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**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY  
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMISSION**

**THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMME  
AND REGIONAL ADVISORY SERVICES**

*Regular programme of technical cooperation*

**Summary**

This report covers technical cooperation activities undertaken by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) under the regular programme of technical cooperation for the biennium 2002-2003. The programme framework and major areas of technical cooperation activities, which were approved by the General Assembly during its fifty-sixth session, aimed at providing advisory, technical and training services to member countries as determined by official requests received from members. These services were in line with the approved programme of work of ESCWA.

Additionally, this report offers an evaluation of the results of these services provided during the biennium 2002-2003.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The comparative advantage of providing multidisciplinary advisory services to member countries forms the basis on which ESCWA carries out its technical cooperation activities, particularly with regard to the formulation and implementation of national development policies and plans. By providing such technical assistance, ESCWA seeks to contribute to the strengthening of national capacities for the implementation and monitoring of agreed international goals and the dissemination of good practices, and to provide advice on the identification of strategies for regional priorities.

2. ESCWA technical cooperation activities complement its normative and analytical work and allow for a continuous link, through lessons learned, between the approved programme of work and operational activities undertaken by the Commission. In this regard, the regular programme of technical cooperation (sometimes referred to as RPTC) is one of three funding sources available to ESCWA for such operational activities; the other two sources are the Development Account and extrabudgetary sources. Specifically, the regular programme aims to assist member countries by providing them with advisory services and by monitoring and offering substantive support for technical assistance projects and training activities.

3. These activities are undertaken by the six subprogrammes of ESCWA, namely: (a) Integrated Policies for the Management of Regional Resources for Sustainable Development, which is implemented by the Sustainable Development and Productivity Division (SDPD); (b) Integrated Social Policies, which is implemented by the Social Development Division (SDD); (c) Economic Analysis and Forecasting for Regional Development, which is implemented by the Economic Analysis Division (EAD); (d) Regional Integration and Responding to Globalization, which is implemented by the Globalization and Regional Integration Division (GRID); (e) Information and Communication Technology for Regional Integration, which is implemented by the Information and Communication Technology Division (ICTD); and (f) Comparable Statistics for Improved Planning and Decision-making, which is implemented by the Statistical Team.

4. Within the framework of the regular programme for 2002-2003, assistance to member countries and organizations was rendered in the following sectors: energy, international trade, social development, urban development and housing, national accounts and economic statistics, science and technology, telecommunications and computer networking, and water resources. An overview of these advisory services by sector and by member country is provided in the annex.

## II. SECTORAL ACTIVITIES BY MEMBER COUNTRY

### A. ENERGY

5. Through SDPD, the regular programme of technical cooperation facilitated the following activities in the field of energy:

(a) *Bahrain*: Advice was provided to the Ministry of Electricity and Water in Bahrain in the use of solar energy to operate water heaters in industrial and commercial sectors and in street lighting. Moreover, a seminar on the importance of solar energy and its applications was conducted;

(b) *Egypt*: A workshop on energy conservation, held in June 2003, provided participants with information on assessment methodologies for energy conservation in Egypt's industrial sector. The workshop promoted awareness of energy conservation in other sectors and raised the demand for similar training workshops in other countries of the region;

(c) *Jordan*: The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources in Jordan was provided with advice for an energy consumption survey in the industrial sector. Advice and recommendations were equally offered on a draft energy strategy, which involved the restructuring of the National Energy Research Centre (NERC), and on the review and evaluation of a report on "Energy conservation for Jordan Ceramic Industry Company". Training activities focused on the following: energy conservation and the rationalization of

energy in Jordanian industries; integrated electricity grids between Arab countries; and energy conservation for power stations. Additionally, ESCWA evaluated an energy audit conducted by NERC, and prepared several detailed studies on energy conservation plans for selected Jordanian companies;

(d) *Yemen*: Advice was provided to the Ministry of Electricity and Water in Yemen on the use of sustainable energy and on the establishment of a renewable energy division within the Ministry. In addition, a draft strategy on renewable energy was prepared for the Government.

## B. ENVIRONMENT

6. Through SDPD, the regular programme of technical cooperation facilitated the following activities in the field of environment:

(a) *Bahrain*: The Regional Workshop on Priority Environmental Indications (Manama, 13-15 October 2003), which was co-sponsored with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), provided participants with recommendations for adopting a set of priority environment indicators, technical assistance in developing such indicators, and improved coordination with other United Nations entities in that area;

(b) *Egypt*: During a number of meetings and roundtables, this subprogramme shared knowledge with regard to cleaner production processes in the region and in terms of technical and financial support for establishing a relevant national centre. Other assistance included assessing the resources needed for convening a regional implementation forum, and contributing and following up on a number of meetings, including the following: (i) the joint meeting between ESCWA and the Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA/UNEP) on the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD); (ii) the Arab Initiative; (iii) the fifteenth session of the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for Environment (CAMRE); (iv) the fourth session of the Joint Committee on Environment and Development in the Arab Region (JCEDAR); and (v) preparations for the twelfth session of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-12) with the emphasis on water, sanitation and human settlements;

(c) *Saudi Arabia*: A review of the environmental issues related to the eighth Five-year Development Plan resulted in recommendations to the Ministry of Planning in Saudi Arabia aimed at consolidating environmental work under one umbrella and at strengthening institutional and technical capabilities in order to initiate the implementation of environment regulations;

(d) *Syrian Arab Republic*: Advice was provided on the development of environmental indicators. Moreover, the Government was provided with a plan to strengthen the Department of Environmental Statistics.

## C. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

7. Through GRID, the regular programme of technical cooperation promoted knowledge on issues relating to the World Trade Organization (WTO) during a number of workshops and seminars, and prepared technical papers for the Fifth WTO Ministerial Conference (Cancun, Mexico, 10-14 September 2003). Additionally the regular programme facilitated the following activities in the field of environment:

(a) *Kuwait*: A training programme on WTO agreements was held to discuss their implications for the national economy;

(b) *Lebanon*: Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Economy and Trade in Lebanon in terms of reviewing a draft agreement on Arab trade in services. Moreover, ESCWA contributed to a number of workshops and meetings, and presented a paper, entitled "WTO negotiations and their impact on oil and energy" (in Arabic). Technical support was provided for the session of negotiations on establishing a free trade area in services between Arab countries, which resulted in the adoption of a draft Arab General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS);

(c) *Oman*: Advice was provided on services in communications and finance. Moreover, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry hosted the third session of the Technical Committee on the Liberalization of Foreign Trade and Economic Globalization in the Countries of the ESCWA Region (Muscat, 24-25 February 2003), which promoted the exchange of knowledge on the topic;

(d) *Qatar*: Advice on the preparation of a study on WTO agreements and their relation to consumer protection was provided to the Planning Council. Additionally, ESCWA, the Ministry of Economy and Commerce in Qatar, WTO and the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) jointly organized the Regional Workshop on Trade Policy and the Multilateral Trading System (Doha, 30 November - 11 December 2003);

(e) *Saudi Arabia*: In preparation for the Cancun Round, ESCWA shared knowledge with the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) in its consultative meeting with the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), to discuss issues related to WTO negotiations;

(f) *Syrian Arab Republic*: Advice was provided on a number of issues, including General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), trade in services, and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs). Advice was equally provided on re-drafting of a partnership agreement between that member country and the European Union (EU). Moreover, in addition to providing training sessions on WTO, a study was carried out to explore the relationship between three sets of international trade agreements and their implications for the national industrial sector, namely the Greater Arab Free Trade Agreement (GAFTA), WTO agreements and Euro-Mediterranean Partnership agreements;

(g) *Yemen*: Assistance was provided in terms of reviewing a draft memorandum for submission to WTO on the foreign trade system of Yemen, and of training in the area of formulating trade policy in preparation for WTO accession.

#### D. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

8. Through SDD, the regular programme of technical cooperation facilitated the following activities in the field of social development:

(a) *Bahrain*: A training workshop was held on the preparation of a national report on the implementation and evaluation of social development projects as follow-up to global conferences; and relevant expertise was provided during a national workshop for users and producers of gender statistics;

(b) *Egypt*: Assistance with respect to women's issues was provided by assessing technical training programmes for rural women in traditional handicrafts and by advising the National Council for Women (NCW) on the implementation of a technical cooperation programme on gender statistics and on a workshop for a pro-poor centre. Assistance was equally provided with respect to the preparation of training packages and manuals for the compilation of data on consultants, resource persons and trainers. A workshop was organized on drafting reports in line with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW); and technical support was provided for the preparation of a workshop on national survey and census;

(c) *Iraq*: Advice was provided on a project to improve the situation of women to the General Federation of Iraqi Women. Additionally, technical support was provided with regard to a meeting aimed at reviewing a number of issues in higher education and at formulating a strategic framework to revitalize the higher education system in Iraq by, among others, establishing Internet centres on university and college campuses;

(d) *Jordan*: Advice was provided to the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) in order to increase its responsiveness to challenges facing women in that member country, and to Queen Zein Al Sharaf Institute for Development on a human development report on sustainable livelihoods and poverty

alleviation. Furthermore, assistance was provided with regard to activities pertaining to the National Youth Strategy as part of a draft national youth plan;

(e) *Lebanon*: Assistance was provided in terms of supervising, analysing the results and drafting the final report of the second phase of a survey on non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Advice was equally provided on statistical methods and quantitative tools of analysis with respect to electronic data entry, data processing and verification of coding;

(f) *Qatar*: Assistance was provided to the Family Development Centre (FDC) in terms of formulating a questionnaire on the social conditions of families in that member country in preparation for a workshop on strategic planning. Advice was provided to the Supreme Council for Family Affairs that included recommendations aimed at organizing training workshops, establishing a unit to maintain and develop a relevant database, and revising indicators;

(g) *Saudi Arabia*: In cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in Saudi Arabia, assistance was provided under the regular programme for the organization of a workshop on the basics and principles for managing NGOs in the area of women welfare;

(h) *Syrian Arab Republic*: Participation in the Workshop on Challenges and Options for Human Development in the Arab World (Damascus, 13-14 December 2003) provided opportunities to share knowledge on human development in the region;

(i) *United Arab Emirates*: Advice was provided on policies for a human resources development programme and on requirements pertaining to labour plans for higher education institutes. Specifically, the Planning Department in the Abu Dhabi Government benefited from this advice in the use of population census results in planning activities, with particular regard to gender considerations;

(j) *Yemen*: Proposals were submitted to the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training aimed at improving the activities and future projects of that Ministry.

#### E. URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

9. Through SDD, the regular programme of technical cooperation facilitated the following activities in the field of urban development and housing:

(a) *Bahrain*: Advice was provided on the formulation of a housing policy and shelter strategy;

(b) *Lebanon*: Advice was provided to implement a technical assistance project aimed at upgrading the skills and capacities of small businesses in South Lebanon;

(c) *Egypt*: The General Organization for Physical Planning received advice on organizing an Arab regional conference on improving standards of living through sustainable urban development.

#### F. WATER RESOURCES

10. Through SDPD, the regular programme of technical cooperation facilitated the following activities in the field of water resources:

(a) *Bahrain*: Advice was provided on indoor treatment and reuse of wastewater;

(b) *Kuwait*: Technical support was provided to investigate the apparent rise in salinity levels in the Gulf region, and to identify the requirements for a study on water security;

(c) *Oman*: Technical assistance was provided through two studies, namely: "Master plan for a water strategy" (in Arabic) by the Ministry of National Economy; and "The interim report of on water resources

management and planning for the Salalah region” (in Arabic) to the Ministry of Regional Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources;

(d) *Qatar*: Technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Agriculture on water projects and related programmes, in addition to a review of a proposed water strategy at the request of the Planning Council;

(e) *Syrian Arab Republic*: Advice was provided to the Ministry of Irrigation on a project dealing with recycling treated wastewater in Qatana; and to the Ministry of Communications in that member country on a national water desalination and treatment strategy.

#### G. NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

11. Through EAD and the Statistics Coordination Unit (SCU), the regular programme of technical cooperation facilitated the following activities in the field of national accounts:

(a) *Bahrain*: Advice was provided on the compilation of a General Government account and functional classification with respect to the preparation of financial accounts under the System of National Accounts 1993 (1993 SNA), and on the preparation of programme questionnaires for building SNA data and other SNA accounts;

(b) *Iraq*: Assistance was provided to revise gross domestic product (GDP) estimates and to maintain the revision process. Moreover, this assistance extended to promote a workshop to discuss and finalize the draft Iraq Watching Brief report on macroeconomic data information. This workshop resulted in recommendations aimed at supporting national officers by establishing related estimates and indicators;

(c) *Oman*: Two lectures were delivered on the links between balance of payment statistics and national accounts, and on Government finance statistics. Moreover, assistance was provided to the Directorate of Industrial Statistics in implementing and analysing a survey on corporations, and in preparing and developing a questionnaire on population census. Recommendations were made on testing the census questionnaire, implementing a tentative work plan for a survey submitted to the Government, and on a software for data processing and validation of statistical results;

(d) *Qatar*: Assistance was provided to formulate a framework for assessing and evaluating economic challenges associated with a common tariff system for countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC);

(e) *Syrian Arab Republic*: Advice was provided to the Central Bureau of Statistics on an economic survey pertaining to SNA 1993, and on building supply-and-use tables and their resulting implications for data collection and statistical consistency. Additionally, a review of statistical questionnaires for economic surveys was completed;

(f) *United Arab Emirates*: Advice was provided on SNA 1993 to the Central Statistical Department within the Ministry of Planning in the United Arab Emirates. Additionally, technical support was given with regard to an economic survey plan, field training, and customs declaration forms for foreign trade statistics and the newly introduced statistical form for trade traffic between countries in the Gulf region. Further advice was provided to the Dubai Municipality on a statistical system, data collection, and the tabulation and processing of data and manpower statistics. A review of the results of a comprehensive economic establishment survey and a proposal for modifications of outputs, questionnaires for future surveys, and training workshops were carried out. Advice was equally provided on a sample design methodology, use of population census results, proposed utilization of data in preparing a statistical portrait of women and men, and the strengthening of statistical capacity;

(g) *Yemen*: Technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training by reviewing the statistical system, and making recommendations regarding improvements to that system, developing relevant training programmes, and modifying and adjusting all statistical questionnaires.

#### H. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

12. Through ICTD, the regular programme of technical cooperation facilitated the following activities in the field of science and technology:

(a) *Egypt*: Focusing on higher education and scientific research institutions, a workshop on fundamental mechanisms and components for data exchange aimed at establishing national programmes in Arab countries by activating partnerships to link such institutions with national economies. Knowledge was equally shared in a regional workshop, organized by the Arab Industrial Development and Mining Organization (AIDMO), on the management of technology and future industries in Arab countries, which resulted in a number of recommendations on the modalities for developing such management processes;

(b) *Iraq*: Technical assistance was provided to the Ministry of Planning on the creation of technology incubators, and on a technology transfer mechanism for the National Committee for Technology Transfer;

(c) *Kuwait*: Technical support was provided to develop a project on information technology (IT). Additionally, assistance was provided for a symposium on national science and technology policy, which was held at the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research and which permitted participants to share knowledge on the subject;

(d) *Lebanon*: Advice was provided to the National Council for Scientific Research (NCSR) on preparing a national policy on science and technology. Advice was equally provided to draft a project document aimed at establishing a technology incubator. Moreover, ESCWA and the University of Balamand followed up on a project to create a science and technology park at the University. Additionally, that member country received advice on the formulation of a national science and technology plan;

(e) *Oman*: The regular programme reviewed a study on GCC strategy for the IT industry in the Arab region to the Ninth Industrial Conference for the Gulf Cooperation Council (28-29 September 2003);

(f) *Qatar*: Assistance was provided in preparing and presenting a study on GCC strategy for the IT industry, including the modalities for such a strategy, to the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting (GOIC);

(g) *Saudi Arabia*: Advice was provided in the following areas: (i) the application of an e-government project for the Ministry of Planning; (ii) a comprehensive national plan for science and technology within the framework of the long-term Development Plan for 2001-2020, which was jointly prepared by King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology and the Ministry of Planning; (iii) the National Information Technology Plan; (iv) the establishment of a technology incubator for the private sector and the formulation of initial project documents; (v) the establishment of an IT plan, including a draft vision and general objectives; and (vi) preparation of sector plans for regional development, science and IT within the framework of the eighth Five-year Development Plan for 2001-2010;

(h) *Syrian Arab Republic*: A document on the creation of a technology park was prepared for the Scientific Studies and Research Centre. Advice was provided to the Ministry of Industry on a national industrial strategy. Moreover, knowledge sharing was made possible through three seminars dealing with the following issues: technology development and scientific research; and the promotion of Arabic-language tuition in higher education;

(i) *United Arab Emirates*: Coordinated activities with the United Arab Emirates University were undertaken to revitalize scientific partnerships among universities, research centres and institutions. Within that context, these issues were further addressed during the Fourth Annual Conference for Research in the United Arab Emirates University (Al Ain, United Arab Emirates, 27-29 April 2003), and an industrial forum on improving productivity. Additionally, advice was provided on future activities with regard to an intranet



portal of research and development institutions and to incubators aimed at commercializing research and development outputs;

(j) *Yemen*: Advice was provided on different chapters of its second Five-year Development Plan (2001-2005), and on developing e-government and e-learning projects.

#### I. TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND COMPUTER NETWORKING

13. Through ICTD, the regular programme of technical cooperation facilitated the following activities in the field of telecommunications and computer networking:

(a) *Egypt*: The High-level Arab Preparatory Conference Meeting for the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS) (Cairo, 16-18 June 2003) allowed for a review of progress made by ESCWA in constructing an interactive web-enabled database for information and communication technology (ICT) indicators for the Arab region. Knowledge sharing on the topic of ICT and women was made possible through a regional symposium on the perspective of women in Asia, which was jointly sponsored by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), ESCWA, UNDP and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM);

(b) *Iraq*: ESCWA exchanged knowledge in the World Economic Forum in Jordan (Amman, 12-13 October 2003), which addressed regional integration, including medical certification, trade and transport facilitation of goods and services, policy formulation, ICT infrastructure standards for ministries, and capacity building in management skills. Moreover, the Workshop on Iraq and the Region After the War: Issues of Economic and Social Reconstruction (Beirut, 9-11 July 2003) provided the setting for the presentation and discussion of four studies on the following issues: economy and reconstruction; financial and monetary policies; social and humanitarian conditions; and a possible role for the United Nations in Iraq;

(c) *Kuwait*: ESCWA participated in a conference on e-government, which was held in Kuwait and promoted the exchange of knowledge on that topic;

(d) *Lebanon*: Assistance was provided in the preparation of a project on mobile IT in south Lebanon;

(e) *Oman*: Advice was provided to the Ministry of Civil Service on data communication speeds for existing network performance, security measures and technical connectivity requirements, and on reviewing computerization plans for human resources management applications;

(f) *Palestine*: The regular programme facilitated consultation with the Palestinian Authority and the civil society and private sector in Palestine on the objectives of the Arab-International Forum on Rehabilitation and Development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory: Towards an Independent State, which was subsequently held in Beirut, 11-14 October 2004. Preparations for the inter-Palestinian Consultative Meeting, scheduled for March 2004, made possible the sharing of knowledge on issues confronting the Palestinian people; and a study was prepared on the role of the Palestinian diaspora in the rehabilitation and development process in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Additionally, the regular programme made possible participations in a training workshop on negotiation skills of Palestinian officials on shared water resources;

(g) *Qatar*: Advice was provided on the implementation mechanism for an IT centre at the Supreme Council for Family Affairs. Moreover, a workshop on good practices in disseminating official statistics, which was jointly organized by the Planning Council, ESCWA and the United Nations Statistics Division permitted the sharing of knowledge on the role of ICT in statistical data dissemination;

(h) *Syrian Arab Republic*: Advice on enhancing and upgrading the telecommunications infrastructure was provided to the Ministry of Communications, and appropriate modalities were proposed for conducting related studies and investigations;

(i) *United Arab Emirates*: Advice was provided to the General Information Authority on the following issues: norms and procedures for data flows and data exchange between governmental information systems; practical steps to establish a data dictionary for shared national data; and the modalities for establishing a centralized data warehouse on national demographic, economic and financial data, in addition to disseminating, publishing and updating such data;

(j) *Yemen*: ESCWA contributed to the formulation of an IT master plan and plan of action for its implementation; provided assistance to the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology for a workshop on e-government and terms of reference for a study on e-government.

### III. EVALUATION OF ADVISORY SERVICES

14. ESCWA undertook an evaluation of its advisory services for 2002-2003. On the basis of a common questionnaire completed by member countries, 85 per cent of responding countries expressed satisfaction with the quality of the services provided, and 65 per cent indicated satisfaction with the quantity of work completed. Approximately 80 per cent of respondents agreed that ESCWA services contributed positively and directly to their work by providing solutions to specific problems or by introducing improvements to workflow, while 80 per cent rated delivery of services as timely. With respect to the formulation of policies and programmes of work by Governments, 55 per cent of respondents agreed that ESCWA advisory services contributed to their efforts in these areas.

15. In responding to a question on what new topics member countries would like ESCWA to include in its services, member countries drew attention to the promotion of a number of fields, including the following: youth, infrastructure projects, higher education, scientific research, information technology, WTO issues, social policies and increased training activities. With regard to the type of services viewed as most beneficial, 25 per cent of respondents indicated training; 21 per cent indicated technical advice on substantive issues; 21 per cent referred to proposing of policies and preparing plans of action; and 16 per cent indicated the proposing of projects and evaluation of studies and projects. Regarding follow-up on recommendations resulting from ESCWA advisory services, 72 per cent of respondents indicated a desire for such follow-up and some member countries further indicated that follow-up could be accomplished through e-mail, visits by regional advisers, evaluation of projects and programmes, and direct communication with and recommendations of experts.

16. In response to the questionnaire's request for suggestions on ways in which member countries could make better use of the regional advisory services of ESCWA, respondents indicated that visits to the ministries of member countries could prove fruitful in acquainting them with services provided in the areas of, among others, IT, statistics and planning. Other suggestions included the following: evaluating plans for research and studies; sharing knowledge; providing advice on important matters, even outside the framework of a particular mission; identifying current fields of activities; increasing the publication of positive experiences, nationally and regionally; improving the flexibility of communications between ESCWA and member countries; providing updated statistics; and extending the durations of missions.

17. Additionally, the evaluation included inputs from regional advisers through the completion of a common questionnaire. Evaluation of these inputs indicated that, in many cases, the achievement of mission objectives could not be immediately determined owing to the lack of clarity with regard to the objectives and the terms of reference of missions. This hindered the visibility and viability of ESCWA activities. Moreover, the achievement of objectives was affected by factors that were beyond the control of the regional advisers, including the lack of follow-up on recommendations resulting from missions undertaken. The evaluation also indicated that more missions were carried out for richer countries than for poorer ones; and that training and workshops, particularly in the field of science and technology, were highest in demand. The regional advisers recommended a greater involvement by ESCWA in the medium-term national development plans of member countries, thereby enabling the forecasting of demands for various missions and facilitating a sound timetable for work to be undertaken.

Annex

**NUMBER OF MISSIONS RENDERED IN 2002 DISTRIBUTED BY FIELD AND BY MEMBER COUNTRY**

	Water		Energy		Social development		Urban development		National Accounts		WTO		Science and technology		Communications		Short-term advisers		ESCWA staff		Total	
	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days
Bahrain	1	10	2	17	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	7	46
Egypt	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	6	1	5	1	2	..	..	2	5	..	..	1	7	8	32
Iraq	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	28
Jordan	..	..	3	38	1	13	..	..	..	..	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	70
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11
Lebanon	..	..	1	3	..	..	7	47	3	14	10	21	6	12	5	11	..	..	..	..	32	108
Oman	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	2	10	..	..	1	4	1	6	..	..	..	..	5	23
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
Qatar	..	..	..	..	2	16	..	..	3	12	1	4	..	..	4	14	..	..	..	..	10	46
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	4	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	44
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	4	13	2	6	..	..	4	7	11	37
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	3	19	..	..	3	17	..	..	3	16	1	2	..	..	..	..	10	54
Yemen	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	1	10	1	7	2	11	..	..	..	..	5	39
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	2	7	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>561</b>

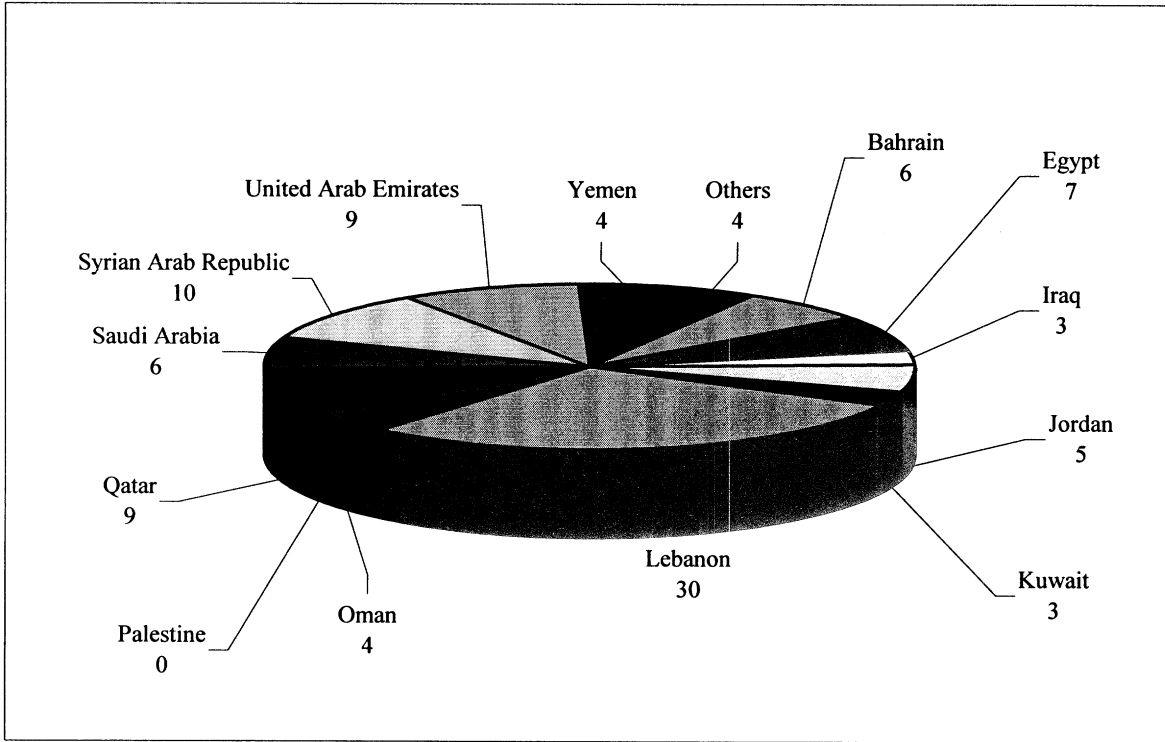
NUMBER OF MISSIONS RENDERED IN 2003 DISTRIBUTED BY FIELD AND MEMBER COUNTRY

	Water		Energy		Social development		Urban development		National Accounts		WTO		Science and technology		Communications		Short-term advisers		ESCWA staff		Total			
	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days	Missions	Days		
Bahrain	1	4	..	..	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	16	
Egypt	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	3	20	1	3	1	2	4	20	5	20	5	20	5	20	16	82
Iraq	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	37	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	43	
Jordan	..	..	..	28	3	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	9	62
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	2	1	1	1	7	2	14	2	14	2	14	6	30
Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	9	2	3	10	10	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	19	30	
Oman	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	2	14	1	4	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	29	
Palestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	48	1	9	1	9	1	9	17	57
Qatar	..	..	1	7	..	..	1	5	1	4	2	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	30	
Saudi Arabia	1	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	75	
Syrian Arab Republic	1	5	..	..	1	3	2	14	3	12	..	..	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	8	45	
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	6	..	..	2	6	4	29	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	10	58
Yemen	..	..	..	11	..	..	1	5	1	7	4	9	3	23	1	7	4	..	..	..	..	11	62	
Others	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	6	2	11	3	12	2	9	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	16	74	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>693</b>	

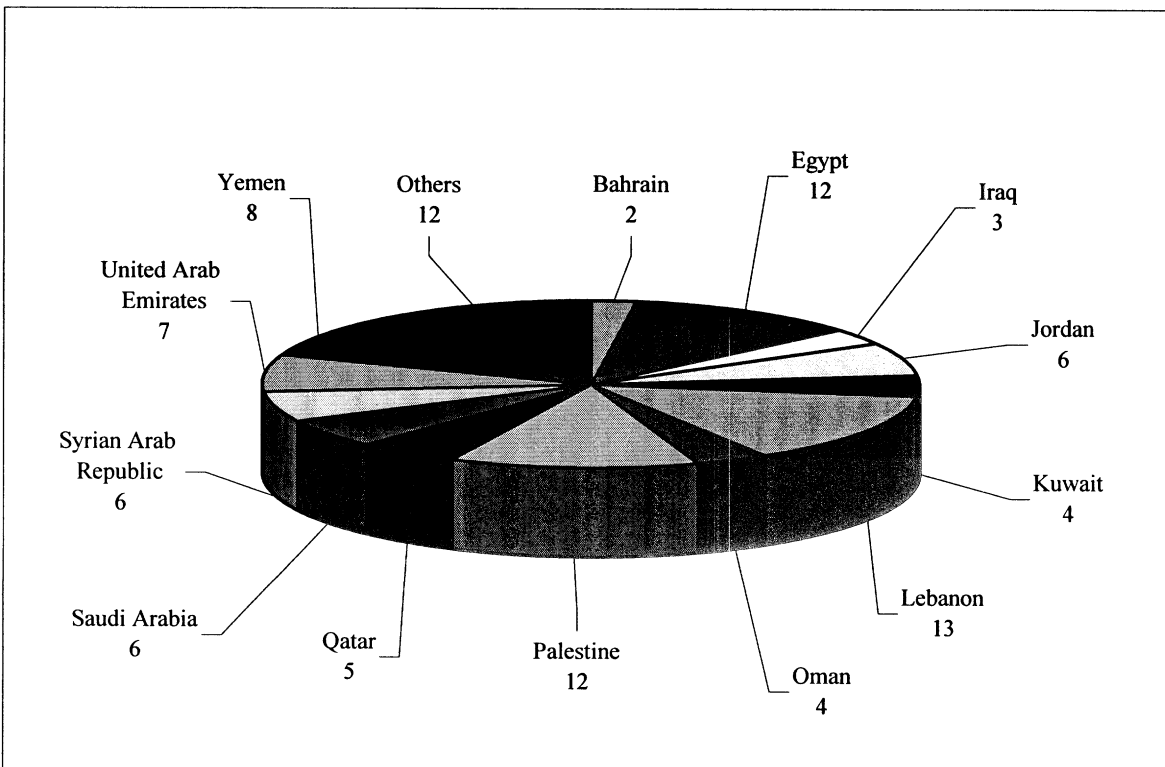
Source: Compiled by ESCWA, from various sources.

Note: Two dots (..) indicate that the amount is nil or negligible.

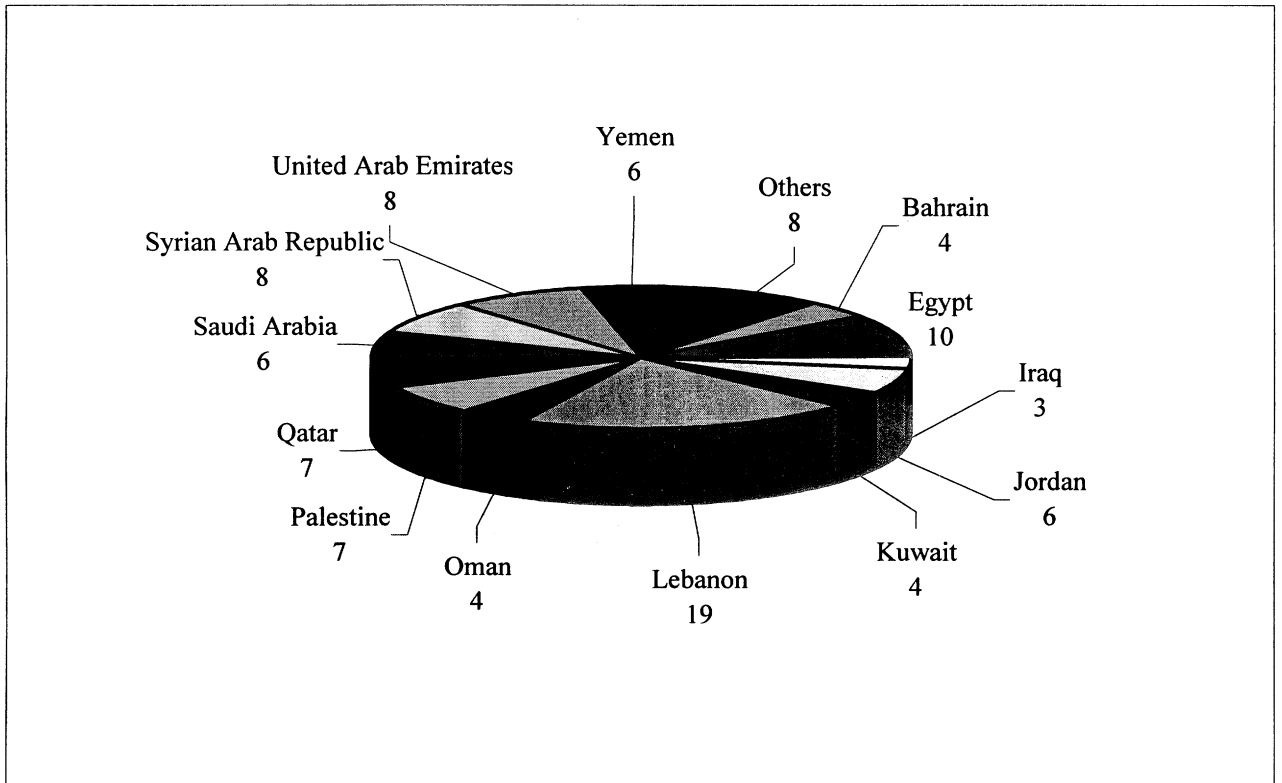
**Number of missions rendered in 2002 distributed by member country**  
(Percentage)



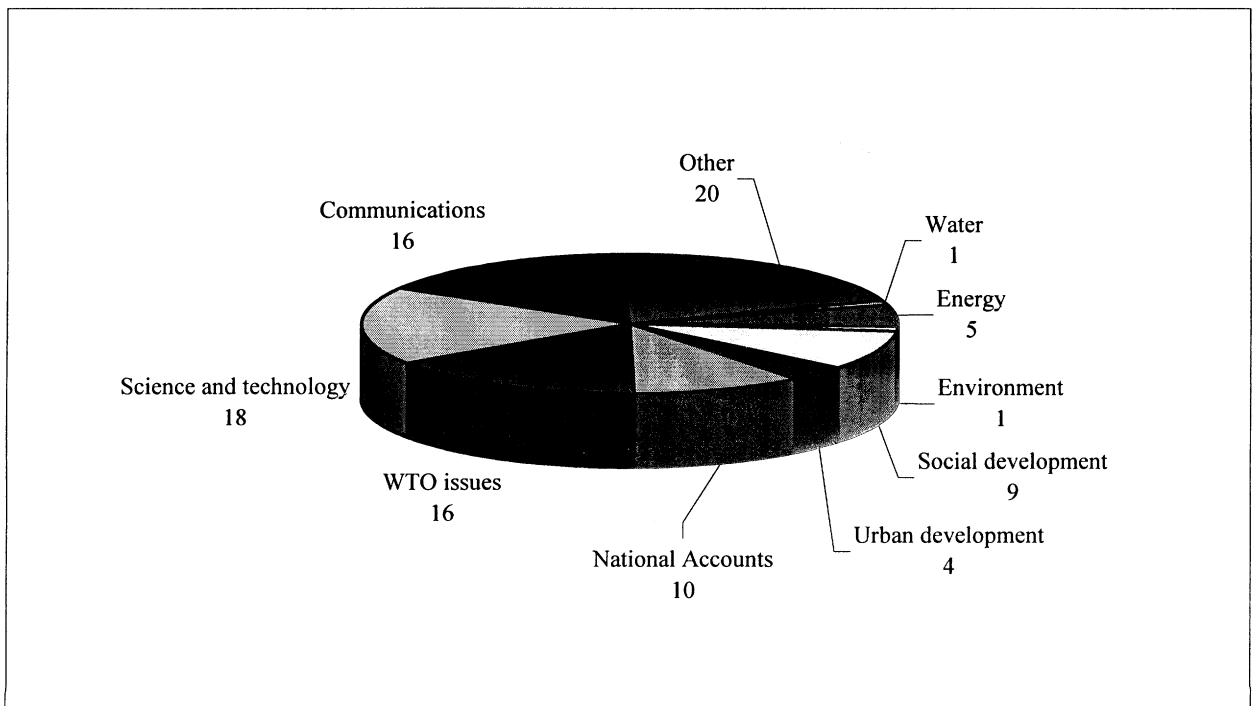
**Percentage of missions rendered in 2003 distributed by member country**  
(Percentage)



**Percentage of missions rendered in the biennium 2002-2003 distributed by member countries**  
*(Percentage)*



**Percentage of missions rendered in the biennium 2002-2003 by field**  
*(Percentage)*



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