normally by ESCAP and UNDP at least twice a year.

34. On another aspect, it is important to note that UNDP funds are not used to support the ESCAP secretariat.

35. With reference to country projects, there are no projects for which ESCAP is associated agency. The Inspector considers that the capacity of ESCAP to participate in country programming should be enhanced and strengthened and that ESCAP should study the possibility of becoming associated executing agency of country projects for which ESCAP has special qualifications for backstopping. In this respect see Annex II of JIU Report/87/1 containing a list of country projects in which ECLAC is associated agency.

36. In Annex I there is a list of UNDP regional projects for direct implementation by ESCAP during the Fourth Programming Cycle, 1987-1991; Annex II contains a list of project proposals submitted by ESCAP to UNDP in the context of the Fourth Cycle Inter-country Programme and Special Programme Resources; and Annex III lists the UNDP regional projects implemented by ESCAP during the period 1982-1988, as of January 1987.

III. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

37. General Assembly resolution 34/206 emphasizes the need for more vigorous action to enable the regional commissions to play their role fully as the main general economic and social development centres within the United Nations system for their respective regions. The resolution calls also for co-operative work between UNDP and the Executive Secretaries of the Commissions for enhancing the collective involvement of the countries of each region in the identification and initiation of regional projects and activities as well as in the determination of priorities for inter-country programmes. The Inspector considers the methodological model used by UNDP for Fourth Cycle programming to be very good. Nevertheless he also considers there is room for improvement in terms of greater participation by ESCAP at the inter-country project identification and project formulation stage. The Inspector is of the opinion that such co-operation and collaboration existed during the Third Programming Cycle and it is therefore a question of reorienting the process to better reintegrate ESCAP.

Recommendation

UNDP, bearing in mind the degree of involvement of ESCAP in the Inter-country Programming process for the Third Cycle, should take the necessary steps to ensure a similar involvement of ESCAP in future Inter-country Programming Cycles commensurate with ESCAP's role as defined by resolutions 32/197, 33/202 and 34/206.

ANNEX I

UNDP REGIONAL PROJECTS FOR DIRECT IMPLEMENTATION BY
ESCAP DURING THE FOURTH PROGRAMMING CYCLE, 1987-1991.

(In United States dollars)

<u>Title</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery	Ongoing	\$ 2 000 000
2. Regional Energy Development Programme	Ongoing	4 500 000
3. Promotion of Trade Creating Joint Ventures	New	500 000
4. Offshore Prospecting-East Asia	Ongoing	3 000 000
5. Assistance to the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific and In-Country State Training	Ongoing	2 000 000
6. Technical Assistance to the South East Tin Research and Development Centre	Ongoing	500 000
7. Dredging, Hydrographic Surveying	New	800 000
8. Regional Remote Sensing Programme	Ongoing	2 000 000
9. Development of Rural Road Infrastructure	New	1 000 000
10. Training in Regional Household Surveys	Ongoing	150 000
11. Promotion of Technological Utilization (RCTT)	Ongoing	3 500 000
12. Improved Government Information Systems	New	2 000 000
13. Modernization of Railway Systems	New	800 000
14. Country Model System-Economic Forecasting	Ongoing	325 000
15. Port Pricing/Investment Policy	New	800 000
16. Management of Human Settlements	New	500 000
17. Inland Waterways Transportation Activities	New	2 500 000
18. Assistance to National Development Planners	New	500 000
19. Pacific Energy Development Programme	Ongoing	2 500 000
20. Advisory Services for Development in the Pacific	Ongoing	1 500 000
21. Investigation of Mineral Potential of the South Pacific - SOPAC (III)	Ongoing	3 000 000
22. Inter-isle Shipping, Port Development	New	700 000
23. Model Tariff Structure	Ongoing	163 000
24. Port Management Information	Ongoing	217 000
25. Regional Co-operation in Shipping and Inland Waterways	Ongoing	22 477
26. ESCAP's Programme in LDCs	Ongoing	172 400
27. SPR*-Computerization of Ports	New	920 000
28. SPR*-Conversion of Diesel Buses to Compressed Natural Gas	New	560 000
29. SPR*-Railway Signalling and Telecommunication System	New	561 000
30. SPR*-Maritime Legislation	New	780 000
	Total	\$ 38 470 877

*/ Special Programme Resources to be used for projects related to the Transport Decade.

ANNEX II

PROJECT PROPOSALS SUBMITTED BY ESCAP TO UNDP IN THE CONTEXT OF THE FOURTH CYCLE INTER-COUNTRY PROGRAMME AND SPECIAL PRO- GRAMME RESOURCES

(In United States dollars)

DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

1. Country Model System--Economic Forecasting	\$	325 000
2. Assistance to the LDCs of ESCAP Region in Project Preparation and Human Resource Development		172 400
3. Advisory Services for Development - ESCAP Pacific Operations Centre (EPOC)		1 500 000
4. Assistance to National Development Planners (Pacific)		<u>500 000</u>
	Sub total	<u>2 497 400</u>

INDUSTRY, HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND TECHNOLOGY

1. Management of Human Settlements		500 000
2. Human Resource Development (HRD)		700 000
3. Promotion of Technological Utilization (APCTT)		3 295 000
4. Regional Network for Agricultural Machinery (RNAM)		<u>2 000 000</u>
	Sub total	<u>6 495 000</u>

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1. Promotion of Trade Creating Joint Ventures		<u>500 000</u>
---	--	----------------

NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Offshore Prospecting in East Asia (CCOP/EA)		3 000 000
2. Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in South Pacific Offshore Areas (CCOP/SOPAC)		3 000 000
3. Pacific Energy Development Programme (PEDP)		2 500 000
4. Regional Energy Development Programme (REDP)		4 500 000
5. South East Asia Tin Research and Development Centre (SEATRADC)		500 000
6. Regional Remote Sensing Programme (RRSP)		<u>2 000 000</u>
	Sub total	<u>15 500 000</u>

STATISTICS

1. Government Information System	2 000 000
2. Training in Regional Household Surveys	<u>150 000</u>
Sub total	<u>2 150 000</u>

SHIPPING, PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS

1. Dredging, Hydrographic Surveying	800 000
2. Port Pricing/Investment Policies	800 000
3. Inter-Island Shipping, Port Development	700 000
4. Inland Waterways Transportation Activities	1 800 000
5. SPR* -- Computerization of Ports	920 000
6. Model Tariff Structures	163 000
7. Port Management Information	217 000
8. Regional Co-operation in Shipping and Inland Waterways	22 477
9. SPR* -- Maritime Legislation	<u>780 000</u>
Sub total	<u>6 202 477</u>

TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND TOURISM

1. Development of Rural Road Infrastructure	979 000
2. Modernization of Railway Systems	800 000
3. SPR* -- 3.1 Demonstration project on Conversion of Diesel Buses to Compressed Natural Gas	621 800
3.2 Introduction of cost-effective Railway Signalling and Telecommunication System	<u>641 500</u>
Sub total	<u>3 042 300</u>

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC(SIAP)

1. Assistance to SIAP and In-Country Statistical Training	<u>2 000 000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 38 387 177</u>

*/ Special Programme Resources to be used for projects related to the Transport Decade.

ANNEX III
UNDP REGIONAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY ESCAP DURING
THE PERIOD 1982-1988 AS OF JANUARY 1987

Project No.	Project Title	Amount	Remarks
RAS/79/018	Training in Public Administration (Pacific)	438 740	Project revision "H" approved on 4/8/86.
RAS/79/028	Training in Project Formulation and Appraisal	9 582	Declared financially completed on 11/4/85 through Revision "E";
RAS/79/097	Basin-Wide Water Quantity Studies (Phase I)	45 068	Declared operationally/ financially completed in 1983.
RAS/79/130	Training and Advisory Services in ESCAP Programmes for LDCs	50 519	Declared financially completed and submitted on 12/4/85. New Project RAS/83/018.
RAS/80/001	Regional Energy Development Programme	1 106 059	Declared operationally completed in 1984 and financially completed in 1985 through "J". New Project RAS/84/001.
RAS/80/017	Assistance to the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP)	79 779	Completed project. New Project RAS/84/008.
RAS/80/038	Assistance for the Establishment of the Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC)	1 304 834	Declared financially completed and submitted on 12/4/85 through "G".
RAS/81/034	Regional Remote Sensing Programme	1 990 200	Revision "J" approved on 17/12/86.
RAS/81/092	Pacific Energy Development Programme	2 050 000	Revision "K" approved on 27/10/86.
RAS/81/093	Committee for Co-ordination of Indian Ocean Joint Prospecting (CCOP)	14 955	Declared operationally and financially completed through revision "E" on 23/7/85.
RAS/81/096	Regional Household Survey - Training	584 000	Revision "G" approved on 10/10/86.
RAS/81/098	Interlined Country Model Systems	466 805	Revision "H" submitted on 6/1/87.
RAS/81/101	Programme Support to the Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC)	1 001 747	Declared financially completed and submitted on 12/4/85 through "H". New Project RAS/84/009.

Project No.	Project Title	Amount	Remarks
RAS/81/102	Investigation of Mineral Potential of the South Pacific	3 088 462	Revision "K" approved on 21/7/86.
RAS/81/106	South East Asia Tin Research and Development Centre (SEATRADC) (Phase II)	1 393 775	Revision "K" submitted on 17/12/86.
RAS/81/108	Development of Maritime Transport Resources and Sub-regional Co-operation in ASEAN Countries	747 568	Revision "E" approved on 24/10/86.
RAS/81/115	Advisory Services for Development in the Pacific	316 576	Declared financially completed on 11/4/85 through Revision "E". New Project RAS/83/015.
RAS/81/116	Strengthening of the ESCAP Regional Mineral Resource Development Centre	1 181 642	Revision "G" approved on 9/5/86.
RAS/81/117	Regional Network for Agricultural Machineries	1 000 000 ^{a/}	Declared financially completed on 1/4/86 through Revision "E".
RAS/81/119	Assistance to Developing Countries with the Programme of Intra-regional Trade Expansion and Co-operation in the Asia and Pacific Region	681 254	Mandatory "L" approved on 14/2/86.
RAS/81/120	Technical Support for Regional Offshore Prospecting in East Asia (Phase III)	3 097 968	Revision "I" approved on 26/9/86.
RAS/82/001	Technology Transfer and Development	847 281	Revision "I" approved on 11/4/86.
RAS/82/008	Seminar (Railways)	2 318	Declared operationally and financially completed on 8/7/85 through "D".
RAS/82/009	Regional Co-operation in Shipping Ports and Waterways (Phase II)	777 998	Mandatory "J" submitted on 17/12/86.
RAS/82/010	Seminar on Water Resources Development	2 513	Completed.
RAS/83/015	Advisory Services for Development in the Pacific	1 097 168	Mandatory "E" approved on 26/9/86.

Project No.	Project Title	Amount	Remarks
RAS/83/018	Assistance to the LDCs of ESCAP Region in Project Preparation and Human Resource Development	273 300	Revision "C" approved on 24/10/86.
RAS/84/001	Regional Energy Development Programme	2 711 000	Revision "H" approved on 17/12/86.
RAS/84/005	Preparatory Assistance for Inland Water Transport	135 000	Revision "E" approved on 19/10/86.
RAS/84/008	Assistance to SIAP (Phase III)	311 219	Revision "C" approved on 9/6/86.
RAS/84/009	Programme Support to the Asian and Pacific Development Centre (APDC)	623 565	Also see Project RAS/81/101. Declared Operationally completed on 12/4/85 through "C".
RAS/84/024	Regional Network for Agricultural Machineries Phase III (1985-86)	818 100 ^{b/}	Revision "D" approved on 10/10/86.
RAS/84/025	Expanding Technology Transfer Transactions in Asia-Pacific through Technology Information Sharing	1 568 119	Revision "F" approved on 10/10/86.
RAS/84/026	Assistance for Programme Transport and Communication Decade (PA)	65 085	Revision "C" approved on 11/4/86.
RAS/85/026	Symposium on Strengthening UN Role for Promotion of Regional Co-operation to Commemorate the Fortieth of the United Nations	14 000	
RAS/85/046	Study on the Feasibility of Establishing an Institute of Public Finance	85 000	Project "A" approved on 4/4/86.
RAS/86/012	Development and Implementation of Model Port Tariff Structure	260 000	Project "B" approved on 10/10/86.
RAS/86/013	ASEAN Science and Technology Week Project	200 600	Project "A" approved on 27/2/86.

Project No.	Project Title	Amount	Remarks
RAS/86/014	Implementation of Port Management Information Systems	389 000	Project "B" approved on 10/10/86.
RAS/86/043	Assistance to the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) - Phase IV	615 000	Project "A" approved on 14/4/86.
RAS/86/144	Improved Government Information Systems	23 000	Project "A" approved on 11/11/86.

Projects Approved 31 436 787
 Projects Revised and approved 31 436 787

a/ Represents total budget \$1,770,194 Less cost sharing \$770,194.

b/ Represents total budget \$1,506,615 Less cost sharing \$688,515.



