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OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT:
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OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR
DEVELOPMENT

Operational activities for development of the
United Nations system

Note by the Secretary-General

Addendum

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 40/211 of 17 December 1985, invited the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system, where possible, to provide the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986 and the General Assembly at its forty-first session at the time of the 1986 comprehensive policy review of operational activities, with their views on the system-wide policy issues affecting operational activities identified by the Assembly in its resolutions 38/171 of 19 December 1983 and 40/211.

2. Information provided by the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Universal Postal Union, the International Telecommunication Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency was presented in document A/41/374 and Add.1 and 2.

3. The present addendum contains information provided in response to the invitation of the General Assembly in paragraph 9 of resolution 40/211 by the following:

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

United Nations Development Programme

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

World Health Organization

International Maritime Organization

International Fund for Agricultural Development

4. In response to the invitation of the General Assembly, the World Bank provided information in a statement by its representative at a meeting of the Third Committee (Programme and Co-ordination) of the Economic and Social Council on 10 July 1986 during consideration of agenda item 19.

5. General Assembly resolution 40/211 was brought to the attention of the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) of the World Food Programme (WFP) at its twenty-first session in May/June 1986. The Committee noted its contents, as reflected in the annual report of the Committee to the Economic and Social Council, the FAO Council and the World Food Council. Further discussions are expected to take place during the spring session of CFA in 1987 in connection with the annual report of the Executive Director of WFP and the report of the Committee on the activities of WFP in 1986.

6. The World Intellectual Property Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme have indicated that they will provide the information requested in resolution 40/211 in 1987, since their governing bodies do not meet in 1986. The governing body of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization will address the issues raised in resolution 40/211 at its meeting scheduled for October 1986.

ANNEX

Information provided by organizations of the United Nations system

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

[1 October 1986]

Previous information provided by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is contained in the annex to document A/41/374. In decision 330 (XXXII) of 21 March 1986 on operational activities for development, the Trade and Development Board requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to invite member States to comment on the policy issues as reflected in document TD/B/L.792 and requested the UNCTAD secretariat to compile those comments and forward them to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, together with comments on the subject made during the thirty-second session of the Board. Summaries of deliberations of the Board at its thirty-second session on this matter are contained in document TD/B/1096. By 27 August 1986, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD had received written replies from 12 member States. The replies of Burma, Finland, Madagascar and Sweden were essentially in the form of acknowledgements. Extracts from or summaries of the replies of the remaining eight States are presented below.

Australia

Australia's contributions to multilateral organizations are essentially untied. In general, while Australia sees value in greater use of the capacities of developing countries by United Nations organs, organizations and bodies engaged in operational activities for development, Australia also supports the established system of international competitive bidding for tenders called by United Nations programmes for technical co-operation and development.

Austria

Based on Austrian experiences and information received, local authorities of developing countries are being included, as far as possible, in the carrying out of seminars and country missions. Equally, experts from developing countries are being recruited for the project to foster technical co-operation of the developing countries in the execution of the generalized system of preferences.

Federal Republic of Germany

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany attaches great importance to more efficiency and improved co-ordination of operational activities for development within the United Nations system, including increased utilization of capacities and services of developing countries. It therefore wishes to suggest that UNCTAD comment on these aspects of technical co-operation. It would welcome details especially on co-ordination between

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member countries and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as well as on sector- and project-related division of labour and co-operation with the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the International Maritime Organization. It is a matter of interest to us that the aforementioned UNCTAD report to the Economic and Social Council draws attention to those areas in which activities have been found to overlap with the activities of other organs of the United Nations system.* It would be left to the individual organs to explain why specific questions must under specific aspects be retained in different areas. But it appears in a way that allows a synopsis of duplication of efforts in the United Nations field to be made.

Honduras

It is of urgent necessity that the United Nations system take measures to achieve a national and optimum utilization of the available resources in order to provide adequate funding for technical co-operation among developing countries, to promote the integration of women in development and to assist those countries in developing their project evaluation capacity.

Japan

The Government of Japan fully recognizes that the operational activities for development carried out under the United Nations system play an important role in the economic and social development of developing countries and considers that such operational activities should be implemented effectively in a way that would support the self-help efforts of the developing countries. Japan has advocated human resource development as the most essential foundation for national development and attaches great importance to the deliberations on human resource development to be made at the UNDP Governing Council this year.

In view of the importance of operational activities for development, the Government of Japan has been steadily increasing its contribution to such funds as those of UNDP for these activities, in spite of the present financial difficulties, and will continue to make its best efforts ... It has become the most urgent problem how to utilize the limited resources effectively and appropriately. The future course of operational activities of the United Nations system depends on the success of efficient use of resources. Not only UNDP but all other organizations of the United Nations system should respond to this task in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 34/213 of 19 December 1979. In this context the co-ordination of operational activities should be the most important issue to

* In this context, mention ought to be made, for instance, of the overlaps in the responsibilities of UNCTAD, the Economic and Social Council and the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, which has resulted in a rediscussion of subjects already discussed.

be discussed in depth during the 1986 comprehensive policy review of operational activities.

Panama

There is a need to strengthen the work of some of the regional organizations, such as the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA), as the intraregional technical planning and administration focal points. These organizations should go beyond the realm of co-ordination and constitute a nucleus of programming and approval of technical co-operation actions, assign funding and undertake follow-up and evaluation tasks.

With respect to participation in UNDP and technical co-operation among developing countries, the Panamanian Foreign Trade Institute considers that, besides providing funds for technical co-operation among developing countries, they should give priority to Latin American experts attached to national institutions so that they can be entrusted with the task of developing programmes and projects in consultation with UNDP in the region. This can be accomplished through:

- (a) The promotion and financing of projects with a view to strengthening the technical co-operation focal points of the countries in the region;
- (b) Support by the Panamanian Foreign Trade Institute for any specific project that will lead to the constitution and management of the proposed unit of technical co-operation administration and planning among developing countries attached to a regional organization such as SELA or ECLAC.

Poland

The Government of Poland considers the operational activities of UNCTAD one of the most important objectives of this organization. These activities foster the development of the entire world community owing to the universality of UNCTAD, the breadth of its concern, and its commitment to development in promoting economic and social progress, in particular of developing countries.

The operational activities of UNCTAD are considered to be conducted with a view to such objectives as universality of participation, voluntariness and respect for the sovereignty of assisted countries. These activities should contribute to the expansion of international economic co-operation, increasing the capabilities of developing countries to participate in such co-operation and strengthening confidence among all countries.

UNDP is believed to be the most important and the most appropriate means of multilateral technical co-operation. The assistance rendered within the UNDP framework should be carefully tailored to specific and changing needs of the recipient countries. The concerned recipient countries should be involved both at the stage of setting development priorities as well as implementation of technical programmes and projects. Bilateral technical assistance, however important, should be treated as an auxiliary measure to the multilateral one.

The majority of operational activities resources should be allocated to the least developed countries and other low-income countries. However, this does not exclude the possibility that in view of the universality of UNCTAD, some resources may be earmarked to support specific needs of the middle-income countries, thus contributing to the faster development of the whole international community.

In general, UNCTAD operational activities should be assessed positively. There is, however, considerable room for improvement. First, because of the relative lack of resources available, it is advisable to concentrate further operational activities in some priority areas. Second, better co-ordination and consistency of operational activities at the multilateral and bilateral levels and between United Nations organizations is needed in order to avoid overlaps. Third, operational activities should be conducted with due regard to the experiences of different groups of countries. This improvement, in part already under way, can contribute to better effectiveness of UNCTAD operational activities.

UNCTAD is engaged in operational activities in several fields. It is believed that among the most important are those contributing to the development of the least developed countries and those having an immediate development effect, such as operational activities related to the generalized system of preferences. It should be stressed, however, that of considerable importance in future might also be operational activities in the field of technology and restrictive business practices. In the long run, operational activities in both of the above-mentioned fields can contribute to export-led development and better access to the developed market economies for many interested countries, thus contributing to the development of the whole international community.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

The operational activities for development carried out in UNCTAD are assuming special significance because they are specific and designed to solve the economic problems of trade confronting the developing countries. These problems are growing more acute under present-day conditions, which are characterized by the growth of restrictions on and barriers to trade and which should be viewed against the background of the financial crisis of the entire United Nations system. This prompts a search for new approaches to questions of financing measures for development and of increasing their effectiveness.

The problem of the limitation of the resources devoted to operational activities for development could be effectively solved by curtailing the arms race, by disarmament, and by making over some of the resources released, inter alia, through United Nations system channels, for the solution of key social, scientific and technical problems and economic problems of trade.

In the circumstances of the existing financial crisis, the Soviet Union considers it especially important that the review of problems of the economic development of trade and the implementation of specific programmes in that

field should be linked with the fundamental principles and decisions of UNCTAD as consolidated, in particular, in General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1967, and with unconditional respect for the principle of universality.

In the opinion of the Soviet Union, the operational activities of UNCTAD should be concentrated on increasing the organization's contribution to the creation of international economic security that would lay a reliable foundation for the development of mutually advantageous co-operation on an equal footing among all countries and, inter alia, between countries with different social and economic systems; on rebuilding international economic relations on a democratic and just basis; on strengthening trust in international economic relations; and on activating efforts in connection with the commercial and economic aspects of disarmament.

With regard to technical co-operation among developing countries and in particular the exchange of qualified personnel between them, the Soviet Union takes an understanding attitude towards that process and, for its part, is extending effective assistance in the training and further training of skilled workers belonging to those countries.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

[27 June 1986]

On 27 June 1986, at its thirty-third session, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme adopted the following decision:

86/17. Operational activities for development

The Governing Council,

Responding to General Assembly resolution 40/211 of 17 December 1985, by which the Assembly invited, inter alia, governing bodies of the organization of the United Nations system to provide the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly with their views on the system-wide policy issues affecting operational activities,

Noting General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system and 3405 (XXX) of 28 November 1975 on new dimensions in technical co-operation,

Recognizing, the overall positive impact of the operational activities of the United Nations system on the development of developing countries and mindful of their growing needs,

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Emphasizing the need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of operational activities for development of the United Nations system,

1. Expresses its concern at the decline in the share of the United Nations Development Programme in total technical co-operation expenditures of the organization of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development;

2. Reaffirms the central role of the United Nations Development Programme in funding technical co-operation activities for development within the United Nations system and emphasizes the need to provide the Programme with increased and adequate resources to fulfil its role;

3. Supports the expanding role and responsibilities of the United Nations Development Programme in the area of co-ordination of technical assistance within the United Nations system and calls upon the United Nations system to give greater attention to the strengthening of the co-ordinating capacity of recipient Governments;

4. Brings to the attention of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council the following views on issues of importance in the context of the triennial review of operational activities for development:

(a) The United Nations system, under the leadership of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, should pursue a co-ordinated and coherent strategy for operational activities for development to serve as a basis for long-term action to assist developing countries in achieving their development objectives;

(b) The Joint Consultative Group on Policy, comprising the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the World Food Programme, provides a positive example of co-operation which should be encouraged;

(c) The role and responsibility of the United Nations resident co-ordinators in the field should be strengthened, as defined by General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 in order to promote greater coherence and co-ordination within the United Nations system and to respond constructively to host country Government requests to play a broader co-ordinating role in appropriate cases;

(d) Collaboration between the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies in the joint programming of technical co-operation activities of the United Nations system should be enhanced with a view to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of project implementation and thus permitting better utilization of resources;

(e) Executing agencies should be fully accountable for the fulfilment of their obligations to the United Nations Development Programme in the execution of projects funded by the Programme;

(f) Comprehensive technical co-operation needs surveys may provide a useful framework for technical co-operation activities in support of the development strategy and objectives adopted by developing countries;

(g) Governments and the specialized agencies should consider using the country programme of the United Nations Development Programme as a mechanism appropriate for promoting a more coherent and co-ordinated approach to technical co-operation activities by the United Nations development system;

(h) The relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities should continue to make every effort to streamline their procedures in order to ensure the speedy implementation of activities financed by the United Nations Development Programme;

(i) Appropriate measures should be taken to expand the geographical distribution of procurement by the organs and bodies of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities through, inter alia, a better utilization of sources of supplies from developing countries and under-utilized donor countries;

(j) Efforts should be continued to harmonize, to the extent possible, the operational procedures of the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies in such areas as project presentation, monitoring activities, evaluation and procurement;

(k) National and regional inputs and expertise should be used whenever possible in the implementation of projects;

(l) Measures should be taken to facilitate the transfer of skills to developing countries;

(m) Efforts should be undertaken to strengthen the necessary dialogue and interaction between relevant governing bodies of the United Nations system in the area of operational activities so as to ensure consistency between decisions taken by central and sectoral policy bodies;

(n) The United Nations system should encourage, promote and support technical co-operation among developing countries in compliance with all relevant decisions taken in that regard - in particular, the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries - so as to allow that important dimension of co-operation to adequately fulfil its role in support of development;

(o) The Secretary-General should consider further measures to promote coherence of action, to increase programme effectiveness and to mobilize increasing resources for United Nations operational activities for development;

5. Requests the Administrator to convey these views and concerns in his presentation to the Economic and Social Council and to prepare a brief background note on these issues, in accordance with Governing Council policies, to assist the General Assembly deliberations and their outcome.

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

[16 May 1986]

On 16 May 1986, at its ninth session, the Commission on Human Settlements adopted the following resolution:

9/14. Comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development

The Commission on Human Settlements,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 38/171 of 19 December 1983 on operational activities for development, and, in particular, General Assembly resolution 40/211 of 17 December 1985, in which the Assembly requested intergovernmental bodies to provide the Economic and Social Council with their views on system-wide policy issues affecting operational activities for development,

Bearing in mind the Commission's mandate under General Assembly resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977 as the intergovernmental body with specific responsibility for providing policy guidance and co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the field of human settlements,

Recognizing that operational activities for development provide invaluable support to developing countries in the formulation and implementation of human settlements programmes as an integral part of overall economic and social development,

Having reviewed the system-wide policy issues affecting operational activities for development, as identified in General Assembly resolutions 38/171 and 40/211,

1. Adopts the statement on policy issues affecting operational activities for development annexed to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) to transmit the present resolution, together with the annex, to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1986, as the contribution of the Commission to the comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development to be carried out by the Council at that session.

ANNEX

Statement on policy issues affecting operational activities
for development

1. The Commission recognizes the importance of making greater use of the capacities of developing countries in the implementation of human settlement programmes and projects through the engagement of national experts, the utilization of local sources for procurement of material, equipment and services, and support for technical co-operation among developing countries. The main vehicles for the successful use and application of these concepts are the political will and structures established by and among the developing countries themselves. The United Nations system should continue to play and endeavour to strengthen its role as promoter and facilitator, in particular through the structure of the United Nations Development Programme and its catalytic efforts.
2. The country level is the most appropriate level on which to solve co-ordination problems and guarantee an integrated approach to development. United Nations resident co-ordinators, backed by appropriate co-ordinating machinery, especially at the planning stage, and having the requisite authority - that is, equally representing and communicating with all concerned United Nations organizations and sectoral agencies - can go a long way towards harmonizing the system's operational activities for development and further enhancing its responsiveness to changing requirements for technical co-operation. The Commission recognizes the need for a better match and co-ordination between the assistance rendered by the system and the significantly greater flow of bilateral aid resources. Bilateral donors should make full use of the co-ordination mechanisms established by the United Nations at the country level and increase the effectiveness of their aid through involving and using the expertise of United Nations organizations, such as the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), in the application of their development assistance resources.
3. One future challenge to which the operation action of the United Nations system will have to respond is the rapid urbanization process and the emerging problems of managing large urban concentrations in many developing countries, and the underlying migratory and demographic pressures.
4. Human settlements issues are cross-sectoral in nature, involving physical, economic and social infrastructure. Urban and regional development planning management projects have multisectoral implications which help to create effective co-ordination and interaction among the concerned sectoral agencies of Governments, and thus help to strengthen a Government's co-ordination capacity. Assistance in the field of training and institution-building is also an essential means to help improve and enhance a country's co-ordination capacity.
5. More emphasis should also be placed on the role of women, especially in the human settlements sector, since it is mainly women who are responsible for

managing the household and who bear the brunt of the effect of the lack of basic amenities. Operational activities, by recognizing the special needs of women, can be used to train them and to improve opportunities for them to participate in human settlements development.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

[6 October 1986]

The Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization examined issues related to operational activities for development at its one hundred and twenty-fifth session in September/October 1986. Twenty-two speakers took part in the debate in the Programme and External Relations Commission on the agenda item entitled "Triennial policy review of the United Nations in the field of operational activities". The main subjects covered in the discussion were the respective roles of funding and executing agencies, the role of resident co-ordinators and the need for member States to show consistency in their positions in different forums. On 6 October 1986, the Board adopted the following resolution on operational activities for development:

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined Part I of document 125 EX/16 and the report on the triennial review of the policy of the United Nations system in the field of operational activities for development (A/41/350) and bearing in mind ECOSOC resolution (E/1986/74) adopted at its second session in 1986;
2. Considering that this report contains a useful collection of information on the subject covered and that the analysis it provides on many points make a valuable contribution to the collective appraisal needed in order to bring about constantly needed improvements to the operational action of all the organizations of the system;
3. Associates itself fully with ECOSOC's reaffirmation (E/1986/74) of the exclusive responsibility of the recipient countries in both formulating priorities and objectives for national development and in specifying the arrangements needed on the spot to co-ordinate co-operation for development;
4. Recognizes the constant need to strengthen co-ordination and complementarity of agencies and their governing bodies within the United Nations system through permanent consultation among the parties concerned by finding practical means, particularly within the ACC and through improved information to the governing bodies of the specialized agencies;
5. Emphasizes that while UNDP should continue its role as co-ordinator for operational activities within the United Nations system, full use should be made of the technical expertise of the specialized agencies for the benefit of the countries concerned;

6. Reaffirms its support for the aim of more concerted action within the United Nations system at country level and for the role of the Resident Co-ordinator, particularly concerning the use of the UNDP country programming process as a framework for all operational activities, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/197;
7. Urges the continuation of efforts to harmonize, more than in the past, the operational procedures of the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development in areas such as project formulation, presentation, procurement, evaluation and follow-up activities;
8. Further associates itself with the views expressed in report A/41/350 as to the need to increase resources provided for multilateral co-operation within the framework of the United Nations system by ensuring that these resources be used in the most effective way and that they meet in particular the needs of the least developed countries;
9. Supports the invitation issued by ECOSOC to organizations of the United Nations system to direct their programmes and projects in such a way as to strengthen technical co-operation among developing countries;
10. Emphasizes the importance of taking into account both quantitative and qualitative criteria in preparing and implementing development projects and of ensuring that questions concerning development are approached within the system as a whole from a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary viewpoint.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION

[19 June 1986]

1. On 13 May 1986, at its thirty-ninth session, the World Health Assembly (WHA) adopted resolution 39.7 on operational activities for development.
2. General Assembly resolution 40/211 was brought to the attention of WHA at its thirty-ninth session in document A39/25. WHA had a long discussion on issues enumerated in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 40/211 in the context of the evaluation of the effectiveness of national health strategies for health for all and national health policies based on health strategies which had been endorsed by WHA. Altogether, 146 out of 166 member States had undertaken this evaluation, which provides guidance for further health development in their countries towards the goal of health for all.
3. The report itself and the ensuing discussion on the evaluation of the strategy for health for all by the year 2000 clearly showed how health policies are translated into operational activities, and indicated those areas where successes

had been achieved in relation to programme delivery and other issues mentioned in paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 40/211. This assessment also revealed those areas where there were shortfalls in programme effectiveness.

4. In its resolution 39.7, WIA urged member States to pursue vigorously actions aimed at strengthening the management of their health system and the health system infrastructure based on primary health care, with particular emphasis on the development of district health systems. This evaluation of national strategies was considered an efficient tool for identifying critical issues and areas requiring action by member States and the World Health Organization (WHO) and for guiding WHO co-operation for health development; in particular, it was considered the basis for the response of WHO to the needs of member States.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

[11 July 1986]

1. In response to the invitation of the General Assembly, the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) has submitted to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation extensive information on the Technical Co-operation Programme of IMO, with the approval of the Council of IMO at its fifty-sixth session in June 1986. The information provided, which is available for consultation, is summarized below.
2. In view of the importance given to the maritime development of many developing countries around the world and the desire of these countries to adopt and implement the international conventions and recommendations of IMO, the IMO secretariat has given special attention to this Programme in a pragmatic and comprehensive manner within the limits of available resources.
3. Since IMO, a small specialized agency, has no specific funds allocated from its budget for its Technical Co-operation Programme, this Programme is financially supported by resources provided by, inter alia, UNDP, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Swedish International Development Authority, the Government of Norway and the Government of Sweden. This support has been instrumental in the successful development of the Programme.
4. The Technical Co-operation Programme of IMO includes:
 - (a) Participation, as executing agency or as associated agency, in technical co-operation projects;
 - (b) A fellowship programme;
 - (c) Advisory services of interregional and regional advisers/consultants;
 - (d) Organization and sponsorship of courses, seminars, workshops, etc.

The World Maritime University, opened in 1983, is at the apex of the Programme.

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INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

[6 October 1986]

In response to General Assembly resolution 40/211, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) carried out a comprehensive study of its role in operational activities for development, entitled "Operational activities for development: IFAD's approach". The study was presented to the Executive Board of IFAD for its consideration in September 1986. It is now available in the form of a document and can be obtained from the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Fund's Liaison Office in New York. After describing IFAD operations, the document examines the question of mobilization of additional resources for the expansion of the Fund's operations and analyses co-ordination with agencies within and outside the United Nations system. Sections of the document also deal with technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and with problems of monitoring and evaluation. The final section examines the prospects of financing the medium- and long-term operations of IFAD.
