



UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

**REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL
TENTH SESSION**

(9-30 June 1970)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-NINTH SESSION**

SUPPLEMENT No. 6A

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Governing Council held its tenth session at the headquarters of the World Health Organization, in Geneva, Switzerland, from 9 to 30 June 1970.
2. The present report was adopted by the Governing Council at its 239th meeting, on 30 June 1970, for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its forty-ninth session, in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX).

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Attendance

3. The delegations to the tenth session are listed in annex I to this report.

Agenda

4. The agenda adopted for the tenth session was the following:
 1. Opening of the session
 2. Adoption of the agenda (DP/L.129/Rev.1 and DP/L.133)
 3. UNDP (Special Fund) programme recommendations of the Administrator
 - (a) Consideration of individual projects of the UNDP(SF) programme in private meetings
 - (b) Approval of UNDP(SF) programme recommendations
 - (DP/SF/R.10 and Corr.1 and 2;
DP/SF/R.10/Add.1-19;
Add.20 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.21 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.22 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.23 and Add.23/Rev.1 (English only);
Add.24-31;
Add.32 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.33;
Add.34 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.35 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.36-38;
Add.39 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.40-43;
Add.44 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.45;
Add.46 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.47 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.48-50;
Add.51 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.52;
Add.53 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.54 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.55;
Add.56 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.57-58;
Add.59 and Corr.1;
Add.60-61)

4. UNDP (Technical Assistance) programme
 - (a) Proposals by the Administrator for future financing of regional and interregional projects 1/
 - (b) Approval of regional and interregional project recommendations of the Administrator (DP/TA/L.27 and Corr.1 and 2)
5. The capacity of the United Nations development system
(DP/L.128; DP/L.134 and DP/L.134/Add.1; DP/L.142; DP/L.143 and Add.1; DP/L.144; DP/L.145; DP/L.146; DP/L.148; DP/L.149; DP/L.150; DP/L.151) (DP/5; DP/6; DP/7; DP/8 and DP/SR.189-206)
6. General debate

Report on the activities of the United Nations Development Programme in 1969 with relevant supplementary documentation 1/ 2/
(DP/L.130 and DP/L.130/Annex)
7. Financial matters (DP/L.138 and DP/L.141)
 - (a) Comprehensive statement on the financial position of UNDP (DP/L.131 and DP/L.131/Add.1)
 - (b) Adjustment of targets under the Technical Assistance component (DP/TA/L.28)
 - (c) Subcontracting (DP/L.140)1/
 - (d) UNDP financial regulations and rules^{1/}

1/ By decision of the Governing Council at its 207th meeting, this item was not considered as a separate item since it was relevant to item 5.

2/ The relevant supplementary documentation consisted of a statistical annex and the following six addenda: (i) Statistical data relating to projects in operation under the Technical Assistance component during 1969 (DP/L.130/Add.1); (ii) Financial status of projects under the Special Fund component as of 31 December 1969 (DP/L.130/Add.2 and DP/L.130/Add.2/Annexes); (iii) Status of Special Fund projects completed in 1969 and follow-up developments (DP/L.130/Add.3); (iv) Subcontracts awarded and equipment purchased by Participating and Executing Agencies for projects in the Special Fund component during 1969 (DP/L.130/Add.4); (v) Special Industrial Services (DP/L.130/Add.5); (vi) Trust Fund administration (DP/L.130/Add.6).

8. Administrative and budgetary matters
 - (a) General policies in respect of budget estimates for the administrative and programme support services of UNDP for 1971 (DP/L.134/Add.1) 3/
 - (b) Question of the timing of the presentation to the Council of annual budget estimates for the administrative and programme support services 3/
 - (c) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit received by the Administrator (DP/L.137 and Corr.1)
9. United Nations technical co-operation activities (DP/RP/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1)
10. The feasibility of creating an international corps of volunteers for development (E/4790 and DP/L.135)
11. United Nations Capital Development Fund (DP/L.139)
12. Information papers on the regular programmes of technical assistance in 1969 of the specialized agencies and IAEA (DP/L.132 and Corr.1)
13. Date and provisional agenda for the eleventh session of the Governing Council
14. Other matters (DP/L.136)
15. Draft reports of the Governing Council to the forty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council
16. Assistance from the UNDP in connexion with the natural disaster in Peru

Summary records of meetings

5. The summary records of the meetings of the tenth session were issued as documents DP/SR.207-239.

Private meetings

6. Two private meetings were held on questions arising in connexion with the UNDP (Special Fund) programme recommendations.

3/ By decision of the Governing Council at its 207th meeting, this item was not considered as a separate item since it was relevant to item 5.

CHAPTER II

PROGRAMME RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR: UNDP (SPECIAL FUND)

Analysis of Requests Received between 1 October 1969 and 31 March 1970

7. As reported to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its ninth session, up to 30 September 1969, 1,906 requests for project assistance had been submitted to the UNDP (Special Fund) by Governments, calling for an expenditure of approximately \$1,824 million in international resources. ^{4/} Between 1 October 1969 and 31 March 1970, a further 98 requests were received, bringing the total number of requests received to 2,004 and the total amount requested to approximately \$1,895 million.

8. The 98 new requests were in the following fields of activity:

Table 1

<u>Subject area</u>	<u>No. of requests</u>	<u>Amount requested</u>
<u>Surveys</u>		
Mineral and geological	3	\$ 2,134,000
Water power, hydraulic and meteorological	2	381,000
River basin	1	2,201,000
Land and water use	6	6,997,000
Transport and communications	3	1,537,000
Fisheries	1	347,000
Forestry	2	850,000
Other	7	3,774,000
Sub-total	<u>25</u>	<u>\$18,221,000</u>
<u>Research</u>		
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery	10	\$ 7,469,000
Manufacturing, mining and power	8	3,129,000
Other	4	5,234,000
Sub-total	<u>22</u>	<u>\$15,832,000</u>
<u>Training</u>		
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery	4	\$ 2,631,000
Industrial	17	10,478,000
Transport and communications	7	5,107,000
Secondary school teacher	4	5,407,000
Public administration and other	14	8,502,000
Sub-total	<u>46</u>	<u>\$32,125,000</u>
Economic development planning	5	\$ 4,888,000
Total	<u>98</u>	<u>\$71,066,000</u>

^{4/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth session, Supplement No. 6, document E/4782, para. 8.

9. The distribution of these new requests by economic sector is as follows:

Table 2

<u>Economic sector</u>	<u>No. of requests</u>	<u>Amount requested</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>		
Multi-purpose agriculture ^{a/}	8	\$ 7,655,000
Land and water use	4	3,397,000
Plant production and protection	4	3,272,000
Animal production and health	4	3,606,000
Rural institutions and services	2	1,639,000
Forestry	2	850,000
Fishing	1	347,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	25	\$20,766,000
<u>Industry</u>		
Industry, general ^{a/}	15	\$ 4,484,000
Mining	4	2,244,000
Other individual industries	9	6,446,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	28	\$13,174,000
<u>Public utilities</u>		
Power	1	\$ 110,000
Transport	7	2,700,000
Communications	5	4,394,000
Water supply and sewerage	3	2,322,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	16	\$ 9,526,000
<u>Housing, building and physical planning</u>	1	\$ 65,000
<u>Multi-sector</u>		
General planning ^{b/}	3	\$ 5,702,000
River basin development	1	129,000
Other	4	3,187,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-Total	8	\$ 9,018,000

Table 2 (continued)

<u>Economic sector</u>	<u>No. of requests</u>	<u>Amount requested</u>
<u>Health</u>		
Disease control and prevention	1	\$ 822,000
Public health services	2	957,000
Environmental sanitation	1	155,000
Other	2	1,023,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	6	\$ 2,957,000
<u>Education and Science</u> ^{b/}		
Secondary	4	\$ 5,407,000
Technical	2	1,534,000
University	1	2,469,000
Other	3	2,871,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	10	\$12,281,000
<u>Public administration and other services</u>		
Public administration	2	\$ 2,486,000
Technical services	2	793,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-total	4	\$ 3,279,000
TOTAL	98	<u><u>\$71,066,000</u></u>

a/ Covers activities in more than one sub-sector.

b/ Assistance to a specific sector or sub-sector is classified under the sector or sub-sector concerned.

10. The geographical distribution of the new requests, as well as the cumulative total of all requests received, is shown below:

<u>Table 3</u>			
<u>Geographical area</u>	<u>Requests received 1 October 1969 to 31 March 1970</u>	<u>Requests previously received</u>	<u>Cumulative total to 31 March 1970</u>
Africa	39	687	726
Asia and the Far East	24	470	494
The Americas	20	457	477
Middle East	8	155	163
Europe	6	129	135
Interregional	1	7	8
Global	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	98	1,906	2,004

11. Of the 354 requests under consideration (98 new requests mentioned above, 254 requests pending as of 30 September 1969, and two requests resubmitted), 52 were recommended for approval at the June 1970 session of the Governing Council and 45 were withdrawn by the requesting Governments. As of 31 March 1970, therefore, 257 projects were under consideration for possible inclusion in future programmes to be recommended to the Governing Council. In addition, there were some 157 further requests with unofficial status, and some 78 instances of "advance information" concerning possible requests for Special Fund sector assistance which were under consideration by the UNDP.

Programme recommendations

12. The Administrator recommended that the Governing Council approve the 52 projects and 9 supplementary earmarkings^{5/} listed in annex II to the report. The name of the Participating and Executing Agency, the estimated Government participation (counterpart contribution), the recommended Governing Council earmarking, the estimated total cost of the project and the estimated local operating costs to be paid by the Government(s) are indicated opposite each project title.

13. The recommended programme totalled an estimated \$111,059,000, of which \$43,765,000 represented Governing Council earmarkings and \$67,294,000 contributions by recipient Governments.

14. The distribution of the projects by principal type of activity, by economic sector, and by geographical region - both for the recommended projects and cumulatively - is shown below in tables 4, 5 and 6.

Features of particular interest in the new programme

15. The Administrator drew the attention of the Governing Council to certain features of particular interest in the new Special Fund programme:

(a) The programme included primarily projects or programmes calling for continued or additional support and those requiring operations of an emergency or urgent priority nature. This orientation of the programme followed the traditional pattern established for June programmes which, in terms of both size and availability of financial resources, have been notably smaller than programmes presented to January sessions of the Council.

(b) Certain projects were characteristic of the new dimensions and directions of the United Nations Development Programme, reflecting in particular the continued emphasis given to the use of a programme approach as well as innovations in and transference of technology. Other projects related to those sectors of assistance to which members of the Council attached special importance, while a substantial number of projects dealt with the more traditional sectors or sub-sectors of UNDP assistance.

5/ For Brazil: Supplementary Assistance to the Tropical Centre of Food Research and Technology, Campinas; for Congo (Democratic Republic of): Supplementary Assistance to the National Institute for Vocational Training and Supplementary Assistance to the Meteorological Training Centre, Kinshasa; for Cyprus: Supplementary Assistance for Surveys, Demonstration and Planning of Water Resources Utilization; for Ghana: Supplementary Assistance in the Preparation of a Master Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage for the Accra-Tema Metropolitan Area; for Kenya: Supplementary Assistance to the Management Advisory and Training Centre, Nairobi; for Niger: Supplementary Assistance for Development of Animal Production and Water Resources in Eastern Niger; for Romania: Supplementary Assistance to the Management Development Centre, Bucharest; Interregional: Supplementary Assistance to the Desert Locust Project.

Table 4

Distribution of Projects by Principal Field of Activity

Field of Activity	Previous programmes		Present programme		Cumulative	
	Number of projects	Earmarking	Number of projects	Earmarking	Number of projects	Earmarking
<u>Surveys</u>						
Mineral and geological	78	\$ 68,502,200	4	\$ 1,266,100	82	\$ 69,768,300
Water power, hydraulic and meteorological	37	34,111,874	2	2,339,100	39	36,450,974
River basin	36	39,108,781	1	1,218,900	37	40,327,681
Land and water use	133	119,308,439	2	2,330,200 ^{a/}	135	121,638,639
Transport and communications	60	51,436,722	2	1,479,300	62	52,916,022
Manufacturing industries	7	6,546,400	-	-	7	6,546,400
Fisheries	33	35,898,000	1	450,200	34	36,348,200
Forestry	37	31,695,188	1	787,300 ^{b/}	38	32,482,488
Other	42	33,079,581	3	1,850,100 ^{b/}	45	34,929,681
Sub-total	463	419,687,185	16	11,721,200 ^{a/b/}	479	431,408,385
<u>Research</u>						
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery	148	139,500,022	5	5,190,400 ^{c/}	153	144,690,422
Manufacturing, mining and power	76	66,076,262	3	2,445,800 ^{d/}	79	68,522,062
Other	43	35,694,215	2	1,302,700	45	36,996,915
Sub-total	267	241,270,499	10	8,938,900 ^{c/d/}	277	250,209,399
<u>Training</u>						
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery	90	89,940,906	1	453,300 ^{e/}	91	90,394,206
Industrial	189	182,232,782	7	7,472,200 ^{e/}	196	189,704,982
Transport and communications	51	53,480,560	7	5,884,600	58	59,365,160
Secondary school teacher	42	52,265,700	-	-	42	52,265,700
Public administration and other	52	47,147,600	5	4,403,300 ^{f/}	57	51,550,900
Sub-total	424	425,067,548	20	18,213,400 ^{e/f/}	444	443,280,948
<u>Economic Development Planning</u>	28	47,288,680	6	4,891,500	34	52,180,180
TOTAL	1,182	\$1,133,313,912	52	\$43,765,000 ^{a/b/c/d/e/f/}	1,234	\$1,177,078,912

Foot-notes on following page.

(Foot-notes to table 4)

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- a/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$410,000 for Cyprus: Surveys, Demonstration and Planning of Water Resources Utilization, a project approved at the second session of the Governing Council in June 1966 (see document DP/SF/R.2/Add.12); and \$192,100 for Niger: Development of Animal Production and Water Resources in Eastern Niger, a project approved at the twelfth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1964 (see document SF/R.9/Add.26).
- b/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$195,300 for Ghana: Preparation of a Master Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage for the Accra-Tema Metropolitan Area, a project approved at the ninth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in January 1963, and for which an earmarking for a Phase II stage was approved at the second session of the Governing Council in June 1966 (see documents SF/R.6/Add.12 and DP/SF/R.2/Add.16).
- c/ Includes supplementary earmarking of \$345,000 for Inter-Regional Desert Locust Project approved at the third session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in December 1959 (see document SF/L.26/Add.31).
- d/ Includes supplementary earmarking of \$397,300 for Brazil: Tropical Centre of Food Research and Technology, Campinas, a project approved at the tenth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1963 (see document SF/R.7/Add.5).
- e/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$584,300 for Congo (Democratic Republic of): National Institute for Vocational Training, a project approved at the twelfth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1964 (see document SF/R.9/Add.14); \$320,100 for Romania: Management Development Centre, Bucharest, a project approved at the third session of the Governing Council in January 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.3/Add.44); and \$175,500 for Kenya: Management Advisory and Training Centre, Nairobi, a project approved at the fourteenth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1965 (see document SF/R.11/Add.21).
- f/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$122,700 for Congo (Democratic Republic of): Meteorological Training Centre, Kinshasa, a project approved at the twelfth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1964 (see document SF/R.9/Add.13).

Table 5

Distribution of Projects by Economic Sector

Economic Sector	Previous programmes		Present programme		Cumulative	
	Number of projects	Earmarking	Number of projects	Earmarking	Number of projects	Earmarking
<u>Agriculture</u>						
Multi-purposes ^{a/}	94	\$ 101,580,761	2	\$ 1,999,100 ^{b/}	96	\$ 103,579,861
Land and water use	124	112,478,296	3	3,357,000 ^{c/}	127	115,835,296
Plant production and protection	49	44,900,000	1	1,403,100 ^{d/}	50	46,303,100
Animal production and health	62	56,225,500	3	2,433,600	65	58,659,100
Rural institutions and services	28	23,376,375	-	-	28	23,376,375
Forestry	56	48,922,551	1	787,300	57	49,709,851
Fishing	33	33,141,500	1	450,200	34	33,591,700
Sub-total	446	\$ 420,624,983	11	\$10,430,300 ^{b/c/d/}	457	\$ 431,055,283
<u>Industry</u>						
Industry, general ^{a/}	154	\$ 132,154,356	6	\$ 5,310,100 ^{e/}	160	\$ 137,464,456
Mining	77	67,155,255	3	1,001,600	80	68,156,855
Other individual industries	78	68,356,315	5	3,793,700 ^{f/}	83	72,150,015
Sub-total	309	\$ 267,665,926	14	\$10,105,400 ^{e/f/}	323	\$ 277,771,326
<u>Public Utilities</u>						
Power	28	\$ 26,336,974	1	\$ 789,200	29	\$ 27,126,174
Transport	81	76,606,425	4	3,160,400	85	79,766,825
Communications	38	35,803,851	6	4,643,400	44	40,447,251
Water supply and sewerage	21	19,076,300	1	1,043,200 ^{g/}	22	20,119,500
Sub-total	168	\$ 157,823,550	12	\$ 9,636,200 ^{g/}	180	\$ 167,459,750
<u>Housing, Building and Physical Planning</u>	20	\$ 17,690,832	1	876,600	21	\$ 18,567,432
<u>Multi-Sector</u>						
General planning ^{h/}	16	\$ 30,676,323	2	\$ 1,490,700	18	\$ 32,167,023
River basin development	32	38,090,400	1	187,600	33	38,278,000
Other	15	13,015,302	3	2,810,100	18	15,825,402
Sub-total	63	\$ 81,782,025	6	\$ 4,488,400	69	\$ 86,270,425
<u>Health</u>	12	\$ 9,203,784	3	\$ 2,963,000	15	\$ 12,166,784
<u>Education and Science^{h/}</u>						
Primary	2	\$ 2,904,900	-	\$ -	2	\$ 2,904,900
Secondary	40	49,360,800	-	-	40	49,360,800
Technical	27	32,148,067	1	1,274,800	28	33,422,867
University	31	37,773,736	1	950,400	32	38,724,136
Other	3	1,720,700	1	1,007,900	4	2,728,600
Sub-total	103	\$ 123,908,203	3	\$ 3,233,100	106	\$ 127,141,303
<u>Social Welfare, Public Administration and Other Services</u>	61	\$ 54,614,609	2	\$ 2,032,000 ^{i/}	63	\$ 56,646,609
TOTAL	1,182	\$1,133,313,912	52	\$43,765,000 ^{b/c/d/e/f/g/i/}	1,234	\$1,177,078,912

(Foot-notes on following page)

(Foot-notes to table 5)

-
- a/ Covers activities in more than one sub-sector.
- b/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$192,100 for Niger: Development of Animal Production and Water Resources in Eastern Niger, a project approved at the twelfth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1964 (see document SF/R.9/Add.26).
- c/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$410,000 for Cyprus: Surveys, Demonstration and Planning of Water Resources Utilization, a project approved at the second session of the Governing Council in June 1966 (see document DP/SF/R.2/Add.12).
- d/ Includes supplementary earmarking of \$345,000 for Inter-Regional: Desert Locust Project which was approved at the third session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in December 1959 (see document SF/L.26/Add.31).
- e/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$584,300 for Congo (Democratic Republic of): National Institute for Vocational Training, a project approved at the twelfth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1964 (see document SF/R.9/Add.14); \$175,500 for Kenya: Management Advisory and Training Centre, Nairobi, a project approved at the fourteenth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1965 (see document SF/R.11/Add.21); and \$320,100 for Romania: Management Development Centre, Bucharest, a project approved at the third session of the Governing Council in January 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.3/Add.44).
- f/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$397,300 for Brazil: Tropical Centre of Food Research and Technology, Campinas, a project approved at the tenth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1963 (see document SF/R.7/Add.5).
- g/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$195,300 for Ghana: Preparation of a Master Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage for the Accra-Tema Metropolitan Area, a project approved at the ninth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in January 1963, and for which an earmarking for a Phase II stage was approved at the second session of the Governing Council in June 1966 (see documents SF/R.6/Add.12 and DP/SF/R.2/Add.16).
- h/ Assistance to a specific sector or sub-sector is classified under the sector or sub-sector concerned.
- i/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$122,700 for Congo (Democratic Republic of): Meteorological Training Centre, Kinshasa, a project approved at the twelfth session of the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1964 (see document SF/R.9/Add.13).

Table 6

Distribution of Projects by Geographical Region

Geographical region	Previous programmes		Present programme		Cumulative	
	Number of projects	Earmarking	Number of projects	Earmarking	Number of projects	Earmarking
		\$		\$		\$
Africa	434	418,006,418	21	16,019,300 ^{a/}	455	434,025,718
Asia and the Far East	297	300,665,308	13	10,521,300	310	311,186,608
The Americas	273	260,228,178	10	9,555,000 ^{b/}	283	269,783,178
Middle East	92	68,572,916	3	2,696,100	95	71,269,016
Europe	81	79,128,192	4	3,435,800 ^{c/}	85	82,563,992
Interregional	4	5,059,700	1	1,537,500 ^{d/}	5	6,597,200
Global	1	1,653,200	-	-	1	1,653,200
TOTAL	1,182	1,133,313,912	52	43,765,000	1,234	1,177,078,912

a/ Includes supplementary earmarkings as follows: \$584,300 for Congo (Democratic Republic of): National Institute for Vocational Training (see document SF/R.9/Add.14); \$122,700 for Congo (Democratic Republic of): Meteorological Training Centre, Kinshasa (see document SF/R.9/Add.13); \$195,300 for Ghana: Preparation of a Master Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage for the Accra-Tema Metropolitan Area (see document SF/R.6/Add.12); \$175,500 for Kenya: Management Advisory and Training Centre, Nairobi (see document SF/R.11/Add.21); and \$192,100 for Niger: Development of Animal Production and Water Resources in Eastern Niger (see document SF/R.9/Add.26).

b/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$397,300 for Brazil: Tropical Centre of Food Research and Technology, Campinas (see document SF/R.7/Add.5).

c/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$410,000 for Cyprus: Surveys, Demonstration and Planning of Water Resources Utilization (see document DP/SF/R.2/Add.12); and \$320,100 for Romania: Management Development Centre, Bucharest (see document DP/SF/R.3/Add.44).

d/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$345,000 for Interregional: Desert Locust Project (see document SF/L.26/Add.31).

(c) Illustrative of the programme approach was the Phase II project in Ethiopia for the comprehensive development of the potentially highly productive Awash Valley region. The project, to be executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), was designed to strengthen the management and administrative framework for the area's development and would also identify detailed feasibility studies to be undertaken. Directly related to this undertaking was the project to investigate the health component of the Valley's development, to be undertaken by the World Health Organization (WHO). Similarly, a forestry and inventory development project in the northwest region of Argentina was closely associated with and directly related, within a programme approach, to two previously approved projects in that region.

(d) The extension of the programme approach within the framework of pre-project activities was demonstrated by the technical and expert advice provided to the Ivory Coast's Bandama Valley Authority, the body responsible for the inter-sectoral development of a region to be created by a man-made lake. Direct responsibility for the implementation of the project's initial phase was being assumed by the UNDP following discussions with the interested Participating and Executing Agencies. Pre-project activities relating to the formulation of a major manpower survey and plan for Asia were being undertaken by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Other interested Participating and Executing Agencies were or would be associated with the project which could also require the initiation of sub-regional and national manpower projects in Member States of the region.

(e) Continued emphasis was given in the programme to the application of innovative technology to the process of development. In the field of outer space communications, assistance was provided for the expansion of the Experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station (ESCES) in Ahmedabad, India; this would enable the Government to participate in a mass educational experiment in 1973-1974 by means of television broadcasting via satellite. Programme material and personnel would be provided through the assistance given to the television production and training centre in Poona, India, the first UNDP-assisted project involving the training of television personnel.

(f) A further innovation was the utilization of systems analysis as a major tool in the formulation of a scheme for the integrated reform of education in Indonesia. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) would closely co-ordinate this activity with a long-range assessment of the educational system being undertaken by the Ford Foundation.

(g) The increased interest of developing countries in data collection and processing was manifested by the project in Guinea for the training of national personnel in modern techniques and the establishment of a rational accounting system for State enterprises.

(h) The greater attention given to assistance in the field of tourism and related sectors was illustrated by projects in Indonesia, Lebanon, United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia and pre-project activities in Tunisia.

(i) In the field of public health, particular mention was made of the Phase II project in Cameroon to assist in the training of all levels of health personnel through the development and application of techniques readily adaptable to the special conditions of developing countries.

(j) Particular attention was also drawn to the regional project, to be implemented by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), for assistance in the establishment of a pre-investment unit within the Caribbean Development Bank.

(k) Examples of support for the development of nuclear material were projects aimed at the exploration of uranium potential in Greece and Pakistan, to be executed by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in association with the United Nations.

(l) Projects of an urgent or priority nature included the provision of international personnel and the training of nationals in Southern Yemen in an effort to ensure the re-establishment at Aden Airport of services and facilities commensurate with recognized international commercial airport standards, to be carried out by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) in association with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Special mention was also made of the project in Nigeria, arising out of the urgent need to expedite the rehabilitation and development of areas affected by the recent civil war, to assist the Federal Government in the accelerated development of internal air transport to areas of difficult access and in the training of national personnel to operate and maintain such facilities.

(m) Finally, attention was drawn to the regional project, to be implemented at the Turin Centre, aimed at meeting the shortage of qualified national managerial and technical personnel in almost all sectors of the countries included in the project. It was noted that the success of this experimental project, plus an independent survey of training facilities and needs, would determine the extent and nature of additional support provided in the future by UNDP to the Turin Centre.

Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs

16. A tabular summary of overhead costs, by Participating and Executing Agency, both for the present and previous programmes, was submitted to the Council (see table 7 below).

Preparatory assistance

17. For 22 of the 52 projects and 9 supplementary earmarkings being recommended, the Administrator made use of Preparatory Assistance funds for the appraisal, revision or reformulation of the requests.

Pre-project activities

18. Under the authority given by the Governing Council at its eighth session in June 1969, the Administrator authorized pre-project activities for 8 of the 52 projects and 9 supplementary earmarkings recommended to the Council for approval in order to permit an early initiation of project operations.

19. In addition, pre-project activities had been authorized for 23 projects which will be recommended for Governing Council approval at a later session.

Table 7Participating and Executing Agency Overhead Costs

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Previous programmes</u>		<u>Present programme</u>		<u>Cumulative</u>	
	<u>Project costs a/</u>	<u>Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs</u>	<u>Project costs a/</u>	<u>Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs</u>	<u>Project costs a/</u>	<u>Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs</u>
United Nations	\$192,646,628	\$ 19,106,450	\$ 2,095,200	\$ 227,400	\$194,741,828	\$ 19,333,850
ILO	111,922,466	11,817,700	5,902,700	645,100	117,825,166	12,462,800
FAO	378,085,322	39,171,225	10,805,100	1,171,300	388,890,422	40,342,525
UNESCO	161,512,526	15,787,050	4,117,800	449,900	165,630,326	16,236,950
WHO	27,573,784	2,861,100	3,610,700	395,500	31,184,484	3,256,600
IBRD	51,438,226	785,085	4,677,300	257,700	56,115,526	1,042,785
ICAO	18,346,170	1,615,700	2,054,300	179,100	20,400,470	1,794,800
ITU	27,871,551	2,871,700	2,470,900	270,500	30,342,451	3,142,200
WMO	17,854,329	1,777,800	1,507,500	165,100	19,361,829	1,942,900
IAEA	3,402,200	348,100	691,600	75,400	4,093,800	423,500
UNIDO	36,868,400	3,948,900	1,117,600	122,300	37,986,000	4,071,200
IDB ^{b/}	860,800	94,600	-	-	860,800	94,600
ADB ^{b/}	268,300	29,500	-	-	268,300	29,500
ASDP ^{b/}	1,054,000	26,300	-	-	1,054,000	26,300
UPU	1,545,500	169,300	680,800	74,200	2,226,300	243,500
UNDP ^{c/}	1,606,900	46,300	-	-	1,606,900	46,300
TOTAL	\$1,032,857,102	\$100,456,810	\$ 39,731,500	\$ 4,033,500	\$ 1,072,588,602	\$104,490,310

a/ Includes UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs.

b/ An Executing Agency.

c/ The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is implementing, through the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), Mexico, and with the advisory assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), a project for research and Training in High Lysine Maize (see document DP/SF/R.9/Add.124).

Investment feasibility studies

20. Under the authority given by the Governing Council at its eighth session in June 1969, the Administrator has approved the following two investment feasibility studies: Chad - Investment Feasibility Study of the Sategui-Deressia Water Catchment and Rice Culture, and Rwanda - Highway Consultants Services, and has under active consideration six additional studies.

Non-operational projects

21. As requested by the Council at its seventh session, the Administrator reported on the following fourteen projects which had not become operational as of 31 March 1970, two years after their approval:

- (a) Afghanistan - Establishment of a Water Management Department^{6/}
- (b) People's Republic of the Congo - Rural Development Programme^{7/}
- (c) Congo (Democratic Republic of) - Mineral Resources Survey in the Bas-Congo^{8/}
- (d) Dahomey - Strengthening of the Geological and Mining Service^{9/}
- (e) Greece - Forest Industries Feasibility Studies^{10/}
- (f) Nigeria - Transport Survey of the Mid-Western States^{11/}
- (g) Pakistan - Telecommunication Staff College at Haripur, West Pakistan^{12/}
- (h) Pakistan - Deck Personnel Training Centre, Narayanganj^{13/}
- (i) Turkey - Small Industries Development Programme^{14/}
- (j) Turkey - In-Plant Training Centre for Engineers^{15/}
- (k) Uruguay - Faculty of Agriculture, University of Uruguay^{16/}
- (l) Uruguay - Veterinary Investigation Service, Rubino Institute, Pando^{17/}
- (m) Regional (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Peru) - Pan American Programme for Health Planning^{18/}
- (n) Regional (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal) - Development of Agricultural Research in the Senegal River Basin^{19/}

22. The Administrator informed the Council that he was satisfied in all cases that necessary steps were in hand towards solution of the problems and resolution of the difficulties which had caused delay in these projects becoming operational. He

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- ^{6/} See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.1.
 - ^{7/} See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.25.
 - ^{8/} See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.27.
 - ^{9/} See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.29.
 - ^{10/} See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.104.
 - ^{11/} See document DP/SR/R.4/Add.34.
 - ^{12/} See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.64.

- ^{13/} See document DP/SF/R.4/Add.36.
- ^{14/} See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.85.
- ^{15/} See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.84.
- ^{16/} See document SF/R.11/Add.40.
- ^{17/} See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.93.
- ^{18/} See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.100.
- ^{19/} See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.97.

therefore proposed that the UNDP continue its negotiations with the Governments and the Participating and Executing Agencies involved.

Surrender of earmarkings

23. The Administrator recommended that the Council approve the net surrender of earmarkings totalling \$2,533,643 in respect of two projects, cancellation of which was authorized by the Council at its ninth session, 20/ and the adjustment of the earmarking for another project, India - Mechanical Engineering and Development Organization, Durgapur, to reflect a reduction in the scope of the project as requested by the Government.

24. The Administrator informed the Council that in the case of 12 of the 45 projects for which final allocations had been established and whose financial accounts were closed as of 31 December 1969, the allocations were lower than the Governing Council earmarking by \$597,538. Consequently, he recommended that the earmarking for these projects be reduced by \$645,341 including the corresponding reduction of 8 per cent for the contingency reserve.

25. The subsequent decision by the Council authorizing the surrender of earmarkings as recommended by the Administrator is reflected in paragraph 70 below.

Re-designation of a project

26. The Administrator also informed the Council that the project, Regional (Congo (People's Republic of), Gabon, Chad and Central African Republic) - Realignment of the Congo-Ocean Railway (REG 167), 21/ approved by the Council at its eighth session as a regional project, had been changed to a national project at the request of the Government of the People's Republic of the Congo with the concurrence of the Governments which supported the project as a regional activity. The objectives of the project remaining unaltered, the Administrator sought authorization from the Council for transfer of the earmarking of \$829,000 approved for project REG 167 to project COB 20 under the title mentioned above.

Summary of discussion

27. The Assistant Administrator and Associate Director of the Bureau of Operations and Programming, introducing the programme, observed that the programme recommended to the June session of the Council was considerably smaller than that approved at the ninth session in January 1970. However, the January and June programmes should be considered as one annual programme. With reference to the question of continuous programming, he drew attention to the increasing use of pre-project activities.

28. Concerning the Special Fund project for higher level management, technical and productivity training at the Turin Centre, the Assistant Administrator observed that this was an initial measure and that long-term programming of training needs of

20/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth session, document E/4782, para. 30(c).

21/ See document DP/SF/R.8/Add.54.

developing countries was required. The role of the Turin Centre was to be defined as a result of an independent study now in the process of organization. It was hoped that a report on the question could be made by the Administrator to the Governing Council at its eleventh session.

29. Several members observed that richer recipient countries should share a larger part of project costs than the poorer countries. It was suggested that the Administration also devote increased attention to this question.

30. Some members referred to the inadequacy of resources which was preventing UNDP from providing assistance commensurate with the needs of the developing countries.

31. Some members of the Council said that the relatively more developed of the developing countries often had large backward areas which also required special measures. Many of those areas were more populous than countries which had been described as among the less developed of the developing countries.

32. Concern was expressed by some members with respect to non-operational projects and delays in the implementation of other approved projects.

33. Members welcomed the over-all balanced distribution of the programme by geographic area and economic sector. However, several members considered the proportion of industrial projects and the extent of UNIDO's participation in the programme still unsatisfactory and observed that UNDP should increase its efforts in that field. Several members were also concerned with the lack of projects in the field of trade and underlined that UNCTAD should play an active role in the programme in view of the importance of this type of assistance to the developing countries.

34. One member particularly stressed the advantages of closer co-ordination of UNDP assistance and bilateral aid.

35. Several members commented favourably on the use of innovating technology in projects in the programme. One member, mentioning the importance of the transfer and understanding of new techniques, considered that the Administration should establish a list of global research projects in such fields as environment, natural resources, employment and nutrition, taking into consideration social and cultural factors, and suggested that this should be discussed by the Governing Council at its eleventh session.

36. Some members observed that their Governments' approval of the Administrator's programme recommendations in no way implied that they had changed their views concerning aid to countries participating in aggressive activities, and objections were made to the granting of UNDP assistance for projects in China, the Philippines and Thailand.

Observations of the Administration

37. The Assistant Administrator and Associate Director of the Bureau of Operations and Programming stated that the comments made with regard to projects in the programme demonstrated the concern of the Council with reference to both programming and procedures. He observed that delays in the implementation of projects was related to the problem of timely provision of the components of assistance such

as experts and equipment by the Executing Agencies on the one hand and the provision of counterpart contributions by the Governments on the other. The system as presently constituted would require revision, including a review of counterpart levels, the relationship of components within a project, the absorptive capacity of recipient Governments and the phasing and composition of a project.

38. With reference to the roles of UNCTAD and UNIDO in the programme, he noted that UNDP had just satisfactorily completed a programme review session with UNIDO and that a series of preparatory assistance missions were either in process or being organized with UNCTAD. It was expected that UNCTAD would be participating actively in the programme in 1971.

39. He noted the interest of the Council in research projects, including the end use of basic products. The administration anticipated being able to present several global research projects to the Council at its eleventh session. Consideration was being given to the establishment of centres of excellence on a national basis as the beginning of a network for global research.

Decisions of the Governing Council

40. At its 210th meeting, the Governing Council, subject to the observations and reservations expressed on some projects:

(a) Approved the proposed programme (see annex II) with the provision that approval of the project for Nigeria, Air Transportation Support Training and Maintenance (NIR 44), shall be effective when the formalities regarding the request have been completed;

(b) Authorized the Administrator to make the appropriate arrangements with the Governments and Participating and Executing Agencies for the execution of those projects;

(c) Noted the re-designation as project COB 20 of the request approved at the eighth session under the title Realignment of the Congo-Ocean Railway (REG 167) and authorized the retention of the earmarking of \$829,000 for implementation of the project; and

(d) Approved the Administrator's recommendations for the waiver of local costs, and, in addition, approved the waiver of local costs for the project in Peru: PER 38, Planning of Human Resources (DP/SF/R.10/Add.38).

41. The Council also took note of the pre-project activities referred to in document DP/SF/R.10/Corr.2.

CHAPTER III

UNDP TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

42. Under item 4 of its agenda, the Governing Council considered the recommendations of the Administrator for the approval for the year 1971, of twenty-one regional and ten interregional projects costing at \$200,000 or over for the period 1971-1974 (DP/TA/L.27 and Corr.1 and 2). The cost of these projects for the year 1971 totals \$2,903,970, leaving an unprogrammed balance of \$9,600,030, which is retained by the Administrator for the approval of new projects as well as for the continuation of existing projects costing at less than \$200,000.

Summary of discussion

43. Members of the Council noted that the question of regional and interregional projects would be discussed more fully under item 5 of the agenda in relation to the capacity of the United Nations development system, and, in particular, the proposed merger of the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components of the Programme. In this connexion, the hope was expressed that all distinctions between the two components would be eliminated in the near future. One member also indicated that his Government favoured an expansion of regional and inter-regional programming. Another member, recalling the decisions taken by the Council at its sixth session with a view to eliminating regional and interregional projects not supported by Governments, expressed the hope that this principle would apply to future projects.

44. The more detailed and systematic presentation of the documentation on Technical Assistance regional and interregional project recommendations to the tenth session was welcomed, and members indicated their support for the recommendations.

45. One member, however, expressed the reservations of his delegation concerning two projects: LAT/UN/68/16, Central American Integration Programme; and LAT/FAO/68/15, Advisory Group for Central American Economic Integration (GAFICA). He questioned whether the two projects would in fact contribute to the economic independence of the recipient countries in view of the heavy foreign investment in and consequent foreign political influence on the countries in the region. Other members, on the other hand, expressed strong support for the two projects, which were designed, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations system, to promote the economic integration of the countries in Central America and their economic independence. Noting the amount of the unprogrammed balance, they inquired whether the Administrator would consider extending assistance to the recently formed Andean Group, composed of Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

46. One member expressed regret that there was only one project for Africa among the recommended projects.

47. Another member, noting the Technical Assistance project for advanced technical and vocational training at the Turin Centre, stressed that wherever possible such training centres should be located in developing countries.

Observations of the Administration

48. The Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau of Operations and Programming, replying to the comments made during the discussion, acknowledged that the general question of Technical Assistance regional and interregional projects was directly related to the consideration of item 5 of the Council's agenda. With reference to the decisions taken by the Council at its sixth and subsequent sessions concerning such projects, he observed that some projects had been terminated or modified since the sixth session, and new projects were being initiated in consultation with interested Governments and with their support.

49. He confirmed that the Administrator was considering the type of assistance which could be given to the Andean Group. Regarding aid to Africa, he pointed out that, taking into account the programme as a whole, Africa received a larger share of UNDP resources than any other region.

Decision of the Governing Council

50. At its 210th meeting, the Governing Council approved the regional and interregional project recommendations of the Administrator (DP/TA/L.27 and Corr.1 and 2).

CHAPTER IV
FINANCIAL MATTERS

51. Under item 7 of its agenda, the Governing Council considered:

(a) A comprehensive statement on the financial position of UNDP for 1969 (DP/L.131) and a report on the Revolving Fund (DP/L.131/Add.1);

(b) A report on the adjustment of targets under the Technical Assistance component for 1970 (DP/TA/L.28);

(c) A statement of revised resources and earmarkings for 1970 (DP/L.141); and

(d) A note by the Administrator with reference to office accommodations for UNDP headquarters (DP/L.138).

A. Financial position of UNDP for 1969 and report on the Revolving Fund

52. In introducing item 7(a) of the agenda, the Director of the Financial Management and Administrative Policy Division said that the documentation (DP/L.131 and Add.1) had been streamlined with a view to presenting the information in a comprehensive manner which was susceptible to easy reference without eliminating any essential data desired by the Governing Council.

53. He drew special attention to annex IX of document DP/L.131 and indicated that the payments position in 1970 of voluntary contributions pledged to the Programme for both the current and prior years was comparatively the poorest in recent years. The Governing Council was also asked to note and approve the Administrator's provisional agreement to the request of one Government for the reduction of its pledged contributions for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 by the amount of \$42,000.

Summary of discussion

54. Members of the Council indicated no objection to the reduction of certain unpaid pledges dating back a number of years, but questioned the necessity for the Council's approval of such action. Some members considered that pledges of voluntary contributions by Governments did not constitute legal commitments but rather were evidence of intentions in good faith to pay to UNDP the amounts pledged. It was pointed out that a Government's withdrawal of its pledge did not require the approval of the Governing Council and the Administrator's action in accepting the reduction of \$42,000 was proper. Council action would therefore be limited to noting the financial consequences of the Administrator's action.

55. One member commented on the practice of certain Governments in paying their voluntary contributions to UNDP in the form of letters of credit, as a result of which \$79 million were not available at 31 December 1969 for UNDP investment

purposes. This represented a financial loss of income which could have been used to finance development projects. This practice might encourage other countries also to adopt this form of payment. He requested the Administrator to take steps to remedy the situation and ensure that the mode of payment was such that all sums received could be used for the Programme or invested.

56. Another member, while appreciating the improved presentation of financial data by the Administrator, none the less considered that further improvements could be made which would facilitate Governments' consideration of increased contributions to UNDP. Suggestions were made as to the additional data on voluntary contributions and on allocations and expenditures by country which could prove helpful in this respect.

57. Clarification of the position on "special industrial services" was requested by a member of the Council, who referred to the finding by the Industrial Development Board that the funds to be made available by UNDP for such purposes were inadequate. He sought an assurance by the Administrator that such funds would at least not be diminished.

Observations of the Administration

58. The Director of the Division of Financial Management and Administrative Policy, responding to the various comments of members, indicated that his observations to the Council at its ninth session in January 1970 on the subject of non-interest bearing notes or letters of credit 22/ remained valid. There had been in recent years a decline in the number of requests for the acceptance of such payment arrangements, which inevitably involved time-consuming and complicated procedures and represented no great advantage to donor Governments when relatively small amounts were involved. On the other hand, it was difficult to deny larger donors the opportunity to make phased payments of their voluntary contributions.

59. Regarding the presentation of financial data, he was prepared to undertake consultations with any member of the Council interested in progressively improving the form and content of such data.

60. Regarding the continuation of special industrial services under the aegis of UNDP, he recalled the Council's discussion of this question at its eighth session. The Council had decided that projects of the SIS type should be financed initially from the Revolving Fund at an annual level of approximately \$2 million. With the virtual exhaustion of the SIS Trust Fund late in 1969, projects were subsequently approved by UNDP. It was indicated that the period of UNDP financing of SIS projects had been too short to draw any conclusions as to these operations; on the other hand, there was no intention to reduce the annual amount available from the Revolving Fund for SIS projects.

22/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth session, Supplement No.6, document E/4782, para., 70.

Decision of the Governing Council

61. At its 210th meeting, the Council

(a) Took note of documents DP/L.131 and Add.1; and

(b) Took note of the decision of the Administrator to adjust by the amount of \$42,000 the total amount of voluntary contributions for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959.

B. Adjustment of targets under the Technical Assistance component for 1970

62. Under item 7(b) of its agenda, the Governing Council considered the Administrator's report in document DP/TA/L.28 on the adjustment of certain 1970 targets under the Technical Assistance component. Upward adjustments in certain country targets for 1970, made by the Administrator from the undistributed portion of the planning reserve, were reported to the Council, and in addition the Administrator recommended Council approval for an increase of \$100,000 in the 1970 country target for Equatorial Guinea to the level of \$450,000 and an increase of \$390,000 in the target of UNCTAD for regional and interregional projects in 1970.

Observations of the Administration

63. The Director of the Division of Financial Management and Administrative Policy drew to the particular attention of the Council the proposal for the increase in the target for UNCTAD. This was evidence of the Administrator's desire to respond to the wishes of many members for a larger role for UNCTAD.

Decision of the Governing Council

64. At its 210th meeting, after a brief discussion, during which revised country targets for 1970 were noted, the Council:

(a) Approved an increase in the 1970 target of Equatorial Guinea to \$450,000; and

(b) Approved a target of \$650,000 for UNCTAD regional and interregional projects in 1970.

C. Resources and earmarkings

65. The Director of the Division of Financial Management and Administrative Policy introduced document DP/L.141, showing the latest estimate of the anticipated 1970 resources and the earmarkings for 1970 approved by the Council at its ninth session. Further earmarkings were proposed to cover the Special Fund Programme approved by the Council at its tenth session, as well as adjustments under the Technical Assistance component.

Summary of discussion

66. One member of the Council drew attention to the fact that after the proposed earmarkings were approved there would remain an amount of about \$17.9 million of 1970 resources which would not be earmarked for development activities. He inquired whether this was related to the Swedish forward pledges for 1971 and 1972 and whether those forward pledges were in fact firm.

67. The representative of UNIDO called attention to a resolution of the fourth session of the Industrial Development Board which requested reconsideration by the Governing Council of the level of financial support by UNDP for SIS type projects. It was also questioned as to why no mention was made in the Administrator's report (DP/L.141) of earmarkings for SIS projects.

Observations of the Administration

68. The Director of the Division of Financial Management and Administrative Policy confirmed that the Swedish advance pledges for 1971 and 1972 were firm but the latter had been received only recently, too late to be taken into consideration in the programme recommended for approval at the tenth session of the Governing Council.

69. Regarding the level of SIS activities, he recalled the extensive discussion held by the Council at its eighth session and its decision to provide financial support for SIS projects in the future at the level of approximately \$2 million annually. No particular purpose would be served by re-examining the matter at this early date. In view of the urgency involved in meeting Government requests for SIS assistance, the Council had decided to finance such projects initially from the Revolving Fund, subject to reimbursement from UNDP resources of the following year. Since UNDP approval of SIS projects only commenced close to the end of 1969 earmarking action for this purpose would only be required in January 1971.

Decision of the Governing Council

70. At its 211th meeting, the Governing Council:

(a) Took note of the Administrator's revised estimate of UNDP resources for 1970 submitted under document DP/L.141;

(b) Approved the following earmarking of funds against those resources:

I. For the Special Fund programme:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (i) For the projects approved at the tenth session
as listed in annex II | \$43,765,000 |
| (ii) For the contingency reserve (3 per cent
of the above amount) | 3,501,200 |

II. For the Technical Assistance component:

(i) To supplement approved country and regional targets	\$ 490,000
(ii) To adjust the provisional earmarking for restoration to the Revolving Fund for contingency allocations issued in 1969	(742,124)
Total earmarkings	<hr/> \$47,014,076 <hr/>

D. Office accommodations for UNDP headquarters

71. The Administrator in document DP/L.138 requested the Governing Council to consider the Secretary-General's proposal that \$10 million of UNDP funds be advanced to the United Nations to assist in the financing of construction costs for the proposed new office building to be erected at United Nations Headquarters for the joint occupancy of the United Nations, UNICEF and UNDP. If the availability of funds was confirmed by July 1970, construction could commence late in 1970 and be completed by spring of 1973. On that basis, the total cost was estimated at \$80 million, of which \$40 million would be made available from federal and local government resources in the United States of America, \$25 million had been authorized by the General Assembly in resolution 2618(XXIV) to be provided from the United Nations regular budget, \$5 million would be provided by UNICEF, leaving \$10 million to be provided by UNDP. The \$10 million loan from UNDP would be made available in 1971 and 1972 and would be recovered in the form of budgetary reduction derived from the elimination of payments for office rent, starting in 1973.

72. The Director of the Financial Management and Administrative Policy Division emphasized that the proposed action was of an investment nature and would not in fact prejudice any future decision on the selection of a location for the permanent headquarters of UNDP. Approval of the Secretary-General's proposal would provide the solution to the long-standing problem of office space for both the United Nations and UNDP. After long and intricate negotiations, the Secretary-General had put together an \$80 million package, based on carefully planned timing, of which the participation of UNDP was the final action required. A poll of the members of the UNICEF Executive Board had confirmed UNICEF's participation in the amount of \$5 million. It remained, therefore, for the Governing Council to approve UNDP participation before authorization could be given for commencement of work on the new building. Any delay would have highly unfavourable effects because of sharply rising construction costs.

73. Regarding location of the permanent headquarters of UNDP, the Administrator was completely open-minded. The Capacity Study had suggested consideration of Geneva as a site, and certainly this proposal would be considered seriously. With the increasing role of organizations located in Europe, there would of necessity be a considerable interest in increasing UNDP activities in Europe. UNDP was already co-operating with the United Nations and the specialized agencies in considering the new management information system and other computer services referred to in chapter VI of the Capacity Study, which were also being proposed for Geneva.

74. In the light of these circumstances, the Administrator had already discussed with the Secretary-General the possibility of a future move of UNDP headquarters away from New York. In such eventuality, the Secretary-General had assured the Administrator that he would be open to a negotiated arrangement for the recovery of UNDP of its \$10 million loan, either through rent-free office space in other United Nations facilities or through repayment of funds. As a consequence, the Administrator did not feel that a favourable decision by the Council on the \$10 million loan proposal would prejudice a future decision by the Council on the eventual location of UNDP headquarters.

Summary of discussion

75. Several members of the Council felt that the Secretary-General's proposal provided a sound economic solution to a difficult situation. Continued payment of exorbitant rents presented a heavy burden on the resources of UNDP, and participation in a package arrangement with the United Nations and UNICEF for the construction of a new building, which would provide rent-free office space for years to come, seemed like a sensible move. Other members were convinced of the urgent need for expansion of the United Nations Headquarters facilities in New York and favoured a UNDP loan of \$10 million for the purpose.

76. Several members referred to the fact that the General Assembly had adopted resolution 2618 (XXIV) on the understanding that UNDP funds would be available to help finance the construction costs and they expressed fear that, if UNDP did not participate, this would jeopardize the construction of the new building. Other members referred also to the urgency of the UNDP decision in view of the imminent consideration of the item by ACABQ and the desirability of starting construction as soon as possible in the interests of costs control. One member called attention to the fact that the host country would be providing a substantial part of the total cost.

77. Many members referred to the assurances given by the Secretary-General that if UNDP headquarters were to be transferred from New York at any time prior to or during the period of amortization, other arrangements for the recovery or repayment of UNDP funds could be made. This assurance was welcomed but several members felt that such provisions should be made an expressed condition of the UNDP loan. Several members also felt that Governing Council approval of the loan should be on condition that it would not diminish the resources available for UNDP programmes and would not prejudice the Council's decision on the eventual headquarters of UNDP.

78. Several members of the Council indicated, however, that the question of the loan was directly connected to the more basic decision on the permanent site of UNDP headquarters and that consideration of the \$10 million loan should be postponed until after that decision had been taken. Many of these members felt that approval of the \$10 million loan at this time would inevitably prejudice the location of the UNDP headquarters site.

79. The Capacity Study had recommended a transfer of UNDP headquarters to Geneva and several members considered the arguments in favour of that city to be very persuasive. Other members considered that conditions in New York for both delegations and Secretariat were not conducive to effective work and felt that

another location should be selected. Several members felt that other locations than New York or Geneva might be selected and that the comparative advantages of such locations should be studied before taking any decision on the matter.

80. The representative of Switzerland reminded the Council that, in accordance with the undertakings entered into in the Headquarters Agreement concluded with the United Nations in 1946, the federal authorities were always willing to receive in Geneva any international organizations connected with the United Nations which expressed the desire to settle there, and would continue in the future to do everything they could to enable the organizations established in Geneva to carry on their work under the best possible conditions. Noting that the Secretary-General had said that space was limited in Geneva, the Swiss representative informed the Council that 650 offices would become available for international officials over the next five years, as current building work was completed and that did not include any further building projects which might be put in hand by the Fondation suisse des immeubles pour les organisations internationales if the need arose. With regard to the comparative costs of conference services in New York and Geneva, the Swiss representative said he thought that so long as the keys for calculating those costs were not based on uniform and equitable criteria, any comparisons made might be misleading. It had been said that costs were higher at Geneva than in New York; but if Geneva had the same proportion of permanent staff as New York, the situation would be different.

81. One member pointed out that the Secretary-General's conclusion that little or no office space would be available in United Nations facilities in Geneva was based on a forecast of future expansion in staff units stationed in Geneva which would require the General Assembly's advance approval. The same member indicated that final approval by the General Assembly of the proposed new building in New York would still be required before construction could be commenced. Another member pointed out that the present ILO building in Geneva would become available when the new ILO headquarters building was completed.

82. The representative of Austria recalled that a part of the Secretariat of the United Nations was already in Vienna. She then invited the Administrator to examine, together with the Austrian Government, the possibility offered by her country for the establishment of UNDP headquarters in Vienna.

83. Several members of the Council considered that UNDP resources should be used exclusively for programmes of economic development and not diverted for other purposes. One member mentioned that \$10 million could finance a substantial number of global projects. Another member recalled his Government's continuing opposition to UNDP investment in real estate operations.

84. Several members commented that the studies requested by the Secretary-General on the optimum location for various units of the Secretariat, including UNDP, would be considered at a later date. Further information was needed before sound decisions on this matter could be taken either by the Governing Council or by the General Assembly and those members felt that no decision should be taken at the present session of the Governing Council that would prejudice these matters.

Decision of the Governing Council

35. At its 226th meeting, upon completion of its discussion, the Governing Council decided, by a vote of 17 in favour, 12 against and 6 abstentions, to defer to its eleventh session the examination of UNDP participation in the amount of \$10 million in the financing of construction costs for the proposed new office building to be erected at United Nations Headquarters.

CHAPTER V

THE CAPACITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

86. Under item 5 of its agenda, the Governing Council continued its consideration of the capacity of the United Nations development system. This question had earlier been considered by the Council at its ninth session in January 1970 23/ and at a special session held in New York from 16 to 26 March 1970.

87. The Council's discussion at the special session related to observations of a broad nature on the capacity of the United Nations development system (DP/SR.189-194) as well as a more detailed examination of two important topics dealing with country programming and implementation (DP/SR.195-206). Since the Council interpreted its work at its special session as one phase of an over-all consideration of the subject which would be continued at its tenth session, it decided to issue a progress report (DP/L.128) containing, inter alia, a consensus on country programming by a drafting group, 24/ the text of which was proposed by the group for consideration by the Council, as well as a set of provisional conclusions on implementation prepared by the President on the basis of the Council's discussion.

88. At its tenth session, the Council had before it, in addition to the progress report (DP/L.128) and summary records (DP/SR.189-206) of its special session, and in response to its request made at that special session, a report by the Administrator on the strengthening of the capacity of UNDP issued in two parts:

Part A - The Management and Programming of Enlarged Resources (DP/L.134)

Part B - Organization for an Expanding Programme (DP/L.134/Add.1)

89. The Council also had before it the following documents which had been submitted to it during its ninth session and its special session:

- (a) A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System (DP/5);
- (b) Comments of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board on the Capacity Study (DP/6);
- (c) A report of the Administrator of the UNDP on a basic action programme for the UNDP (DP/7);
- (d) Comments of the Consultants on the Capacity Study (DP/8).

23/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6, document E/4782, chapter VI.

24/ Composed of Algeria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, France, India, Pakistan, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United Republic of Tanzania, under the Chairmanship of the Rapporteur.

90. The Council received the following additional documents during the course of its tenth session:

- (a) DP/L.142 - Observations of the World Meteorological Organization;
- (b) DP/L.143 and Add.1 - Resolution of the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
- (c) DP/L.144 - Observations of the International Civil Aviation Organization;
- (d) DP/L.145 - Observations of the International Labour Organisation;
- (e) DP/L.146 - Resolution of the World Health Assembly;
- (f) DP/L.148 - Note by the United Nations Secretariat;
- (g) DP/L.149 - Comments of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Response to Paragraph 11 of the Progress Report of the Governing Council, DP/L.128;
- (h) DP/L.151 - Observations of the International Telecommunication Union;
- (i) ID/B/RES.18(IV) - Resolution adopted by the Industrial Development Board; Operational Activities of UNIDO.

91. At its tenth session, the Council held a discussion, mainly on the first six topics listed below, at its 211th to 222nd, 229th to 233rd, and 235th to 239th meetings (DP/SR.211-222, 229-233, 235-239):

- (a) Country Programming of UNDP assistance;
- (b) Inter-country programming;
- (c) Over-all disposition and management of resources;
- (d) Organization of UNDP;
- (e) Implementation;
- (f) Role of the Governing Council and delegation of authority;
- (g) Legislative implications of Council decisions;
- (h) Future consideration of capacity of the United Nations development system.

92. The questions of country programming, over-all disposition and management of resources, and implementation were also considered by a drafting group 25/ established by the Council at its tenth session.

25/ Composed of Algeria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Cuba, France, India, Pakistan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, and any other member who wished to participate, under the Chairmanship of the Rapporteur.

93. At its 220th meeting, the Governing Council heard a statement by the Director-General of the International Labour Organisation.

Decision of the Governing Council

94. At its 239th meeting, the Governing Council, taking into account the observations and reservations expressed during its discussions, approved the following draft resolution and the consensus annexed thereto, which it recommends for adoption by the Economic and Social Council:

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning the capacity of the United Nations development system;

Noting that some questions remain to be settled within the framework of the examination of this subject:

1. Endorses the provisions drawn up by the Governing Council concerning the Programme;

2. Recommends the adoption by the General Assembly of the following draft resolution:

The General Assembly,

Having considered the reports of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and of the Economic and Social Council concerning the capacity of the United Nations development system;

Noting that some questions remain to be settled within the framework of the examination of this subject;

Approves the provisions annexed hereto concerning the United Nations Development Programme and declares that such provisions shall apply to activities of the Programme commencing from 1 January 1971, taking into account the transitional measures in those provisions;

Requests the Governing Council to prepare for consideration by the General Assembly, if possible at its twenty-sixth session, a draft omnibus Statute for the Programme, incorporating the provisions annexed hereto and appropriate provisions from past resolutions relating to UNDP.

ANNEX

Consensus Approved by the Governing Council

I. THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION CYCLE

1. The formulation of the UNDP country programme is the first phase of a process which may be called the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle. The other phases are project formulation, appraisal and approval, implementation, evaluation and follow-up. The Cycle will also include periodic reviews. The scope of the Cycle might expand as envisaged in paragraph 9 below.

II. UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

General principles

2. UNDP country programming means the programming of UNDP assistance at the country level. It involves the identification of the role of UNDP inputs specified areas within the country's development objectives.

3. Country programming will be used as a means to achieve the most rational and efficient utilization of resources at the disposal of UNDP for its activities in order to have the maximum impact on the economic and social development of the developing country concerned.

4. Country programming will be based on individual national development plans, or, where these do not exist, on national development priorities or objectives.

5. It is recognized that the Government of the country concerned has the exclusive responsibility for formulating its national development plan or priorities and objectives. Individual developing countries should have, at their request, assistance from the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut, in the general field of planning and from the specialized agencies in sectoral planning.

6. The programming of UNDP assistance will be carried out in each country within the framework of indicative planning figures constituting an order of magnitude of the resources expected to be available from UNDP during the programme period.

7. The UNDP country programme, based on national development plans, priorities or objectives and on the indicative planning figures, will be formulated by the Government of the recipient country in co-operation, at an appropriate stage, with representatives of the United Nations system, the

latter under the leadership of the Resident Representative of UNDP; it should coincide, where appropriate, with the period of the country's national development plan. The formulation of the country programme should involve

- a broad identification of the needs which arise out the country's objectives in particular sectors, within the framework of its over-all development objectives, and which might appropriately be met by UNDP assistance;
- as precise an indication as possible of the internal inputs, UNDP inputs and wherever possible other United Nations inputs to meet these needs;
- a preliminary list of projects to be subsequently worked out for financing by the UNDP to implement the country programme.

8. The country programme of UNDP assistance should support activities which are meaningfully related to the country's development objectives. This implies that the assistance provided by UNDP constitutes a programme which receives its coherence and balance from its relationship to these national objectives.

9. In the process of country programming, efforts should be made at all levels to co-ordinate all sources of assistance in the United Nations system, with a view to achieving integration of the assistance at the country level.

10. It will be for the Government to take into account, while preparing the country programme, other external inputs, both multilateral and bilateral.

11. The Resident Representative will transmit the UNDP country programme to the Administrator who in turn will submit it, with his recommendations, to the Governing Council for its consideration and approval. Approval will cover the entire period of the programme, with provision for periodic reviews aimed at possible adjustments. With the agreement of the country concerned, the Administrator, in submitting the UNDP country programme for consideration and approval, will invite the Governing Council's attention to details of any other related programme of United Nations assistance.

12. The assistance of UNDP must be sufficiently flexible to meet unforeseen needs of recipient countries or exceptional situations, which country programmes could not take into account.

Indicative planning figures

13. For the purpose, among others, of establishing the indicative planning figures, any distinctions between the Technical Assistance and Special Fund components will be eliminated. The resources to be devoted to country programming will be a specified percentage of the total resources for the current year, projected over a given period of time and including a rate of growth per annum over that period, one of the assumptions being that the resources of the Programme will increase at least at the same rate as the average of the last few years.

14. The indicative country planning figures should not be construed as representing a commitment, but as a reasonably firm indication for the purpose of forward programming.

15. The indicative planning figures will be proposed by the Administrator to Governments on the basis of the criteria and guidelines as established from time to time by the Governing Council. There should be some flexibility in determining the level of resources available for indicative planning figures. After taking into account any comments which Governments may wish to make in regard to the figures, the Administrator will submit his final indicative planning figures for each country for approval by the Governing Council; wherever possible the country programme concerned will be approved at the same time.

16. As an experimental basis for the first series of indicative planning figures, the Administrator will calculate the percentage devoted to each country of the total earmarkings of programmed resources (i.e. Technical Assistance country targets plus Special Fund project earmarkings) during the five years 1966-1970, including projects approved by the Governing Council at its eleventh session. He will apply this percentage in each case to resources estimated, in accordance with the procedure laid down in paragraph 13 above, to be available for country programming for a period of from three to five years consistent with the period of the country's development plan or development programme in order to obtain a preliminary indicative planning figure for each country for that period. He will scrutinize these figures in the light of existing criteria for the allocation of resources and adjust them where necessary to avoid arbitrarily projecting any exceptional present country situations, to correct any inequities due to historical circumstances, and in particular to ensure that special consideration is given to the situation of the least developed countries and of newly independent countries whose lack of an adequate administrative infrastructure has prevented them from taking proper advantage of UNDP assistance.

17. The figures will be reviewed periodically in consultation with the Government concerned, by the Administrator and the Governing Council, in the light of progress in the implementation of the country programme.

Formulation, appraisal and approval of projects

18. Project formulation will be an on-going process and need not await the approval of the country programme. To ensure the soundness of project formulation it will be carried out at the country level. Association of various kinds of expertise with the formulation of a particular project will be only at the specific request of the Government which, in the light of the expertise available locally, is in the best position to know the type of expertise required.

19. The appraisal of each project will be, to the fullest extent possible, an integral part of the process of formulation of the project. Thus smaller projects, up to a specified cost limit, will be appraised on behalf of UNDP by the Resident Representative with the assistance of competent technical expertise whenever necessary. Responsibility for the appraisal of larger projects will rest with the Administrator.

20. The Governing Council alone is empowered to approve projects submitted by countries to UNDP for consideration. The Governing Council, while retaining this authority, delegates for three years to the Administrator authority to approve projects within country programmes. Nevertheless the Council and the requesting Government reserve the right to request the Administrator to submit particular projects of whatever magnitude to the Council for its consideration and approval. Also, the Administrator may bring to the Council any project which, because of its policy implications or the magnitude of its impact on the country programme as a whole, deserves the Council's consideration and approval. The Administrator will, to the maximum extent feasible, which will be determined and indicated by him to the Governing Council in due course, delegate the authority to approve projects to the Resident Representatives. The Governing Council will be informed as soon as possible of all project decisions completed under its delegation of authority.

III. INTER-COUNTRY PROGRAMMING

21. Inter-country programming is the programming of UNDP assistance for groups of countries on a sub-regional, regional, interregional or global basis. Such assistance will be provide through sub-regional, regional, interregional and global projects at the request of at least two Governments, taking into account the equitable distribution of resources among regions.

22. The programming of such assistance will be based broadly on the same general principles as set out above for country programming, particularly in that it will be systematically related to the development priorities of the countries concerned and as far as possible planned in advance over a period of years.

23. The procedures for the formulation, appraisal and approval of inter-country projects will follow, in their relevant aspects, the same general lines as for projects within country programmes, and will be subject to criteria and guidelines established from time to time by the Governing Council. However, all global projects will require specific approval by the Governing Council.

IV. OVER-ALL DISPOSITION AND MANAGEMENT OF UNDP RESOURCES

(a) Over-all disposition of resources

24. The total resources available for programming will be divided between country programming on the one hand and, on the other, inter-country programming, consisting of sub-regional, regional, interregional and global projects.

25. Initially, and until further review by the Governing Council, at least 82 per cent of the net resources available each year, after deduction of UNDP programme support costs and administrative costs, as well as resources to meet the requirements set out in paragraph 27 below, will be set aside for country programming and at most 18 per cent for inter-country programming, it being understood that these proportions are intended as a planning guide.

26. Sub-regional, regional and interregional projects, particularly those designed by interested countries to accelerate the process of economic and social integration and to promote other forms of regional and sub-regional co-operation, will have the first claim on the resources for inter-country programming. Global projects will come next in the order of priority. Subject to review by the Governing Council from time to time, the amount to be allocated for global projects should not exceed 1 per cent of the net resources available for programming.

27. It will be necessary to make provision to meet unforeseen needs, to meet special needs of the least developed of the developing countries, and to finance unanticipated projects of phases of projects, particularly projects of the Special Industrial Service type, which could have a catalytic role in the economic development of the country concerned. At the eleventh session of the Governing Council the Administrator will make proposals on the manner in which resources to meet such requirements, as well as to maintain under present arrangements the programme of Special Industrial Services at least at the present level, will be made available.

(b) Full utilization of resources and financial control

28. All financial resources of the programme are to be available at all times to the maximum possible extent for programme purposes, subject only to the maintenance on a continuous basis of an Operational Reserve. After provision has been made annually for UNDP programme support and administrative costs, and for replenishment of the Operational Reserve, all resources not otherwise committed will be utilized for project activities.

29. The purpose of the Operational Reserve is to guarantee under all circumstances the financial liquidity and integrity of the Programme, to compensate for uneven cash inflows, and to meet such other requirements as may be decided upon by the Governing Council at a subsequent stage. The Council will keep under constant review the size and composition of the Reserve, basing itself on the planning of payment authorizations and expenditures for the following financial year. At the outset, and pending receipt of a more detailed analysis from the Administrator of the financial position of the UNDP up to the end of 1970, the Council, as an interim measure, authorizes the establishment of an Operational Reserve of \$150 million in all categories of resources, the composition of which is to be determined and maintained by the Administrator in accordance with sound principles of financial management, this level to be reviewed at the Council's twelfth session in the context of the financial review referred to above.

30. Full responsibility for proper utilization of funds of the Programme and for the exercise of financial and accounting controls will be centered on the Administrator. The Secretary-General of the United Nations will continue as custodian of UNDP funds, but decisions regarding the UNDP investment portfolio and currency management will be reached in agreement with the Administrator, subject to a full report on this arrangement and review by the Governing Council at its twelfth session.

31. In presenting to the Governing Council forecasts of expenditure and requests for earmarkings, the Administrator will distinguish clearly among the

following types of expense: (a) project costs, (b) programme support costs, including overhead and consultative services costs, and (c) administrative costs.

(c) Local costs assessments

32. Specific recommendations will be made by the Administrator to the Council at its eleventh session on the formula to be followed for local costs assessments, which should make provision for simplified application of full or partial waivers of local costs, taking into account those cases where undue burdens would otherwise be placed on the recipient Government.

(d) Agency overhead costs

33. The Administrator will consult with the Participating and Executing Agencies and the ACABQ with a view to arriving at new methods for calculating appropriate reimbursement for project implementation and for advisory services involving programming, project formulation and policy development. The prospect of entering into general compensatory arrangements for advisory services and separate specific arrangements for reimbursements of costs in connexion with project execution will be explored. The solution worked out should not be considered as binding until it has been submitted to the Council for consideration and approval, accompanied by a report on the kinds of services to be reimbursed.

34. The Administrator will co-operate to the fullest degree in efforts to achieve common budgeting policies and accounting systems throughout the United Nations family of organizations.

V. IMPLEMENTATION OF UNDP ASSISTANCE

Responsibility of the Governing Council

35. The Governing Council has over-all responsibility for ensuring that the resources of UNDP are employed with maximum efficiency and effectiveness in assisting the development of the developing countries.

36. To this end, the principal responsibilities of the Governing Council remain as stated in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In the context of the principles of country and inter-country programming set out above, and of the implementation of assistance so provided, the Governing Council will consider and approve country programmes, including indicative country planning figures, approve certain projects included in the programmes in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs 20 and 23, exercise effective operational control, including periodic reviews of the country programmes and make broad allocation of resources and control their use.

Responsibility of the Administrator

37. In addition to the responsibilities to be delegated to him by the Governing Council, the Administrator will be fully responsible and accountable to the Governing Council for all phases and aspects of the implementation of the Programme.

Role of United Nations organizations in implementation

38. The role of the organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of country programmes should be that of partners, under the leadership of the UNDP, in a common endeavour of the entire United Nations system. Their advice should be available to the Administrator in the implementation of all projects, as appropriate, whether executed by them or not.

Selection and accountability of executing agents

39. The Administrator will consult the Government in each case on the selection of the agent by which UNDP assistance to each project will be implemented.

40. The appropriate organizations of the United Nations system will, subject to this procedure, have first consideration as executing agents.

41. When necessary to ensure the maximum effectiveness of UNDP assistance or to increase its capacity, and with due regard to the cost factor, increased use may appropriately be made of suitable services obtained from governmental and non-governmental institutions and firms, in agreement with the recipient Government concerned and in accordance with the principles of international competitive bidding. Maximum use should be made of national institutions and firms, if available, within the recipient countries.

42. In cases where expertise or services are required which are not available in adequate kind, quantity and quality within the United Nations system, the Administrator will, in agreement with the Government concerned, exercise his authority to obtain them, while inviting, in appropriate cases, the relevant United Nations organization to provide complementary support.

43. Every executing agent will be accountable to the Administrator for the implementation of UNDP assistance to projects.

44. In the selection of individual experts, institutions or firms, in the procurement of equipment and supplies and in the provision of training facilities, the principle of equitable geographical distribution, consistent with maximum effectiveness, will be observed.

Availability and quality of international and national project personnel

45. The Administrator should intensify efforts in co-ordination with the appropriate organs of the system and should develop suitable proposals for consideration by the Governing Council, to improve the availability, briefing,

refresher training and procedures for punctual recruitment of well-qualified international project personnel. These should particularly take into account the desirability of increasing the number of personnel recruited from the developing countries. The Administrator should also pay particular attention to such factors as the personal suitability of candidates, including their motivation and adaptability; the need for realistic job descriptions and reporting dates; prompt decisions on candidates by the agencies and requesting Governments; and conditions of service that will attract and retain candidates for whose services there is a world-wide demand.

46. In suitable cases, qualified nationals may be designated as project managers assisted by international specialists.

47. Where necessary, and upon the request of the recipient Government, consideration should be given by UNDP to training suitable counterpart personnel as an integral part of a UNDP-assisted project, including its planning phase, so that they will be qualified to participate in and ensure effective execution of the project.

48. Since there is no set formula for the proportions of international personnel, fellowships and equipment for a particular project and no ceiling on the ratio of the value of equipment in relation to the total cost of a project, UNDP pre-investment assistance should be sufficiently flexible so that in appropriate cases, it may consist of the supply of equipment alone as part of an integrated pre-investment project. In the latter case, particular attention should be given to the availability of personnel qualified to use the equipment or to train personnel in its use in recipient countries.

Operational control and assessment of results

49. The monitoring of project assistance, insofar as it is required for the discharge by the Administrator of his responsibility for operational control, will normally be carried out at the country level by the Resident Representative.

50. Evaluation carried out within the United Nations system of UNDP-assisted activities will only be made with the agreement of the Government concerned. This will be carried out jointly by the Government, UNDP, the United Nations agency concerned and, where appropriate, the executing agent outside the United Nations system.

51. Such evaluation will be on a selective basis and restricted to the minimum essential for the improvement or follow-up of the projects concerned, for the needs of Governments, and for the improvement of the Programme. With the agreement of the Government concerned, the results will be communicated to the Governing Council for its information.

Investment and other follow-up

52. Provision for investment and other forms of follow-up to UNDP-assisted projects will, when necessary, be an integral part of the programming process and of the formulation, implementation and evaluation of the projects.

53. The Government in each case will be primarily responsible for all measures which should be taken at all stages of a project to ensure effective follow-up, including follow-up investment. It will be open to the Government to seek investment assistance from all available sources. No one source of follow-up investment financing should be regarded as the only acceptable source or as a source enjoying preference over others. The Administrator will assume full responsibility within the United Nations system, as its major source of pre-investment financing, for providing assistance and advice on behalf of the United Nations system on follow-up investment, with the agreement of the Government. UNDP will develop its expertise in this matter to ensure, in consultation with the Government, the early co-ordination, from the planning stage onwards, with potential bilateral and/or multilateral sources of finance for projects requiring follow-up investment.

VI. TIMING AND TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

54. The principles set out above, and the procedures to give effect to them, will be progressively applied from the date of their approval by the competent legislative organs of the United Nations. The Administrator will undertake as soon as possible the necessary measures so that, if possible, some country programmes will be submitted in time for consideration by the Governing Council at its twelfth session in June 1971.

55. In the transitional period, to ensure continuity of action by UNDP in meeting Governments' requests for assistance, the appraisal and approval of projects will be carried out in accordance with existing procedures. These transitional measures may be extended in cases where the Government wishes to start its country programme later than 1972, with the understanding, however, that the total amount of assistance to be provided from 1 January 1972 will be consistent with the indicative planning figures and that the existing distinctions between the two components of the Programme will have been eliminated.

VII. ORGANIZATION OF UNDP

56. The Governing Council recognizes its responsibility for policy formulation, determination of programme priorities, and review of implementation in both planning and practice. The decisions of the Council on country programming and its implementation have important organizational implications. The country programming approach implies that the Administrator will be fully accountable for the management of all aspects of the UNDP programme. At the same time, it will be necessary to bring about, within UNDP, greater decentralization of responsibility for programming and implementation from the headquarters to the country level. The application of the twin principle of the Administrator's full accountability for the programme and the decentralization to the country level will require certain modifications in the existing structure and procedures of the UNDP. A clear definition of functions and responsibilities at all levels of the Administration will therefore be necessary.

57. At the headquarters level, regional bureaux should be established to provide a direct link between the Administrator and the UNDP Resident Representative in all matters concerning field activities. In order to streamline channels of communication and expedite the decision-making process the heads of these bureaux should have direct access to the Administrator. To achieve the required degree of effectiveness of management of the bureaux, they should be headed by persons with the high qualifications and rank commensurate with their important responsibilities.

58. The country programming approach also implies that the UNDP should not only concern itself with current policy formulation, but should also be able constantly to analyse the main trends in the evolution of the programme in order to give it new directions and to explore new possibilities for making it more effective. To meet this need, a small but highly competent long-term planning staff should be established at the headquarters level under the direction of a senior official.

59. The country programming approach also envisages more rational and effective procedures for evaluation and follow-up. This as well as the need to maintain close relations with other collaborating organizations of the United Nations system must be fully reflected in the organizational restructuring at the headquarters level. The Administrator is invited to take the necessary steps in this direction and to submit further proposals to the Council.

60. The strengthening of the management of UNDP at the headquarters level, in view of the reform of the system and the expectation of a growing programme, should be achieved by securing the services of highly qualified and experienced staff with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution and to the need for economy.

61. The Administrator should continue to have the authority to appoint and administer the staff of UNDP. For this purpose, he should have authority, in consultation with the Secretary-General, to frame such staff rules, consistent with the relevant principles laid down by the General Assembly of the United Nations, as he considers necessary to meet the special problems which arise in UNDP service.

62. As far as concerns the organization of UNDP at the country level, the Resident Representative will be re-designated as Resident Director of UNDP. His appointment by the Administrator will be subject to the prior approval of the Government concerned.

63. There should be the maximum possible delegation of authority to the Resident Director. His role therefore needs to be greatly strengthened. In this context his relationship with the representatives of other United Nations organizations in the field is of crucial importance. The Resident Director should be recognized as having full over-all responsibility for the UNDP programme in the country concerned and his role in relation to the representatives of the other United Nations organizations, where they are posted with the prior approval of the Government concerned, should be that of the leader of the team, taking into account the professional competence of these United Nations organizations and their relationship with appropriate

organs of Government. This role of leadership and over-all responsibility should extend to all contacts with the concerned authorities of Government in connexion with the UNDP programme, in regard to which he will be the principal channel of communication between the UNDP and the Government. The Resident Director should have ultimate authority on behalf of the Administrator for all aspects of the UNDP programme at the country level and should, subject to the agreement of the organizations concerned, be the central co-ordinating authority on their behalf for the other development assistance programmes of the United Nations system. In this connexion, the organizations in the United Nations system are requested to ensure that the Resident Directors of UNDP are consulted on the planning and formulation of development projects with which those organizations are concerned and they are supplied with reports on the execution of those projects as requested by Economic and Social Council resolution 1453 (XLVII).

64. The creation of new field offices or the enlargement of the existing ones should depend on the volume of UNDP operations in the particular country and should be undertaken with due regard to the need for economy. In strengthening of field offices, priority should be given to effective redeployment of existing staff.

65. IACB should continue to be the forum for inter-agency consultation and co-ordination relating to the UNDP programme. However, the IACB should undertake a thorough review of its basic functions and methods of work and its relationship with the Governing Council in the light of the new system of country programming of UNDP assistance and the need for the efficient implementation of the country programmes.

66. The Economic and Social Council is requested to recommend to all executing agencies that they review their organizational structures at the headquarters, regional and field levels with a view to adapting these structures to their increased operational activities financed by UNDP in the light of the relevant decisions of the Council on the capacity of the UNDP. While undertaking this review, they should be guided by the following considerations:

(a) Within each agency, one organizational unit should have an over-all responsibility for the implementation of UNDP projects;

(b) Higher efficiency and speedier implementation of projects should be achieved;

(c) Particularly, improvement should be sought in the swift recruitment and deployment of field staff;

(d) Administrative overhead costs involved in the execution of UNDP projects should be minimized in order to secure increased resources for direct assistance to recipient countries.

67. The Governing Council invites the Economic and Social Council to consider at its forthcoming summer session arranging an immediate enquiry into problems of the regional and sub-regional structures within the United Nations system which have a bearing on the improvement of the capacity of the United Nations development system.

Observations and Reservations on the Consensus approved
by the Governing Council

95. With respect to paragraph 10 of the consensus, the representative of Belgium, while accepting the text, placed special emphasis on the need for concrete and positive action on the co-ordination of assistance from all sources at the country level. The Belgian Government, which was presently occupying the presidency of the Council of the European Economic Community, had been requested by the members of the Community to underline their particular interest in the co-ordination of UNDP activities with those of the European Development Fund.

96. With respect to paragraph 15, the representative of the Netherlands feared that the system whereby the Administrator would submit the indicative planning figures for each country to the Governing Council for its approval would lead to undesirable discussions in the Council. He reserved the right for his country to submit, at later sessions, proposals to revise this system, if this would seem necessary in the light of the experience acquired in the practical application of the system.

97. With respect to paragraph 16, some members, while welcoming that as many countries as possible participated in the technical co-operation extended by the Programme, stressed that the financial resources of the Programme should to the greatest possible extent be reserved for countries which were less developed in the proper sense of the term and that consequently relatively well developed countries should be prepared to take on substantially increased parts of the project costs. These considerations should be kept in mind by the Administrator when submitting concrete proposals as to the size of indicative planning figures.

98. With respect to the same paragraph, the representative of France stated that his delegation stressed the complexity of a system which would require the Administrator to calculate indicative planning figures over a period of from three to five years depending on the country, when the future resources of UNDP, could in its opinion, be estimated with a sufficient degree of probability only over a fixed period, which should not in the present circumstances exceed three years. His delegation had no objection to the Administrator's basing the indicative planning figures on States' estimated contributions for future years, but must make it clear that his Government, because of its annual budgeting procedure, could not be bound by such estimates.

99. With respect to paragraph 20, the representative of the Netherlands regretted that the delegation of authority to the Administrator to approve projects within country programmes was limited to three years. Such a limitation with regard to one particular position was not in line with the general structure of the consensus.

100. With respect to paragraph 20, the representative of France, while supporting the idea that the Governing Council should be able to delegate to the Administrator authority to approve projects within country programmes, considered that to delegate complete authority would be contrary to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 1240 (XIII) and 2029 (XX). It would therefore be advisable to define exactly the extent to which authority could be delegated to the Administrator - for example, by fixing the cost limit above which projects must automatically be submitted to the Governing Council.

101. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics said he did not agree with the way in which the purposes of UNDP assistance for regional projects were defined in paragraph 26; he did not consider that such assistance should be designed to promote economic and social integration.

102. With respect to paragraph 29, the representative of France stated that the Operational Reserve was the cash reserve which must be permanently available to the Administrator to enable him to meet the various Programme commitments at any time. His delegation considered that the effective utilization of UNDP resources and the preservation of its financial equilibrium depended not only on maintaining a more or less substantial operational reserve but also on the ratio to be established between the reserve and the total volume of Programme commitments. In its view, the reserve should represent a sizeable proportion of those commitments - at least a third. It hoped that the Administrator would make cautious and progressive use of the possibility of executing new projects which would result from the country programming system and that he would maintain the ratio between the reserve and the Programme's commitments above the minimum indicated.

103. The representative of Canada acquiesced in the establishment of an Operational Reserve at a level of \$150 million on the specific understanding that it was an interim measure pending receipt of a more thorough study of the financial position of the UNDP to be reviewed by the Council at its twelfth session with a view to assuring a more satisfactory formulation of the extent to which it would be prudent to depart from the practice of full funding, particularly taking into account future changes in the level of the Programme's activities.

104. The representative of the United States of America pointed out that in the drafting group he had reserved the position of his delegation on the last sentence of paragraph 41 and wanted to reiterate a formal reservation in the Council. He stated that there was a basic dichotomy between the general concept of technical assistance and the thought expressed in the last sentence of paragraph 41. Presumably a country which had technical competence in a particular field did not have to request technical assistance from an international agency. Therefore, it appeared to be a contradiction in terms to expect that UNDP technical assistance funds would be used to pay for technical assistance available locally. The United States Government appropriated funds for capital assistance and technical assistance. Capital assistance funds were used to help cover the capital resource gap in developing countries. Technical assistance funds were used to provide technical assistance which was not available locally. There were bound to be questions if a growing proportion of UNDP funds (considered as technical assistance in the United States) was to be used to reimburse local firms rather than to provide technical assistance which was not available locally. Because of the strong desire of many delegations to maintain the text of paragraph 41 as it stood, the United States delegation did not offer an amendment to the paragraph, but registered its reservation to the last sentence and stated that it accepted the sentence with the understanding that local costs of all technical assistance projects should be financed to the maximum extent possible from local contributions to those projects.

105. Reservations to paragraphs 18 and 19 were expressed by the representative of Jordan, to paragraph 20 by the representatives of Austria, Jordan and the Netherlands, to paragraphs 28 and 46 by the representative of Jordan, to paragraph 53 by the representatives of Jordan and the United Republic of Tanzania, and to paragraph 57 by the representative of Malaysia.

106. With reference to paragraph 67 of the consensus, the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania pointed out that the full implications of the interim proposals of the Capacity Study as they affect the regional and sub-regional structures within the United Nations system received only a preliminary consideration by the Governing Council of UNDP at its tenth session. Therefore any reorganization of the UNDP pursuant to the recommendations of the Capacity Study should not in any way prejudice the decentralization of UNDP within the next three years. The terms of reference of the inquiry referred to in paragraph 67 should include the following:

(a) The desire of Governments as expressed in various resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Regional Economic Commissions themselves, etc., to strengthen the Regional Economic Commissions and the Economic and Social Office in Beirut by decentralizing the activities of the United Nations system, especially in the economic and social fields, as well as by providing adequate financial and human resources to enable them to shoulder increased responsibilities consequent upon such decentralization;

(b) The rationalization of the existing regional structures within and as appropriate outside the United Nations system to involve, among other factors, the following:

- (i) Inter-agency agreement on co-terminus regions;
- (ii) Location of the regional and sub-regional offices of the various components of the system in the same place;
- (iii) The establishment of a closer link between the secretariats of each Regional Economic Commission, with the over-all responsibility for economic and social development of the region, and the regional offices of the agencies, with their sectoral responsibilities;
- (iv) A clear definition of the functions at the regional level, which should, so far as practicable, be standardized for these various organizations (DP/5, Appendix III, para. 35);

(c) Appropriate recommendations on common premises;

(d) Delegation of authority to regions for implementing, on behalf of the United Nations development system, certain multi-country and country projects;

(e) The desirability of ensuring appropriate control by headquarters of the United Nations system compatible with maximum co-ordination necessary to avoid the establishment of completely new autonomous organizations at the regional level;

(f) Such other terms of reference as the Economic and Social Council may deem appropriate.

The Commission should be made up of representatives of the United Nations system including representatives of major regional structures outside the United Nations system.

CHAPTER VI

UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

107. Under item 9 of its agenda, the Governing Council considered the annual report of the Secretary-General (DP/RP/9 and Corr.1) which provided information on (a) the assistance provided to Governments in 1969, with related statistical material, (b) the major efforts being made by the United Nations to seek new and improved ways of assisting developing countries and to render its operations more effective and efficient, and (c) the development of the 1971 regular programme. In addition, the Council had before it the Secretary-General's report on programme recommendations emanating from other intergovernmental bodies which could affect the use of technical assistance resources (DP/RP/9/Add.1).

Report by the Secretary-General

108. In 1969 obligations against field operations, exclusive of those in industrial development, totalled \$47.9 million, including regular budget activities of \$5.6 million. This total compared with \$46.5 million in 1968 and \$40.3 million in 1967.

109. Under the total United Nations activities, 2,092 experts coming from ninety-nine countries served 115 developing countries and territories. Of the countries served, twenty-eight availed themselves of OPAS assigned experts. A total of 1,235 individual fellowships were awarded to nationals of 112 countries and territories for study in eighty different host countries. Additionally, 951 individuals from 129 countries and territories participated in United Nations group training programmes in various fields of activity with thirty-two different Governments providing host facilities.

110. The percentage distribution by geographical region was: Africa 37.7 per cent, the Americas 20.6 per cent, Asia and the Far East 24.8 per cent, Europe 8.1 per cent, Middle East 4.5 per cent, and interregional 4.3 per cent.

111. In introducing the report of the Secretary-General, the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation supplemented the material therein by giving specific examples of the types of projects being executed by the United Nations in each of the geographical regions. The Commissioner informed the Council of the problems encountered and of the United Nations efforts to improve its organization and management of projects.

112. The Commissioner reported on the degree of achievement in the introduction into the 1970 and 1971 programmes of the Council-endorsed regular programme profile and guidelines. He noted that the needs expressed by countries and regions for 1971 would require severe selectivity to stay within the limits of the resources available. He spoke, too, of the regular programme's role in financing the scheme of multi-national inter-disciplinary development advisory teams and indicated that, if the experience of the first few teams justified it, the Secretary-General might consider proposing a rise in the level of the regular programme for 1972 unless alternative sources of financing could be found.

Summary of discussion

113. There was a general expression of appreciation for the report submitted by the Secretary-General and the supplementary information provided by the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation. Most of the speakers on the subject of the regular programme favoured the continuation of that programme under the regular budget of the United Nations to reflect the Charter responsibilities for development. Some members commented on the stabilization of the regular programme as a whole or some of its components at the current level and remarked that a strengthening or increase was indicated. One member reaffirmed the position of his Government that technical assistance activities should be removed from the regular budget of the United Nations and financed from voluntary contributions.

114. A number of members spoke of the need to further increase activities in the fields of development planning, social development, public finance, administration and human rights. Some members indicated their satisfaction with the percentage distribution of activities as between national and regional or interregional programmes and also with the trend toward more comprehensive and integrated projects within countries.

115. One member expressed the need for the Secretariat, in future reports, to provide the Council with analytical information and synthesis regarding progress and trends in activities over a period of years. Additionally, two members believed it would be useful for the Council to receive a paper describing the criteria and methodology in use by the Organization in distributing the limited resources by geographical area.

116. Some members, while supporting the proposed multi-national interdisciplinary development advisory teams, asked questions concerning their role and composition. One member sought assurances regarding co-ordination with sectoral missions of specialized agencies and with International Bank missions and stressed the importance of sending such teams only in response to Government requests. His delegation would be opposed to the expansion of the regular budget on account of the development advisory teams, which could more properly be financed from UNDP funds.

Observations of the Commissioner

117. The Commissioner described the stability of the level of resources available to the regular programme, noting that the only increase which occurred in recent years was that for the field of industrial development. In response to remarks made regarding the geographic distribution of the programme, the Commissioner explained that Africa continued to receive the largest proportion in the light of the continuing needs of the number of newly independent States in that continent.

118. On the question of multi-national interdisciplinary development advisory teams, the Associate Commissioner for Technical Co-operation informed the Council that: the proposed scheme provided for "resident" advisory teams as opposed to missions of short duration and would concentrate on countries with small scale economies; the teams would not duplicate International Bank missions; the functions of these teams would be focused primarily on assisting individual Governments in development planning and plan implementation but members would be available to assist the UNDP Resident Representative, on request, in country programming.

Decision of the Governing Council

119. At its 223rd meeting, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (DP/RP/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

CHAPTER VII

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

120. Under item 11 of its agenda, the Governing Council considered a progress report by the Administrator (DP/L.139).

121. Introducing the report, the Senior Financial Advisor to the Administrator commented on the difficulties encountered in initiating operations with such limited resources consisting of the equivalent of \$3.4 million pledged in mostly non-convertible currency with only \$788,525 paid in as of 1 May 1970.

122. He referred to nine pending transactions listed in DP/L.139 involving equipment to be contributed in kind against pledges to the United Nations Capital Development Fund. He suggested that operations of the Fund could be accelerated if contributing countries would commit more promptly specific items of equipment as payment against their pledges when requested to do so by the Capital Development Fund.

123. He informed the Council of a contribution of \$50,000 in convertible currency from NOVIB, a co-ordinating body in the Netherlands of private organizations concerned with development co-operation.

Summary of discussion

124. Several members expressed their appreciation and support for the efforts of the Administrator in initiating operations of the Fund. The difficulties of commencing operations with such meagre resources were also noted and in this context several members expressed disappointment that developed countries had withheld their support for the Fund. The view was expressed that it was surprising that this should be so, particularly at a time when there was a growing trend towards multilateral assistance. Concern was also expressed that if this attitude towards the Fund persisted it would be unable to fulfil the objectives for which it was conceived.

125. In emphasizing the importance of the Fund as a supplementary source of capital, one member cited the recommendation in the Capacity Study to the effect that some instrument such as SUNFED or the Capital Development Fund was needed to supplement existing sources of capital in order to achieve the larger objectives.

126. The Council heard several suggestions concerning the measures for strengthening the Fund. One member was of the opinion that the Administrator might consult with parties in the international capital market with a view to obtaining capital contributions. Another member suggested consultations with international organizations in order to broaden the scope of the Fund. Two speakers expressed the hope that private contributions of the nature of NOVIB in the Netherlands would encourage other similar organizations in developed countries to follow this example. It was also suggested that an appeal be made to all countries to increase their contributions.

Decision of the Governing Council

127. At its 224th meeting the Council took note of the report of the Administrator (DP/L.139).

CHAPTER VIII

THE FEASIBILITY OF CREATING AN INTERNATIONAL CORPS OF VOLUNTEERS FOR DEVELOPMENT

128. Under item 10 of its agenda the Governing Council considered the report of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council (E/4790) submitted to the Governing Council under cover of a note by the Administrator (DP/L.135).

129. The United Nations Commissioner for Technical Co-operation introduced the report of the Secretary-General and noted that, as instructed in Economic and Social Council resolution 1444 (XLVII) of 13 July 1969, the Secretary-General had reached his conclusions and formulated his proposals in co-operation with the Administrator of the UNDP and in consultation with the heads of those other organizations of the United Nations system particularly concerned with volunteers. He had also consulted with the heads of the International Secretariat for Voluntary Service (ISVS) and the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS).

130. On the basis of a probable demand for volunteers from the developing countries, determined by means of a questionnaire sent to all resident representatives, the Secretary-General had concluded that an international corps of volunteers, under United Nations sponsorship, would constitute a welcome additional component in the development assistance of the United Nations system. His recommendations called for a central direction of United Nations Volunteers by the UNDP and decentralized administrative machinery which would utilize the experience of existing volunteer-sending bodies and their principal co-ordinating organizations.

131. Although the report did not study the role of domestic volunteers, their importance was recognized as a valuable means of broadening the participation of local youth in national development schemes

132. The Commissioner noted that although the Secretary-General had set a target of 1,300 volunteers to be enrolled in 1971, the practicability of placing this number in the field next year would depend on several factors, among them more precise programming, including a clear delineation of the role of volunteers, administrative and financial matters, and also the actual supply of qualified volunteers.

133. The Commissioner asked the Governing Council's agreement in principle to use UNDP resources to provide for the administration of the programme, to give supplemental training to orient the United Nations volunteers and to provide, in whole or in part, for the local living expenses of volunteers.

134. The Administrator of UNDP expressed his satisfaction that the market survey and demand analysis conducted by the United Nations justified the Secretary-General's recommending the establishment of the United Nations volunteers. Cautioning that he considered it unlikely for the United Nations system to reach the goal of 1,300 volunteers by mid-1971, the Administrator concurred with the

Commissioner that one of the keys to a successful volunteer scheme was careful programming. A consultant to UNDP might, as an immediate step, evaluate the role of a sample of the 600 volunteers estimated to be presently associated with the United Nations system.

135. The Administrator announced his intention to bring specific proposals concerning the use of UNDP resources for the proposed international corps of volunteers to a later session of the Governing Council after necessary policy decisions had been taken by the Economic and Social Council.

Summary of discussion

136. Most members of the Council fully supported the guiding principles contained in the report of the Secretary-General and approved the basic concept of United Nations volunteers. One member opposed the idea and one member abstained from supporting the concept.

137. There was broad agreement that volunteers could make a contribution to development, that it was necessary to seek qualified volunteers, preferably with technical skills, and that much care must be devoted to their selection and training. One member wished to put lesser emphasis on the aspect of expertise and greater emphasis on other aspects, particularly on the fact that this would be an experiment in international co-operation and goodwill.

138. At the same time, most members recognized that the volunteer programme must be characterized by simplicity, flexibility and speed of operation. It was felt that the administrative and management proposals made by the Secretary-General were unnecessarily cumbersome and time-consuming. A number of Council members suggested that the existing national and international bodies such as the ISVS and the CCIVS bear substantial responsibility for recruitment, selection and basic training of volunteers, thus freeing the proposed central office of United Nations from many operational tasks in order that it might concentrate on establishing uniform procedures for the scheme, and undertaking other suggested functions. Some others considered it important that the United Nations system deal directly with sending organizations, and one member advocated utilizing the services of the ISVS and CCIVS mainly when no sponsoring organizations exist. A few members considered that the responsibility for giving administrative support to the United Nations volunteers in the field should rest wholly with the United Nations system. Many members emphasized that receiving Governments should be responsible for all decisions concerning the functioning of volunteers in their countries.

139. One member advocated a gradual and pragmatic approach and remarked that UNDP might, to begin with, serve as a clearing house to match the supply of volunteers to the demand for their services. In supporting this idea, another speaker mentioned the possibility of having clearing houses in the four principal regions of the world. One member underlined the importance of providing volunteers from the developing countries. In view of the foreign exchange difficulties of these countries, arrangements would have to be made for meeting the travel expenses of such volunteers. This should be done out of the trust fund proposed in paragraph 78 (e) of the Secretary-General's report. This fund should also be utilized for the international training of volunteers as his delegation did not favour such training being financed from a global project. Thus the entire success of United Nations volunteers would depend upon the decision on the proposed trust fund.

140. One member remarked that the report of the Secretary-General had not dispelled doubts expressed previously in the Economic and Social Council concerning the appropriateness of creating an international corps of volunteers when such bodies as the CCIVS and ISVS already existed at the national and international levels. He stated that the manpower needs of developing countries could appropriately be met only by the training of national personnel and that the use of foreign and international volunteers could exacerbate the unemployment problem in many developing countries.

141. The other member who opposed the proposals for an international corps of volunteers expressed the view that structural, political and racial prejudices existed in a number of countries which might be ready to provide volunteers; furthermore, his country maintained cordial relations with many nations and their youth whom the United Nations might not be expected to enrol in the proposed United Nations volunteers.

142. The point was made by one member that once the principle was accepted that a volunteer, like an expert, was a form of technical assistance, and a Government requested his services to fulfil an established need, there could be no argument about his presence in the developing country. It could be assumed that the Government would not request his service if his functions could be carried out by one of its own nationals.

143. Two members considered that it might be helpful if the requesting Government indicated, from the outset, the nationality or region of the world from which it wished to receive volunteers.

144. The importance of domestic volunteers was stressed by many members, one of whom proposed that they be included in an international corps.

145. In answer to a question as to what types of volunteers the Secretary-General had considered for inclusion in the proposed corps, the Associate Commissioner for Technical Co-operation replied that document E/4790 had considered volunteers from developed countries going to developing countries as well as volunteers from developing countries going to other developing countries. The Secretary-General had suggested, however, that the relationship and means of co-operation between United Nations volunteers and the domestic volunteers be studied further. She also explained that the term "volunteer-sending organizations", used in the report, applied equally to governmental or non-governmental volunteers for whom conditions and terms of service should be identical within the country of assignment.

146. All members favouring the international volunteer corps emphasized the importance of wide geographic participation and favoured financial provisions which would make possible the participation of volunteers from the developing countries. Several members expressed opposition or reservations concerning the modality of a trust fund but there was broad agreement that no financial obstacles should hinder the participation of volunteers from developing countries in the work of other developing countries.

147. In general, it was accepted that volunteers should initially serve in projects assisted by the United Nations system although several members emphasized that a second stage should be envisaged wherein volunteers would serve wherever the requesting country decided, and two members believed that placement should, from the outset, be in conformity with the wishes of the requesting Governments.

148. The observations of the Commissioner and the Administrator concerning the modest initial size of the corps met with general acceptance, although one member expressed the hope that within a few years the United Nations volunteers might comprise an army for peace, justice and development.

149 At the conclusion of the discussion, the President invited representatives of the ISVS and the CCIVS to address the Council. The Secretary-General of the ISVS read two resolutions adopted by that intergovernmental organization expressing its willingness to co-operate fully with the United Nations development system in formulating and implementing proposals for an international corps, particularly if volunteers were to participate actively in concrete development efforts and if the utilization of volunteers included the use of domestic volunteers. He also expressed readiness to co-operate with CCIVS.

150. The representative of the CCIVS supported the idea of an international corps of volunteers for development and welcomed the definition of a volunteer contained in the report of the Secretary-General and the guiding principles enunciated in document E/4790. Noting that the essential problems for creating such a corps were technical ones, he reiterated the importance of simple, flexible and speedy machinery and recommended that the central office of the United Nations volunteers be non-operational and that responsibility for recruitment be undertaken by existing volunteer organizations. He noted also that it would be important for volunteer-sending organizations to retain some administrative responsibility toward their volunteers who joined the international corps, in order to preserve the particular ideas and attributes of volunteerism.

Decision of the Governing Council

151. At its 228th meeting, subject to observations and reservations expressed in the course of the discussions:

(a) The Governing Council took note of the Secretary-General's report (E/4790) and the note by the Administrator (DP/L.135) and also the statements by the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation and the Administrator;

(b) Considering that decisions on this question would be taken by the Economic and Social Council, the Council recognized that in the light of these decisions the Administrator might be called upon to undertake the development of specific proposals for programming, operation and management of volunteers within UNDP projects at the request of recipient Governments. The Council expressed its willingness to consider these proposals in the light of their financial and other implications for UNDP resources at its eleventh session.

152. The representatives of the People's Republic of the Congo and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that, as they could not support the summary statement, they would abstain. The representative of France explained that his acceptance of the summary statement was limited to recognition that the object of the statement was to define the basis of some possible action by UNDP if the Economic and Social Council took favourable decisions concerning the proposed international corps of volunteers for development, but it did not prejudice his Government's position at the Economic and Social Council.

153. The President of the Governing Council observed that the consensus reached by the members should not preclude the Administrator taking whatever preliminary action might be required, in light of the discussions, to prepare proposals for subsequent consideration by the Council.

CHAPTER IX

INFORMATION PAPERS ON THE REGULAR PROGRAMMES OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN 1969 OF THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND IAEA

154. Under item 12 of its agenda, the Governing Council had before it, in accordance with its request to be kept informed of the size and composition of regular programmes of technical assistance of the specialized agencies and IAEA, 26/ summary statements submitted by the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, ICAO, WMO, IAEA, and UNIDO (DP/L.132 and Corr.1). The document also contained statements submitted by UNICEF and IBRD on programmes of a similar nature.

155. After a brief discussion, the Council concluded its consideration of this item without taking any formal action.

26/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 11A, document E/4219, paras. 166-169.

CHAPTER X

ASSISTANCE FROM THE UNDP IN CONNEXION WITH THE NATURAL DISASTER IN PERU

156. Opening the tenth session of the Governing Council, the President stated that, as all members would certainly wish to express their deepest sympathy with the peoples of Peru, Romania and Hungary in the tragic disasters that had befallen them, he asked the representatives of those countries to convey to their Governments the Council's sincere condolences and its admiration for the courage of their peoples.

157. The Council decided to include a new item on its agenda, item 16, entitled "Assistance from the United Nations Development Programme in connexion with the natural disaster in Peru".

158. The catastrophe in Peru was unparalleled in terms of loss of life and of damage to Peru's economic and social development effort. An estimated 50,000 people had lost their lives as a result of the earthquake and that number was expected to increase. Over 200,000 people had been injured and 150,000 children orphaned. Initial estimates by the Government of Peru were that the funds needed to repair the material damage were still modest, being of the order of \$200 million. It was stated that the country was at present engaged in an exceptional development effort: the disaster threatened to paralyze this work.

159. Members of the Council were unanimous in their expression of sympathy for the natural disasters which had struck Peru, Romania and Hungary. All members shared in the sorrow and deep sadness. There was appreciation of the magnitude of the ordeal which the Peruvian people were undergoing.

160. In dealing with the present disaster, the representative of Peru said that his country had looked first to its own resources. To the extent possible, the people of Peru wished to accomplish the work of reconstruction through their own efforts.

161. Several members of the Council indicated that their Governments had demonstrated their sympathy and solidarity with Peru by immediately rendering direct aid to help meet the critical needs of the country and alleviate the suffering caused by the earthquake.

162. The Council considered it essential that these efforts be supplemented by international action. The Government of Peru requested that a mission of experts, drawn from all specialized agencies, should be sent to Peru as soon as possible to prepare a report in conjunction with Peruvian experts on the extent of aid required. Speed was of the essence and Peru urged that the mission be dispatched without delay. The request was unanimously endorsed by the Council. It was stated that multilateral action was required to ensure that the efforts of many countries were harmonized within a comprehensive plan. Effective multilateral aid would only be possible when the extent of the disaster had been evaluated and priorities for relief and emergency measures established. It was suggested that the UNDP might be said to serve as a clearing house for international co-operation.

163. The Administrator stated that the UNDP already had the authority to send an exploratory mission to Peru. He would consult with the Secretary-General with a view to ensuring co-ordination of the actions of the UNDP and various members of the United Nations family. The Council was informed at a later date that the Secretary-General had appointed Dr. R. Prebisch to represent him in connexion with aid to Peru.

164. Several members urged that it was essential for the Governing Council to agree on a procedure that would ensure the provision of UNDP assistance in the event of future natural disasters.

165. The representative of Cuba noted that, given the magnitude of the devastation in Peru, it was clear that the UNDP lacked the resources to meet the need, but a catastrophe of that kind called for a generous response from the international community. The Cuban Government therefore considered that the Council should take steps leading to the establishment of an Emergency Fund for Aid to Peru. A proposal by Cuba to that effect was submitted to the Council for consideration (DP/L.152 and Corr.1).

166. The Governing Council returned to its consideration of the natural disaster in Peru at its 234th meeting.

167. The Council considered a draft resolution, sponsored by Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Cuba, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Syria, United Republic of Tanzania and Venezuela, with the objectives of requesting the Economic and Social Council to recommend the establishment of an Emergency Fund for Disasters and recommending that the Economic and Social Council request the Secretary-General to undertake to promote this Fund. It was stated that this draft resolution reflected the resolution approved on 23 June 1970 by the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

168. All members of the Council understood the humanitarian motives and objectives of the draft resolution submitted to the Council, aimed at helping victims of devastated areas.

169. Several members considered that the impact of natural disasters was particularly severe in developing countries lacking adequate resources for reconstruction. It was therefore necessary, in their view, to have a world-wide fund to help in such situations and the first task of this Fund would be to provide assistance to Peru. In supporting the draft resolution, the representative of Cuba stated that it covered the objectives and content of the proposal by Cuba and he accordingly withdrew his proposal.

170. Several other members of the Council expressed the view that there might be a better instrument than the proposed Emergency Fund for achieving a rapid and substantial injection of aid to areas which had suffered from a natural calamity. The solution to this problem, they felt, required a different mechanism. It was also stated by several members that the Economic and Social Council was the competent body to consider the proposal for an Emergency Fund. It was suggested that the creation of a co-ordinating group to improve the orderly flow of assistance to Peru might be considered.

171. The Council heard a report from the Assistant Administrator and Director of the Bureau of Operations and Programming on the immediate action that had been taken by the UNDP within existing possibilities. An exploratory mission to Peru had been dispatched under the direction of a Special Representative to the Administrator to examine and elaborate specific project proposals, in co-operation with the Resident Representative of the UNDP and with the assistance of experts from several agencies of the United Nations. Projects already had been identified in the sectors of agricultural productivity, electric power, transport and communications and housing. It was hoped to start implementation of these low-cost high-impact projects under the existing authority of the Revolving Fund, pending the formulation of full-scale projects. To enable the Administrator to take this type of immediate action without being constrained by financial stringencies due to the level of existing commitments on resources, it was proposed that the Council approve the increase of the present level of the Revolving Fund from \$12 million to \$14 million. It was explained that the increase in the level of the Revolving Fund was not to be construed as a commitment of \$2 million for Peru, nor as a limitation on the cost of projects for Peru which might in due course be approved.

172. Some members of the Council stated that this report might be considered in the light of the resolution adopted at the Sixth Extraordinary Session of the Committee of the Whole of the Economic Commission for Latin America.

173. The representative of Cuba suggested that, at its eleventh session, the Council should approve projects for Peru valued at an extra \$25 million.

Decisions of the Governing Council

174. At its 234th meeting, the Governing Council, at the request of the representative of the People's Republic of the Congo, took a roll-call vote on the thirteen member draft resolution. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Cameroon, Chile, Cuba, Denmark, India, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Pakistan, Panama, People's Republic of the Congo, Philippines, Romania, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela.

Against: Canada, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstentions: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

175. The resolution adopted by the Council reads as follows:

The Governing Council,

Bearing in mind the distress felt by all mankind at the news of the earthquake that resulted in the loss of over 60,000 lives and the devastation of an area covering almost 100,000 square kilometres in Peru, leaving tremendous material damage in its wake,

Bearing in mind that this catastrophe befell Peru at a time when it was carrying out a major development effort, and has obliged the Peruvian Government and people to concentrate all their energies on the reconstruction of the destroyed areas,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations lacks adequate machinery to undertake commitments of the magnitude necessary for the reconstruction of the devastated regions of Peru,

Considering that the international community must find the means for Peru to receive the necessary aid, in keeping with the sympathy expressed by all peoples of the world at the Peruvian tragedy and the desire of those peoples to help as best they can in the rehabilitation of that country,

1. Decides to request the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the Members of the United Nations to establish an emergency fund for disasters, to be made up of voluntary contributions by all Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies. The first task of this fund would be to provide Peru, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and up to the limit of what is available, with the resources of all kinds - including technical assistance - which are needed for the reconstruction of the devastated areas, in accordance with such projects as the Government of Peru and UNDP may prepare. The fund, which will be made available to Peru on a non-reimbursable basis would consist of contributions both in freely convertible currency and in local currency to be used for the acquisition and transport of equipment and raw materials and for other services needed for the reconstruction projects. It would also include payment by the contributing countries of the cost of sending the necessary experts for the above-mentioned technical assistance. Contributions may also include other types of assistance, such as supplies, equipment and technical personnel for emergency situations;

2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to undertake to promote this fund among States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.

176. At its 234th meeting, the Governing Council expressed its satisfaction that the Administrator was taking steps to meet the requests of the Government of Peru relating to the reconstruction works provided for in its initial emergency programme, and that he was giving special consideration to the requests for assistance submitted and to be submitted by Peru in connexion with its special medium- and long-term rehabilitation programme. The Council decided that, in addition to the activities qualifying for financing from the Revolving Fund, as expressed in the decision of the Council at its eighth session, there should be included preproject activities of an urgent nature arising from the emergency situation caused by earthquakes in Peru; and, that the size of the Revolving Fund should be increased from the present level of \$12 million to \$14 million.

CHAPTER XI

OTHER MATTERS

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit

177. The Council had before it, under item 8 (c) of its agenda, a note by the Administrator concerning the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit received by him (DP/L.137 and Corr.1). The Administrator informed the Council that these reports had been carefully studied by the Administration of UNDP and had been taken into account in the preparation of his recommendations of the tenth session of the Council.

178. Members of the Council indicated that, in view of the importance of the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit, they should be given more detailed consideration than was possible at the current session.

Decision by the Governing Council

179. At its 228th meeting, the Governing Council took note of the note by the Administrator on the reports of the Joint Inspection Unit (DP/L.137) and decided to postpone its consideration of this question until its twelfth session.

(b) Centralized UNDP Trust Fund for the Libyan Arab Republic

180. Under item 14 of its agenda, the Governing Council considered a note by the Administrator (DP/L.136) transmitting for review a draft agreement with the Libyan Arab Republic providing for the establishment and administration of a Libyan Trust Fund under the terms of financial regulation 3.3 of the UNDP.

Summary of discussion

181. One member, speaking in favour of the proposed agreement, stated that the need for a Trust Fund illustrated the inadequacy of resources available through UNDP and other institutions for necessary assistance to developing countries.

182. Another member, also supporting the proposal, noted that it represented the request of a Government and should therefore be given a sympathetic reception. The same member cautioned that experience had demonstrated the need for the exercise of strict administrative and financial controls over personnel, equipment and other inputs in the same manner as for standard UNDP projects; otherwise, waste and malpractices were bound to occur.

Decision of the Governing Council

183. At its 229th meeting, the Council took note of document DP/L.136 and approved the recommendations contained therein.

(c) Administrative and programme support services of the UNDP

184. At its 238th meeting, in view of the Governing Council's decision to hold its next regular session in the month of January 1971, the Council authorized the Administrator to maintain during the first part of January 1971 a rate of expenditure in respect of the administrative budget of UNDP at a level not to exceed that approved for 1970, pending approval by the Governing Council, at its next regular session, of the administrative budget for 1971.

CHAPTER XII

DATE AND PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE ELEVENTH SESSION

185. At its 238th meeting, the Council decided to hold its eleventh session from 14 to 29 January 1971 at United Nations Headquarters.

186. At the same meeting, the Council in accordance with rule 8 of its rules of procedure and under item 13 of its agenda considered the draft provisional agenda for the eleventh session.

187. The draft provisional agenda which was before the Council for consideration was presented on the understanding that actions arising from decisions to be taken by the Governing Council at the tenth session with respect to the introduction of country programming, the establishment of indicative planning figures, disposition and management of UNDP resources, organization of UNDP, and implementation, would be included in this agenda, as appropriate, either as separate items or as sub-items. The provisional agenda read as follows:

1. Opening of the session
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda
4. Programme recommendations of the Administrator
 - (a) Consideration of individual projects of the UNDP (Special Fund) programme in private meetings
 - (b) Approval of UNDP (Special Fund) programme recommendations
 - (c) Approval of UNDP (Technical Assistance) regional and inter-regional project recommendations of the Administrator
5. Financial matters
 - (a) Contributions
 - (b) Status of resources and earmarkings for 1971
 - (c) Initial estimates of resources for 1972 and approval of their distribution
 - (d) Local costs assessments
 - (e) Audit reports

6. Administrative and budgetary matters

Budget estimates for the Administrative and Programme Support Services of the UNDP for the year 1971

7. Review of supporting services

(a) Personnel for development assistance

(b) Accounting systems

(c) Management information systems

8. UNDP participation in the financing of construction costs for the proposed new office building to be erected at United Nations Headquarters

9. Information paper on action taken in 1970 by organs of the United Nations and related agencies on matters relating to the United Nations Development Programme

10. United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation

11. International corps of volunteers for development

12. United Nations Capital Development Fund

13. Date and provisional agenda of the twelfth regular session of the Governing Council

14. Other matters

15. Draft report of the Governing Council to the fifty-first session of the Economic and Social Council.

188. At the 238th meeting, following observations made by members of the Council, it was agreed that the Administrator would issue a revised provisional agenda. Item 7 should be redrafted to include the following:

"7. Continuation of the consideration of the improvement of the capacity of the United Nations development system:

(a) Progress report on implementation of decisions taken by the Council at its tenth session

(b) Report on specific items requested by the Council at its tenth session

(c) Observations by the Administrator on areas not yet fully discussed by the Council:

(i) Personnel for development assistance

(ii) Accounting systems

(iii) Management information systems".

189. It was also agreed to delete item 8.

ANNEX I

List of delegations

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

Algeria

Mrs. Chafika Sellami,* Mr. Khelifa Lokmane**

Austria

Mrs. Erna Sailer,* Mr. Anton Zembsch,** Mr. Erich Kristen**

Belgium

Mr. Jean-Paul van Bellinghen,* Mrs. Suzanne Vervalcke,**
Mr. Willy Bittremieux**

Cameroon

Mr. Salomon Bakoto (Third Vice-President),* Mr. Joseph Ekedi Samnik**

Canada

Mr. M.F. Strong,* Mr. G.P. Kidd,** Mr. H.J. Hodder,** Mr. D.C. Bignell,***
Mr. F.G. Livingston,*** Mr. I.B. Robertson,*** Mr. P.A. Lapointe,***
Mr. E.J. Bergbusch,*** Mr. R.C.D. Looye***

Chile

Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz,* Mr. Hugo Cubillos,** Mr. Carol Pinto,**
Mr. Carlos de Costa-Nora***

Cuba

Dr. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez,* Dr. Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada,**
Dr. Mario García Inchaustegui,** Dr. Enrique Camejo-Argudin,**
Mr. Pedro Morales,*** Mrs. Esperanza Ballester,*** Mr. Filiberto Lopez,***
Mr. Luis Caso,*** Mr. José I. Rivero***

Czechoslovakia

Dr. Jiri Svab,* Mr. Jaroslav Stahl,** Mr. Zdenek Venera,** Mr. Jan Zizka***

* Representative.

** Alternate Representative.

*** Adviser.

Denmark

Mr. W. Ulrichsen,* Mr. I.J. Kelland,** Mr. B. Lehmann Nielsen,**
Mr. H. Stenbjerre***

Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Walter Rau,* Dr. Hansheinrich Kruse,** Mr. Heinrich Neufeldt,**
Mr. Karl-Heinz Lehmann,*** Dr. Claus Knetschke,***
Dr. Heinz Chr. Bleinroth,*** Mr. Karl Neuhoff,*** Mr. Siegfried Schumm***

Finland

Mr. Jaakko Iloniemi,* Mr. Matti Kahiluoto,** Mr. Björn Ekblom,***
Mr. Pertti A.O. Karkkainen***

France

Mr. Maurice Viaud,* Mr. Jean-Claude Guisset,** Mr. Jean Fevre,***
Mr. Pierre Mutter,*** Miss Nicole Courson,*** Miss Anne-Marie Demmer***

India

Mr. M.G. Kaul,* Mr. N. Krishan,** Mr. M. Dubey (first Vice-President)**

Italy

Mr. Mario Franzi,* Miss Maria Cao Pinna,** Mr. Giovanni Scolamiero
(Rapporteur),** Miss F. Forcignano,*** Mr. Francesco Strumia***

Ivory Coast

Mr. Amadou Traore,* Mr. Amoakon Thiemele**

Japan

Mr. T. Naito,* Mr. M. Taniguchi,** Mr. T. Nonoyama,** Mr. M. Nakamura**

Jordan

Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell*

Malaysia

Mr. Peter S. Lai,* Mr. Noor Adlan**

Mauritania

Mr. Mohamed El Moctar Bal*

-
- * Representative.
 - ** Alternate Representative.
 - *** Adviser.

Mexico

Mr. Juan Gallardo-Moreno,* Mr. Marcial Plehn-Mejia**

Netherlands

Mr. Charles Rutten,* Mr. R.M.H. Koesoemo Joedo,** Mr. A. Mansvelt***

Pakistan

Mr. K. Mahmood,* Mr. M. Mohsin**

Panama

Mr. José Maria Espino Gonzalez,* Mr. Emilio Royo Linares**

People's Republic of the Congo

Mr. M. Ekondy-Akala,* Mr. Auguste Casimir Tchiousou,**
Mr. Joseph Arthur Engouindi***

Peru

Mr. José de la Puente,* Mr. Don Oswaldo de Rivero,** Mr. Don Fernando Guillen**

Philippines

Mr. Hortencio J. Brillantes,* Mr. Wilfredo V. Vega,**
Mr. Maxie S. Aguillon,*** Mr. José U. Fernandez***

Poland

Mr. Wlodzimierz Natorf (President),* Mr. Czeslaw Muszalski,**
Mr. Mieczyslaw Gorajewski**

Romania

Mr. Constantin Ene,* Mr. Nicolae Dinu**

Sweden

Mr. Ernst Michanek,* Mr. Borge Billner,** Mr. Hakan Granqvist,***
Mr. Sven Berg,*** Mr. Frank Belfrage,*** Mr. Torbjörn Carlsson,***
Mr. Jonas Belfrage***

Switzerland

Mr. Sigismond Marcuard,* Mr. Charles Steinhauslin,** Mr. Jean Philippe Monnier,*** Mr. Eric Rothlisberger,*** Mr. Marcel Constantin,***
Mr. Pierre-Louis Girard***

* Representative.

** Alternate Representative.

*** Adviser.

Syrian Arab Republic

Mr. Mowaffak Allaf,* Miss Siba Nasser**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. Vassily A. Sergeev,* Mr. Alexandre S. Malikov,** Mr. Igor F. Makarov**
Mrs. Maria I. Mishanova***

United Arab Republic

Dr. Hussein Khallaf,* Mr. Omar Sirry,** Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny**

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. W.A.C. Mathieson,* Mr. B.T. Jordan,** Mr. D.F. Milton**
Mr. D.J. Johnson***

United Republic of Tanzania

Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim,* Mr. C.S.M. Mselle**

United States of America

Dr. Glenn A. Olds,* Mr. Robert W. Kitchen, Jr.,** Mr. Patrick F. Morris,**
Miss Kathleen Bell,*** Mr. John Cates, Jr.,*** Mr. Harry L. Coburn,***
Mrs. Jeanne R. Ferst,*** Mr. John R. Ferchak***

Venezuela

Dr. Andrés Aguilar Mawdsley,* Mr. J. Alberto Fernandez,**
Dr. Simon Molina Duarte,*** Miss Marta Ramos***

OBSERVERS FROM MEMBER STATES

Australia

Mr. G.J. Price
Mr. J.R. Kelso

Brazil

Sr. Antonio Patriota

-
- * Representative.
** Alternate Representative.
*** Adviser.

Bulgaria

S.E.M. Tenu Petrov
M. Evlogui Bonev
M. Ivan Daskalov

China

Mr. Toh Kuo-chu
Mr. Chen Ching-yun

Colombia

Sr. Antonio Oviedo
Sr. Augusto Zulaga

Congo (Democratic Republic of)

M. Valentin Bindo-Albi

Ethiopia

Mr. Ghebre Chidan Alula

Gabon

S.E.M. Marc S. Nan-Nguema
M. Joseph Ndjogas

Greece

Mr. P. Papadimitropoulos
Mr. Alexis Stephanou

Holy See

Father Henri de Riedmatten

Hungary

Mr. Jozsef Gal

Indonesia

Mr. M.H. Panggabean

Israel

Miss Hava Hareli
Mr. Mose Melamed

Kuwait

H.E. Mr. Ali Z. Al-Ansari
Mr. M.E. Ben Smail
Mr. M.A. Abu Elhassan

New Zealand

Miss F.A. Gibbs

Norway

Mr. Magno Reed

Trinidad and Tobago

Mr. Hamid Mohammed

Turkey

Mr. Uner Kirdar

Yugoslavia

Mr. Ljubomir Sekulic
Mr. Bozidar Radovic

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Dr. Victor Hoo, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation;
Miss Julia Henderson, Associate Commissioner for Technical Co-operation and
Director, Office of Technical Co-operation;
Mr. William Goodkind, Deputy Director for Financial and Administrative
Management, Office of Technical Co-operation

* * *

Mr. Ismat Kittani, Deputy to the Assistant Secretary-General,
Office for Inter-Agency Affairs;
Mr Peter Casson, Senior Co-ordination Officer, Co-ordination Unit,
United Nations Office, Geneva

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Mr Jacques Cuenod

United Nations Children's Fund

Sir Herbert Broadley, Dr. George Sicault, Dr. Victor A.M. Beerman

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Mr. Paul Berthoud, Mr. Eduardo Fernandez-Espinar

United Nations Development Programme

Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator;
Mr. C.V. Narasimhan, Deputy Administrator;
Mr. Myer Cohen, Assistant Administrator and Director,
Bureau of Operations and Programming;
Mr. Rajendra Coomaraswamy, Assistant Administrator and Director,
Bureau of External Relations, Evaluation and Reports;
Mr. Paul-Marc Henry, Assistant Administrator and Associate Director,
Bureau of Operations and Programming;
Mr. A. Vaidyanathan, Director, Bureau of Administrative
Management and Budget;
Mr. John A. Olver, Director, Financial Management and Administrative
Policy Division, Bureau of Operations and Programming;
Mr. R. Miller, Chief, Evaluation Division, Bureau of External Relations,
Evaluation and Reports;
Mr. Sidney Sherwood, Senior Financial Adviser;
Mr. Georges Dumontet, Secretary of the Governing Council

Commissioner for the Capacity Study: Sir Robert Jackson

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Mr. Santiago Quijano-Caballero, Mr. George N. Sfeir

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Mr. R. Symonds, Mr. S. Sanbar

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation

Mr. C. W. Jenks, Mr. F. Blanchard, Mr. Ph. Blamont, Mr. C. Von Stedingk,
Mr. M.H. Khan

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Mr. P. Terver

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Miss G. McKitterick

World Health Organization

Dr. A. Bellerive, Dr. A. Mochi, Mr. R.M. Shousha

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Mr. Federico Consolo, Mr. Vincent Riley, Mr. Michael Hoffman

International Monetary Fund

Mr. Gordon Williams, Mr. Edgar Jones

International Civil Aviation Organization

Mr. H. Costa

World Meteorological Organization

Dr. H. Sebastian, Mr. K. Parthasarathy, Mr. R.S. Mikhail

Universal Postal Union

Mr. M. Farine

International Telecommunication Union

Mr. Mohamed Mili, Mr. Richard E. Butler, Mr. Herman Ruud

* * *

International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. Stuart Rison

World Food Programme

Mr. Georges Peissel

INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES

Inter-American Development Bank

Mrs. Beatriz de Harretche

ANNEX II

LIST OF UNDP (SPECIAL FUND) PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AT ITS TENTH SESSION

(V)

DP/SF/R.10/ Add.	Country	Project title	(II)		(III) Governing Council earmarking	(IV) Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Governing Council earmarking (Col. III)
			(I) Participating and Executing Agency	Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)			
1	Algeria	Technical Teacher Training, Oran (ALG 10)	UNESCO	\$5,330,000	\$1,274,800	\$6,604,800	\$ 101,000
2	Algeria	Training of University Level Lecturers, National Polytechnic School, University of Algiers (ALG 31)	UNESCO	2,715,000	950,400	3,665,400	69,700
3	Argentina	Forest Inventory and Development in the Northwest (ARG 36)	FAO	820,000	787,300	1,607,300	64,800
4	Australia	Co-operative Training and Development, Co-operative College, Lolaki, Port Moresby, Territory of Papua and New Guinea (AUL 4)	ILO	555,000	572,700	1,127,700	61,900
5	Botswana	National Vocational Training Scheme and Instructor Training (BOT 4)	ILO	579,000	542,300	1,121,300	a/
6	Brazil	Supplementary Assistance to the Tropical Centre of Food Research and Technology, Campinas (BRA 10)	FAO	227,000	397,300 ^{b/}	624,300	42,900
7	Cameroon	University Centre for Health Sciences (Phase II) (CMR 23)	WHO	3,724,000	1,693,200	5,417,200	148,600
8	Central African Republic	Investigation of Limestone Deposits at Fatima (CAF 11)	United Nations	63,000	234,600	297,600	14,100
9	China	Plant Protection Centre, Ta-Chun (CHA 29)	FAO	2,227,000	1,058,100	3,285,100	86,900
10	Colombia	Centre for Civil Aviation Training, Bogotá (COL 43)	ICAO	331,000	455,400	786,400	43,500
11	Colombia	Postal Studies Institute (COL 45)	UPU	278,000	315,100	593,100	34,000
12	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Supplementary Assistance to the National Institute for Vocational Training (COG 2)	ILO	863,000	584,300 ^{c/}	1,447,300	69,100

DP/SF/R.10/ Add.	Country	Project title	(V)				
			(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II) Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	(III) Governing Council earmarking	(IV) Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Governing Council earmarking (Col.III)
13	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Supplementary Assistance to the Meteorological Training Centre, Kinshasa (COK 8)	WMO	\$ 116,000	\$ 122,700 ^{d/}	\$ 238,700	\$ 12,200
14	Cuba	Expansion and Improvement of the Meteorological Service (CUB 7)	WMO	1,988,000	1,549,900	3,537,900	40,700
15	Cyprus	Animal Production Centre, Margar (CYP 11)	FAO	2,468,000	827,000	3,295,000	55,100
16	Ethiopia	Development of the Awash Valley (Phase II) (ETH 25)	FAO	420,000	1,218,900	1,638,900	99,300
17	Ethiopia	Establishment of a Post Office Savings Bank (ETH 28)	UPU	192,000	439,900	631,900	50,800
18	Ethiopia	Public and Environmental Health Control, Awash Valley (ETH 30)	WHO	189,000	154,700	343,700	16,300
19	Ghana	Supplementary Assistance in the Preparation of a Master Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage for the Accra-Tema Metropolitan Area (GHA 19)	WHO	58,000	195,300 ^{e/}	253,300	17,800
20	Greece	Exploration for Uranium in Central and Eastern Macedonia and Thrace (GRE 29)	IAEA	226,000	331,100	557,100	25,300
21	Guinea	Central Accounting Pool for State Enterprises (GUI 16)	United Nations	974,000	359,400	1,333,400	34,000
22	India	Television Production and Studio Technical Operations Training Centre, Poona (IND 102)	UNESCO	694,000	1,147,000	1,841,000	69,200
23	India	Expansion of the Experimental Satellite Communication Earth Station, Ahmedabad (IND 109)	ITU	1,085,000	1,068,900	2,153,900	37,800
24	Indonesia	Office of Educational Development, Djakarta (INS 28)	UNESCO	608,000	1,007,900	1,615,900	83,600

							(V)
DP/SF/R.10/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II) Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	(III) Governing Council earmarking	(IV) Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Governing Council earmarking (Col. III)
25	Indonesia	Master Plan for Tourism Development in Bali and Related Feasibility Studies (INS 30)	IBRD	\$ 59,000	\$ 652,200	\$ 711,200	\$ 42,300
26	Kenya	Supplementary Assistance to the Management Advisory and Training Centre, Nairobi (KEN 10)	ILO	59,000	175,500£/	234,500	21,300
27	Lebanon	Training of Personnel for the Hotel and Tourism Industries (LEB 19)	ILO	3,009,000	1,095,200	4,104,200	105,800
28	Malagasy Republic	Development of Co-operatives (MAG 20)	ILO	516,000	343,500	859,500	35,300
29	Mexico	National Health Laboratories, Mexico City (MEX 22)	WHO	2,000,000	1,151,100	3,115,100	73,200
30	Morocco	Development of Dry-Farming Areas (Phase II) (MOR 32)	FAO	5,799,000	1,303,900	7,102,900	153,600
31	Nepal	Training of Supervisors and Skilled Personnel for Public Works (NEP 19)	ILO	298,000	876,600	1,174,600	90,700
32	Niger	Pilot Agricultural Development in the Dallol Maouri (NER 16)	FAO	434,000	1,049,600	1,483,600	105,300
33	Nigeria	Air Transportation Support Training and Maintenance Project (NIR 44) G/	ICAO	600,000	1,025,000	1,625,000	65,000
34	Pakistan	Detailed Exploration of Uranium and Other Radioactive Occurrences in the Siwalik Sandstones in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, West Pakistan (PAK 53)	IAEA	424,000	435,900	859,900	32,500
35	Pakistan	Feasibility Study for the Expansion of the Port of Karachi (PAK 55)	IBRD	254,000	927,000	1,181,000	47,000
36	Panama	Preliminary Power Development Survey and Feasibility Study (PAN 14)	IBRD	285,000	789,200	1,074,200	22,600
37	Paraguay	Technical National Standards Institute (Phase II) (PAR 22)	UNIDO	742,000	776,200	1,518,200	78,300

							(V)
NP/SF/R.10/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II) Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	(III) Governing Council earmarking	(IV) Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Governing Council earmarking (Col. III)
38	Peru	Planning of Human Resources (PER 38)	ILO	\$ 599,000	\$ 485,700	\$1,084,700	\$ h/
39	Philippines	Training of Technicians for Grain Industries (PHI 34)	FAO	570,000	764,400	1,334,400	63,200
40	Philippines	Board of Investment (BOI) (PHI 36)	IBRD	416,000	803,000	1,219,000	45,300
41	Romania	Supplementary Assistance to the Management Development Centre, Bucharest (ROM 2)	ILO	1,598,000	320,100 ^{i/}	1,918,100	32,900
42	Sierra Leone	Assistance in Development Planning (SIL 10)	United Nations	330,000	1,005,000	1,335,000	111,900
43	Southern Yemen	Air Navigation and Aeronautical Meteorological Facilities, Aden (SOY 7)	ICAO	850,000	753,000	1,603,000	h/
44	Sudan	Food Processing Research Centre (Phase II) (SUD 43)	FAO	2,026,000	808,600	2,834,600	81,000
45	Thailand	Experimental and Demonstration Farm for Irrigated Agriculture, Kalasin (Phase II) (THA 38)	FAO	825,000	757,400	1,582,400	71,100
46	Togo	Groundwater Exploration in the Coastal Region (TOG 11)	United Nations	235,000	424,200	659,200	26,600
47	Tunisia	Survey of the Gafsa Basin Phosphate Industry (TUN 24)	United Nations	127,000	264,500	391,500	23,800
48	Turkey	Development of Field Veterinary Services and Regional Diagnostic Centres (TUR 42)	FAO	1,031,000	1,153,300	2,184,300	118,200
49	United Arab Republic	Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute (UAR 63)	UNIDO	3,370,000	463,700	3,833,700	34,000
50	United Kingdom (Fiji)	Local Tuna Fishery, Suva (UK 65)	FAO	200,000	450,200	650,200	29,400
51	United Republic of Tanzania	College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka (Phase II) (TAN 30)	FAO	778,000	453,300	1,231,300	48,300

(V)

DP/SF/R.10/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	Estimate of local costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Governing Council earmarking (Col. III)
			Participating and Executing Agency	Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	Governing Council earmarking	Estimated total cost of project	
52	Venezuela	Training Centre for Telecommunication Technicians (Phase II) (VEN 29)	ITU	\$9,130,000	\$1,120,200	\$10,250,200	\$ 127,400
53	Yemen	Water Supply, Sana'a and Hodeida (YEM 7)	WHO	95,000	847,900	942,900	<u>1/</u>
54	Yugoslavia	Physical Development Plan for the Northern Adriatic Region (YUG 13)	United Nations	2,567,000	394,300	2,961,300	32,200
55	Regional (Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands)	Pre-Investment Unit in the Caribbean Development Bank (REG 111)	IBRD	634,000	1,763,600	2,397,600	192,700
56	Regional (Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia)	Pre-Investment Survey for the African Telecommunication Network (REG 116)	ITU	30,000	552,300	582,300	37,500
57	Regional (Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Upper Volta)	Documentation Centre for the Niger Basin Commission (REG 198)	UNESCO	35,000	187,600	222,600	16,500
58	Inter-Regional <u>k/</u>	Supplementary Assistance to the Desert Locust Project (INT 1)	FAO	<u>1/</u>	345,000 <u>m/</u>	345,000	<u>n/</u>

			(V)				
			(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	Estimate of local costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Governing Council earmarking (Col. III)
<u>DP/SF/R.10/</u> <u>Add.</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Project title</u>	<u>Participating and Executing Agency</u>	<u>Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)</u>	<u>Governing Council earmarking</u>	<u>Estimated total cost of project</u>	
59	Inter-Regional ^{B/}	Higher-Level Management, Technical and Productivity Training (INT 18)	ILO	\$ 222,000	\$ 1,192,500	\$ 1,414,500	\$ - 9/
60	Cyprus	Supplementary Assistance for Surveys, Demonstration and Planning of Water Resources Utilization (CYP 6)	FAO	400,000	410,000 ^{B/}	810,000	43,300
61	Niger	Supplementary Assistance for the Development of Animal Production and Water Resources in Eastern Niger (NER 7)	FAO	17,000	192,100 ^{9/}	209,100	14,600
TOTAL				<u>67,294,000</u>	<u>43,765,000</u>	<u>111,059,000</u>	<u>3,301,400</u>

(Foot-notes on following page)

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- a/ The Governing Council decided, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local costs for this project should be waived.
- b/ An allocation of \$772,200 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its tenth session in June 1963 (see document SF/R.7/Add.5).
- c/ An allocation of \$1,490,200 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its twelfth session in June 1964 (see document SF/R.9/Add.14).
- d/ An allocation of \$674,000 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its twelfth session in June 1964 (see document SF/R.9/Add.13).
- e/ An initial earmarking of \$865,300 was approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its ninth session in January 1963 (see document SF/R.6/Add.12), and an earmarking for a Phase II stage approved at the second session of the Governing Council in June 1966 (see document DP/SF/R.2/Add.16).
- f/ An allocation of \$754,100 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its fourteenth session in June 1965 (see document SF/R.11/Add.21).
- g/ The Governing Council decided, as an exceptional measure, to authorize the retention of this project under active consideration in the programme, even though all formalities regarding the request had not been completed.
- h/ The Governing Council decided, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local costs for this project should be waived.
- i/ An allocation of \$1,882,500 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its third session in January 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.3/Add.44).
- j/ The Governing Council decided, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local costs for this project should be waived.
- k/ Participants: Afghanistan, Algeria, Cameroon, Chad, Ethiopia, France and the French Community, Gambia, Ghana, Gulf States, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Yemen.
- l/ The Governments' counterpart contribution consists of their support to the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO-EA) and to the "Organisation Commune de Lutte Anti-acridienne et Anti-aviaire" (OCLAIIV).
- m/ An allocation of \$2,492,700 for this project was approved by Special Fund's Governing Council at its third session in December 1959 (see document SF/L.26/Add.31).

(Foot-notes to annex II) (continued)

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- n/ In view of the utilization of international expert services, mainly in the host country, this obligation is not deemed applicable.
- o/ Participants: Central African Republic, Ceylon, Chile, China, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Dominican Republic, Gabon, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Japan (on behalf of the Asian Productivity Organization), Korea (Republic of), Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, Togo, Upper Volta and Viet-Nam (Republic of).
- p/ In view of the utilization of international expert services, mainly in the host country, this obligation is not deemed applicable.
- q/ An allocation of \$1,026,900 for this project was approved by the Governing Council at its second session in January 1966 (see document DP/SF/R.2/Add.12).
- r/ An allocation of \$877,300 for this project was approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its twelfth session in January 1964 (see document SF/R.9/Add.26).