

ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

TE 210(1) HQ

HLW/AD

FEB 22 1974

Mr. Benjamin Barg, Chairman  
United Nations Task Force on Computer Technology  
and Information Management for Development

7 November 1973

TE 210(1) HQ

Henry L. Willis, Representative  
Public Administration Division

Names of officials concerned with computers.

.....

1. Pursuant to your request, I am attaching the following  
sources of names:

- Participants in the Interregional Seminar on EDP in  
Government.
- Selected officials contacted by the Interregional Advisers  
in Management Aspects of Computers in Public Services.
- United Nations Directory of National Agencies and Institutions  
for the Improvement of Public Administration.

2. Please advise if I can be of any further assistance in  
suggesting names of government officials involved with computers.



All Deputy Directors  
Office of Technical Co-operation

S. El-Faril, Acting Director  
Office of Technical Co-operation

Investment Follow-up Activities

D.M. Bhouraskar/tm

31 October 1973

RECORDS CONTROL  
NOV - 1

BG

TE210(1) HQ

I should like to seek your co-operation in a better organization of our investment follow-up activities. The principal elements of the functions of the Senior Investment Officer are as follows:

- (a) Identify investment orientation of a project;
- (b) provide for and monitor the preparation of relevant feasibility studies or financial and economic analysis during the formulation and implementation of projects;
- (c) appraise governmental requests pertaining to investment follow-up activities and assist in their implementation; and
- (d) assist or participate in missions, discussions and negotiations concerning investment follow-up activities.

It is evident that the Senior Investment Officer should participate actively at all stages of development of a project which has an investment potential. I would, therefore, request you to ensure his participation at the time of the formulation of a project and the consideration of a FRODC and to send to him, on a continuing basis, copies of all correspondence on on-going projects in so far as such material is relevant to his functions.

Deputy Directors:

Mr. K. Watts  
Mr. W. van der Heide  
Mr. J. Rapoport  
Mr. A. Kireyev



DJ/JM

ORIGINAL DIRECTOR

RECORDS CONTROL

85 JAN 1974

30 October 1973

Mr. Robert J. Ryan,  
Assistant Secretary-General  
for General Services

~~OR 311/6 (1) OTC 7+D~~

I.S. Djermakoye, Under-Secretary-General,  
Commissioner for Technical Co-operation

OTC/P and T Task Forces

TE 210 (1) H9

Please refer to your memorandum of 25 October 1973 suggesting that the OTC/P and T task forces resume their work. We are in complete agreement with your suggestion and would appreciate if the two task forces could be reconvened as soon as possible.

cc : Mr. Watts  
Mr. Basu  
Mr. Timbrell  
Mr. Barin



ORIGINAL DIRECT

9  
RJR/rm

RECORDS CONTROL

ORIGINAL DIRECT

25 OCT 1973

25 October 1973

Mr. I. S. Djermakoye  
Under-Secretary-General  
Commissioner for Technical Co-operation

Robert J. Ryan  
Assistant Secretary-General  
for General Services

*OK 311/6 (1) OTC P+P*  
*TE 210 (1) HQ*

Office of Technical Co-operation/  
Purchase and Transportation Service Task Force

As a result of a joint initiative a meeting was held in April 1973 between the Commissioner of Technical Co-operation and myself and also attended by senior members of the Office of Technical Co-operation and Purchase and Transportation Service. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the improvement of working procedures and relationships between the Office of Technical Co-operation and Purchase and Transportation Service for the more prompt and efficient execution of technical assistance projects. It was subsequently decided to establish two task forces to review current procedures and recommend improvements for the appropriate planning and smooth implementation of procurement and contracting components of UNDP assisted projects.

The two task forces referred to above commenced their work in May 1973 and continued through the first half of June 1973. The task forces interrupted their work during the vacation months with the understanding that they would resume their deliberations in the Fall to finalize their recommendations.

Considering the importance we attach to the work of these task forces, I believe we should initiate the necessary action for the task forces to resume their work before the end of October. If you agree, I will have Mr. Timbrell and Mr. Barim get in touch with your staff to get this important activity underway.

cc: Mr. Timbrell  
Mr. Barim



ORIGINAL DIRECT

PBWG:ws

RECORDS CONTROL

FEB 22 1974  
Mr. Baghat A. El-Tawil, Acting Director  
Office of Technical Co-operation

27 Sept. 1973

ORG/141/25/WGTC

Paul B. W. Gollong, Chief  
Technology Applications Section  
Office for Science and Technology

Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries

TE 210(1) HQ

TE 210(1) HQ

In answer to your 14 September 1973 request for comments on the above subject, may I address my comments to paragraph 40 (d) of the "Report of the First Session of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries." My comments are based on my professional experience in the planning, development and direction of a number of applied research institutes in developing countries.

The value of bilateral institutional links between developing and developed countries is well known. In fact, the Administrator of the UNDP, in a note (DP/L.202), informed the Governing Council at its thirteenth session of an initiative taken by UNESCO towards the provision of UNDP assistance in establishing such inter-institutional links between institutes involved in scientific and technological progress in developing countries and similar institutions in, by implication, advanced countries. This initiative followed a recommendation made by the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development that the UNDP study the possibility of financing the operational costs of projects pertaining to the establishment of such linkage. It would seem appropriate to consider that a recommendation be made to the UNDP that the effort be broadened to include assistance in the establishment of inter-institutional links between an institute in one developing country and a kindred, more technologically advanced one in another developing country. Undoubtedly there are instances where such collaboration would be more germane to the problems confronting a developing country than if linkage were established with an institute in a highly advanced country.

Another method of stimulating technical co-operation between developing countries might be through the means of the clearinghouse for research proposals suggested and developed by the Advisory Committee. As indicated in our 15 May 1973 memorandum to your office, the essential function would be that of facilitating the execution of research projects which have the aim of finding scientific and technical solutions to problems of importance to developing countries. The clearinghouse, possibly established within the United Nations, would act as a broker for research project proposals on such problems, encouraging technical and financial co-operation not only between developing and developed countries but also between developing countries themselves. The proposed project, now in the final preparatory stage, is fully described in the draft attached with our letter.



A third means of encouraging technical co-operation between developing countries could be through the United Nations support, perhaps through fellowships of visits of heads and other decision makers of technological organizations in one developing country to appropriate, kindred organizations in another developing country. The development of such personal relationship could do much to illuminate areas of common interest and promote co-operation on the solution of problems of joint importance.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

PM/EJS/jdm

FEB 22 1974

cc: Mr. Feissel  
Mr. R. Ahmed

Mr. Bahgat A. El-Tawil, Acting Director  
Office of Technical Co-operation

24 September 1973

TE 210 (1) HQ

Tse-Chun Chang, Director  
Public Administration Division

Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries

Please refer to your memorandum of 14 September 1973 inviting our comments on the UNDP letter of 17 August 1973 on the above subject. It is not possible to give you our detailed comments on the subject due to shortage of time. The following general points are submitted for possible inclusion in your reply to UNDP. We will be glad to elaborate any of the points later if desired.

We believe that measures to promote and facilitate technical co-operation among developing countries in the field of public administration will contribute positively to national efforts to increase their administrative capabilities for development. The administrative problems and approaches to their solution in developing countries generally have more in common among themselves than with those in industrially advanced countries. For this reason, the developing countries can greatly benefit from each other's experience. Moreover, technical co-operation among developing countries will also contribute significantly towards general co-operation among such countries in various fields of development.

The UN/UNDP strategy to foster technical co-operation among developing countries should, in our opinion, be directed towards development of bilateral, sub-regional, and regional links among developing countries conducive both to general co-operation and to co-operation in specific fields. The UN/UNDP can play an important catalytic role in this regard through existing or slightly modified arrangements for providing technical assistance. A few ideas of particular relevance to public administration are given below.

Technical co-operation among developing countries can be promoted by helping them to establish and maintain regional and sub-regional institutions in which they in effect jointly provide each other with management training, research and consulting services. Such institutions have already been established, with UNDP assistance, in Africa (African Centre for Training and Research in Administration for Development); Asia (Asian Centre for



Development Administration) and Central America (Central American Institute of Public Administration). The groundwork has been laid for a similar centre in Latin America and there is active interest among countries in various sub-regions such as the anglophone countries in the Caribbean, the francophone countries in West Africa, and the Arab States in establishing and strengthening arrangements for co-operation in the field of public administration. Such arrangements can be particularly effective for small states which find it far more advantageous to establish a joint institution for management advisory and training services than to try to establish one in their respective countries. Such institutions will not only achieve economies of scale but also encourage continuing co-operation among officers with comparable administrative responsibilities.

Supplementary to the above arrangements could be the provision of assistance to a national public administration institution to enable it to develop such excellence in a specialized field such as management of public enterprises, computer soft-ware technology, or management accounting that it could serve the needs also of neighbouring countries. Conceptually, the Latin American Centre for Administration for Development provides for such a decentralized development of its activities.

It is expected that after an institution-building phase with assistance from UN/UNDP, these institutions will become truly regional, largely financed by the developing countries themselves. Their function as an instrument of technical co-operation among participating countries can be further enhanced by such measures as the following:

- (i) Promotion of co-operative relationships, i.e., a "network," among public administration institutions, with some of the national institutions playing a regional role in areas of their maximum strength;
- (ii) Development of a regional roster of "experts" and consultants and of arrangements for making their services available to countries in the region;
- (iii) Encouragement of sound development of regional and sub-regional professional associations in the field of public administration, in which there is great interest in all regions and which could also contribute towards technical co-operation among developing countries.



Another element in promoting technical co-operation among developing countries is the greater use of regional fellowships. The present largely two-way flow between developing and industrially developed countries should be increasingly supplemented by making available more fellowships for study in other countries within the region. This would require systematic development of facilities within each region where training of high quality in major fields could be provided. In fact, the availability of regional fellowships with provision for tuition payments comparable to those made to technologically advanced countries could in itself encourage the development of high quality training facilities. Other measures may also be needed to make regional fellowships more attractive.

Another promising avenue is the study of means of facilitating arrangements for multi-national co-operation in various fields. Case studies of existing arrangements for multi-national co-operation, especially those having relevance for developing countries, should be encouraged. Also, surveys of potential arrangements for co-operation among developing countries where cost-sharing of a joint facility or service would produce better results for the countries concerned than what each could do alone, should also be facilitated.

The successful implementation of these and related ideas would require some modifications in existing policies and procedures. The following are illustrative:

- (i) The country programming procedures should explicitly and readily allow use of country IPFs for multi-national institution-building, especially in areas in which cost-sharing of a joint arrangement is advantageous to the countries concerned;
- (ii) More UNDP resources should be available to assist developing countries in establishing regional and sub-regional institutions on a sound basis;
- (iii) UNDP allocations for interregional projects should be increased to permit more research, seminars and other activities which facilitate technical co-operation among developing countries;
- (iv) The arrangements for financing fellowships need to be reviewed with a view to encouraging regional fellowships;
- (v) The UNDP country assisted project should take into account the needs and resources of neighbouring countries as part of the project development and approval procedures.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

S.M.C. S.M.C./a.a.  
B.E.T. MV  
RECORDS CONTROL  
SEP 21 1973  
20 September 1973

Mr. A.A. Farah, Commissioner  
for Technical Co-operation

Sheila M. Pearson  
Programme Co-ordinator, OTC

R

TE 210(1)HQ

Administrative Assistance for Regional Institutes  
for which UN/OTC is Executing Agency

.... Attached is information on the above subject provided by four  
OTC Sections within the Africa, Latin America and Asia Branches. In  
the case of two Sections - Physical Resources, Asia and Latin America -  
no institutes of this type fall within their area of responsibility.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

S.M. Pearson/mg  
RECORDED & INDEXED  
TE 210(1)HQs  
Mr. El-Tawil

FEB 22 1974

19 September 1973

Mr. S. Goldberg, Director  
Statistical Office  
Mr. O. Cabello, Associate Director-in-Charge  
Population Programmes and Projects Office  
Mr. K. Watts, Acting Deputy Director  
Africa Branch, OTC

Abdulrahim Abby Farah, Commissioner  
for Technical Co-operation

TE 210 (1) HQ

Meeting between Officers of the Population Division,  
Statistical Office and the Office of Technical Co-operation  
on 13 September 1973 to consider the African Census Programme

- .....
1. I am attaching a copy of the Draft Minutes of the above-mentioned meeting. If you have any comments, please send them to me.
  2. I should appreciate it if, by Friday, 21 September 1973, you would inform me of the status of follow-up action within your area of responsibility as agreed upon at the meeting. On the basis of these reports, I shall consider whether a further meeting is required.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

S. M. Albuquerque/EA

Mr. S. Gold, Senior Administrative Officer  
for Technical Co-operation Finance Matters, ESA

22 August 1973

W. van der Helde, Acting Deputy Director  
Asia and the Middle East Branch, OTC, ESA

Notification of Completed Projects UNDP/OFM/VI-4B

- .....
1. I am transmitting to you herewith a copy of a set of returns from HRPS/AMEB and a copy of the covering memorandum from Miss Albuquerque.
  2. PRPS gave in a nil return.
  3. At a recent meeting of the OTC directorate it was decided to institute a procedure to ensure the regular flow of the required information on a monthly basis from the various units in OTC and the regional economic commissions.



ORIGINAL DIRECT  
Kan Akatani/mg KA

RECORDS CONTROL  
AUG 15 1973

Mrs. Helvi Sipila, Assistant Secretary-General  
Centre for Social Development and  
Humanitarian Affairs

7 August 1973

Bahgat A. El-Tawil, Acting Director  
Office of Technical Co-operation

Speech given by Mr. A. Farah, Commissioner for  
Technical Co-operation to the Economic Committee  
on July 30, 1973

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- .....
1. Enclosed for your information and reference are transcripts of the intervention made last week by Commissioner Farah in the Economic Committee of the Economic and Social Council and his answers to questions raised in the Committee.
  2. We shall be in touch with you on the substantive aspects of the issues brought up in the above discussions.



ORIGINAL DIRECT

Kan Akatani/mg



7 August 1973

Mr. J. Robert Webb, Director  
Division of Recruitment, Office of  
Personnel Services

Bahgat A. El-Tawil, Acting Director  
Office of Technical Co-operation

PS

TE 210 (1) HQ

Speech given by Mr. A. Farah, Commissioner for  
Technical Co-operation, to the Economic Committee  
on July 30, 1973

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ORIGINAL DIRECT

Kan Akatani/mg



7 August 1973

Mr. Marc Schreiber, Director  
Division of Human Rights

Bahgat A. El-Tewil, Acting Director  
Office of Technical Co-operation

Speech given by Mr. A. Farah, Commissioner for  
Technical Co-operation, to the Economic Committee  
on July 30, 1973

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ORIGINAL  
Kan Akatani/mg- *LA*

Mr. Orhan Barim, Chief  
Purchase and Transportation Service



Bahgat A. El-Tawil, Acting Director  
Office of Technical Co-operation

Speech given by Mr. A. Farah, Commissioner for  
Technical Co-operation, to the Economic Committee  
on July 30, 1973

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aspects of the issues brought up in the above discussions.



Kan Akatani/mg



Mr. George Howard, Director  
Social Development Division, CSDHA

Bahgat A. El-Tawil, Acting Director  
Office of Technical Co-operation

Speech given by Mr. A. Farah, Commissioner for  
Technical Co-operation, to the Economic Committee  
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UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE  
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(UNITAR)



INSTITUT DE FORMATION ET  
DE RECHERCHE DES NATIONS UNIES  
(UNITAR)

801 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS - UNINSTAR - ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

RECORDS CONTROL TE 210(1) HQ

REFERENCE

U/TR 100(1-14)

AUG 7 1973 19 July 1973

19 JUL 1973

Dear Mr. Renart,

We are in receipt of the copy of your confidential letter Ref. 2468/73 dated 13 July 1973 to Mr. Kenneth Watts, Chief, Section for Asia and the Far East, Office of Technical Co-operation, New York. Thank you for the same. There obviously is a misunderstanding in referring to this as UNITAR training for diplomats. UNITAR has nothing to do with the post-university seminar organised by the United Nations. I am sure you will hear from Mr. Watts about this.

..... Our letter to the Government of Zaire concerning the proposal for a UNITAR training programme for mid-career diplomats is an entirely different matter. I enclose a copy of the letter which we have sent to all Governments in this connection. I hope the misunderstanding, especially in regard to the introduction of UNITAR into the picture, is very clear and I hope you will be able to sort out any problem that might have been raised by this confusion between two entirely different programmes.

Yours sincerely,

J.J. Therattil  
Co-ordinator for Training Programmes

Mr. Jaime Renart  
Resident Representative of the  
United Nations Development Programme  
in the Republic of Zaire  
Boite postale 7248  
Kinshasa  
Republic of Zaire

cc: Mr. Doo Kingue - UNDP  
Mr. Kenneth Watts - OTC



Reg 11/4

73/495 JT

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE  
FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH  
(UNITAR)



INSTITUT DES NATIONS UNIES  
POUR LA FORMATION ET LA RECHERCHE  
(UNITAR)

801 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS • UNINSTAR • ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE

U/TR 100(1-14)

26 March 1973

RECEIVED

MAR 27 1973

UNITAR RECEIVED

Sir,

The Institute had conducted for about six years a basic training programme in diplomacy for young foreign service officers of developing countries with particular emphasis on the needs of new States. As a result of the growing number of national and regional institutions set up to provide basic training programmes in diplomacy and after ascertaining the views of interested Governments, UNITAR's Board of Trustees decided to discontinue this basic programme. An advisory panel appointed by UNITAR suggested that UNITAR should develop programmes which would meet evolving needs of diplomats in the broadest sense. Informal inquiries had revealed that one such need is for the training of mid-career diplomats from developing and developed countries.

In order to help the Institute in ascertaining the need felt for such a programme, I should be grateful if you could indicate whether in your personal opinion and in the opinion of your Government there is a need for training programmes for mid-career diplomats which will enable them to refresh their knowledge and understanding of both practical and theoretical aspects of their responsible work especially in new fields of diplomatic interest and endeavour both bilateral and multilateral.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of ...





- 2 -

We would also wish to know whether your Government will be interested in sending their senior foreign service officials to this kind of specialized training programme and if so, to what extent the Government will be willing to meet the travel and living expenses for a programme which may extend over a period of two weeks. The cost for each participant will be about \$950. One of the basic objectives of the programme will be to bring together senior diplomats from different regions, cultures and stages of development so as to facilitate the exchange of experience and ideas, thus contributing to an understanding of different points of view and facilitate communication between policy-makers in the field of foreign and international affairs. Another objective would be to inform diplomats of the implications of the latest developments in Economics, Science and Technology as they affect both bilateral and multilateral diplomacy in fields as those of Currency Changes, Environment, the Sea-bed, and Outer Space.

Any comments and suggestions on possible programmes of diplomatic training that may be undertaken by UNITAR within its mandate of providing "training at various levels to persons particularly from developing countries for assignments with the UN or the specialized agencies and for assignments in their national service which are connected with the work of the UN system" will be of immense help to UNITAR.

An early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

*Davidson Nicol*

Davidson Nicol  
Executive Director

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MAR 12 1973

D. Johal/mg

ORIGINAL DIRECT

TE 210 (1) HEADQUARTERS

8 March 1973  
~~27 February 1973~~

Dear Dr. Nicol,

This is to acknowledge with thanks your letter of 29 January 1973 to Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah, who is away from Headquarters on official business, in connexion with the preparation of a new edition of the technical assistance manual.

We have carefully reviewed your request for financial assistance in the amount of \$15,000. As you may know, under the new orientation established by the Governing Council of the UNDP, the very limited resources of the Regular Programme are being concentrated on operational projects in selected priority fields of direct interest to the developing countries - including, especially, specific projects in the least developed countries. They cannot, therefore, be utilized for such purposes as the proposed new edition of the technical assistance manual. Unfortunately, we also have no other source of funds to assist UNITAR in the preparation of the revised manual.

Since the proposed publication would be of interest to all organizations in the United Nations family that act as participating and executing agencies, you may wish to ascertain the interest of the UNDP in providing financial assistance for the preparation of the manual. We would, of course, be very pleased to support a submission to UNDP for this purpose.

Yours very sincerely,

Bahgat A. El-Tawil  
Acting Director  
Office of Technical Co-operation

Dr. Davidson Nicol  
Executive Director  
UNITAR  
801 United Nations Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10017



ORIGINAL DIRECT

RECORDS CONTROL

EE/KMF

FEB 15 1973

12 February 1973

Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah  
Commissioner for Technical Co-operation

TE 210(1)HQ

Robert J. Crooks, Director  
Centre for Housing, Building and Planning

Comments of the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning  
on Technical Co-operation in the Field of Housing,  
Building and Planning in Africa in Connection With  
the Forthcoming Inter-ministerial Meeting of the  
Economic Commission for Africa to be Held in  
Accra, Ghana from 19-23 February 1973

1. Please refer to your memorandum dated 1 February 1973 on the above subject. I am very pleased to have this opportunity to bring to your attention our thinking on important substantive aspects of our Technical Co-operation Programmes in Africa.
2. I think we can safely say that most of the governments have already made significant efforts in establishing economic planning systems in their respective countries in Africa. Although there might still be room for improvement in their economic planning, the consciousness of the governments in this field is quite obvious. We welcome this as a very encouraging development; however, we also observe, with great concern, the limited scope of economic planning activities. In particular I would like to identify the lack of the spatial dimension in the economic planning exercises and policy making processes. I think many developing countries which had undertaken economic planning much earlier than most of the African countries are experiencing very serious problems of unbalanced growth in terms of income distribution, regional growth and population distribution. This is due to lack of appreciation, at the time of the formulation of basic development strategies, the spatial consequences of economic policies. I think it is our duty to bring to the attention of the Governments in Africa the importance of comprehensive approach and integrated planning in policy formulation for development. Comprehensive approach underlines the importance of treating all development sectors simultaneously without ignoring the physical consequences of economic development and integrated planning refers to the simultaneous treatment of the economic, social and physical aspects of development.
3. Since most of the African countries do not feel the immediate pressure of urbanization and over-concentration of population in certain areas of the country as much as the countries in Asia and Latin America, they may easily overlook the question of the spatial distribution of population in the country. I think we should help to bring this question into focus now, since solutions to the problems of over-concentration of population, unbalanced regional growth, lack of utilization of regional resources can effectively be dealt with only if physical planning, in a comprehensive and integrated manner can be undertaken at earlier stages of economic and social formation.



4. There are a number of other problems in Africa that can be dealt with through a physical planning process which I would like to emphasize. Regional development questions and rural settlement problems require particular attention in this respect. Formulation of land utilization patterns prior to major infrastructural investment programmes can increase their benefits considerably. Planning at regional level should be encouraged in this context.

5. A number of African cities are already experiencing serious urban development problems which also require attention, and again physical planning can be an effective instrument for attacking the problems of major urban centres and for establishing proper development patterns. The latter is quite important in many African cities which are at the threshold of mass migration from rural areas, due to the growth and diversification of economic activities in these countries and their overall social change.

6. In addition to these macro issues which the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning has a particular concern, I would like to draw your attention to the serious housing problems in Africa. The importance of the subject matter should be brought to the Governments in terms of the need for establishing institutions to deal with housing policies and management questions, establishing housing finance institutions to utilize the saving capacity in the countries; and, in particular, undertaking low-income housing programmes by Governmental leadership. Large masses can be helped to a great extent in improving their living environment in programmes like "Sites and Services" which, to a great extent, depend on the people's own building capacity. Through Governmental leadership this capacity can be increased and the benefits of investments for public services can be multiplied.

7. The housing sector is closely related to the building industry and building materials. Our experience shows that in this field there is a serious problem to be solved in Africa. The dependency on imported building materials of the African countries and poor utilization of the local building materials constitute a serious problem in many countries with economic repercussions that go beyond the building sector. To reduce the cost and bring reliable building materials within the reach of the lower income groups, development of local building materials and building technologies deserve high priority in Governmental programmes. Better utilization of natural resources is another benefit of this approach that should be brought to the attention of the key decision-makers. Governments can benefit a great deal from the experiences of the United Nations in this field as well as in planning and housing. I would like to single out the importance of the Cacavelli Building Research Centre that is developing in Togo with the aim of providing services to other countries in that region of Africa. African countries may establish ties with this Centre as a support of their national activities. Other Centres like Cacavelli can be developed with the technical support of the United Nations.

8. Last but not least, I would like to mention our great concern in the environmental development question as a whole. The problems of Human Settlements that I have mentioned above in terms of physical development and housing are important components of this overall question. The significance of physical planning process that I was referring to should be seen in this context. Our experience shows that only through this process we can assure the proper utilization of the natural resources, their conservation and preservation for the well being of the future generations and creation of better living conditions for the people today as well as in the future.

cc. Miss S. Albuquerque, Room 2431F



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FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH  
(UNITAR)



INSTITUT DE FORMATION ET  
DE RECHERCHE DES NATIONS UNIES  
(UNITAR) RECORDS CONTROL

801 UNITED NATIONS PLAZA, NEW YORK

MAR 12 1973

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LE DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

U/TR 100(2-4-2) 1972/73

29 January 1973

TE 216(1) HEADQUARTERS  
Action completed by  
9/3/73

Dear Mr. Farah,

In 1969, OTC co-operated with UNITAR to produce a manual on External Financing for use by participants in that year's Seminar on Major Problems of Technical and Financial Co-operation. The manual was found to be a most valuable and helpful document, and UNITAR and others have continued to make substantial use of it and the original version has actually gone out of print.

Over the ensuing years, however, certain substantive changes have taken place in external financing and technical assistance procedures. This has meant in turn changes in the material used in our seminars on technical assistance, which attempt to incorporate all phases of technical assistance in addition to the major problems of financial co-operation.

For 1973 we consider that a new edition of the technical assistance manual would be desirable, and we are anxious to proceed with its preparation. However, as you know, UNITAR has only very limited financial resources; moreover, it does not presently have available amongst its staff the necessary expertise for such an undertaking. Therefore, we are wondering if OTC would be willing to provide the funds which would enable UNITAR to entrust to an expert, working full time if necessary over a period of three months, the task of compiling the factual data and writing it up in a suitable form for publication as a manual which could be used in international organizations as well as by national officials and to print this manual in sufficient numbers.

We have in mind that the manual should be available in English, French and Spanish. In whichever of the three languages the original text was written, provision would have to be made for translation into the other two.

Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Commissioner for Technical Co-operation  
Room 2527 A  
United Nations

cc D. JOHAL - UNITAR general file





-2-

I should emphasize that in our view there will be a very real need for the manual, whether or not it is possible to continue with our technical assistance seminars in their present form. Indeed, the need for it may be even greater if it becomes necessary to depend upon instruction given in national and regional institutes of administration for an understanding of technical assistance techniques and procedures. We understand that no other UN organization intends to prepare a manual of this kind.

We estimate that a sum of \$15,000 would be required to make it possible for UNITAR to recruit an expert in technical assistance who would be responsible for the preparation of the text of the manual, to have the text translated into two other languages, and to have the manual published in all three languages.

UNITAR would be most grateful if it could have the assurance of the financial support of OTC in connexion with the manual.

I look forward to hearing from you, and should be happy to discuss the matter with you at your convenience.

With warm personal regards.

*very*  
Yours sincerely,

*Davidson Nicol*

Davidson Nicol  
Executive Director

*Best wishes  
Davidson*