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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

REPORT OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

ELEVENTH SESSION

(14 January - 2 February 1971)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-FIRST SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 6

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1971

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.
Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

E/4954

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
ABBREVIATIONS		v
INTRODUCTION	1 - 2	1
<u>Chapter</u>		
I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION	3 - 8	1
II. PROGRAMME RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR . .	9 - 49	5
A. UNDP (Special Fund) programme	9 - 45	5
B. UNDP (Technical Assistance) programme	46 - 49	23
III. CAPACITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM. 50 -105		24
A. Future organization, methods and general procedures of UNDP	50 - 66	24
B. Financial matters	67 - 83	29
C. Personnel for development assistance	84 - 85	34
D. Accounting systems	86 - 87	35
E. Management information systems	88 -105	35
IV. UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS	106 -142	39
V. FINANCIAL MATTERS	143 -148	45
VI. ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS	149 -170	47
VII. UNITED NATIONS REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	171 -176	53
VIII. UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	177 -186	55
IX. ACTION TAKEN IN 1970 BY ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES	187 -190	57
X. OTHER MATTERS	191 -197	58
XI. DATE AND PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION	198 -201	60

ANNEXES

	<u>Page</u>
I. List of representatives	63
II. List of UNIP (Special Fund) projects approved by the Governing Council at its eleventh session	72
III. Indicative planning figures approved by the Governing Council for the period 1972-1976 by country and by level of IFP	85
IV. Indicative planning figures approved by the Governing Council covering inter-country programmes	90
V. Proposal by Brazil and India	91

ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
CCIVS	Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IACB	Inter-Agency Consultative Board
IBRD, the Bank, World Bank	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICC	International Computing Centre
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IOB	Inter-Organizational Board
IPF	Indicative Planning Figures
ISVS	International Secretariat for Voluntary Service
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
MIS	Management Information Service
PAPPB	Programme Analysis and Policy Planning Branch
PCB	Programme Co-ordination Branch
SIS	Special Industrial Service
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP, the Programme	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

INTRODUCTION

1. The Governing Council held its eleventh session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 14 January to 2 February 1971.
2. The present report was adopted by the Governing Council at its 268th meeting, on 2 February 1971, for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session, in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 2029 (XX).

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Attendance

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

Election of officers

4. In accordance with rule 11 of its rules of procedure, the Governing Council at the opening meeting of the eleventh session, elected the following officers: Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (Chile), President; Mr. H.J. Hodder (Canada), First Vice-President; Mr. Siméon Ake (Ivory Coast), Second Vice-President; Mr. Gheorghe Diaconescu (Romania), Third Vice-President; and Mr. Leandro I. Verceles (Philippines), Rapporteur.

Agenda

5. The agenda adopted for the eleventh session was the following:
 1. Opening of the session.
 2. Election of officers.
 3. Adoption of the agenda (DP/L.153/Rev.1 and DP/L.153/Rev.1/Add.1 and DP/L.153/Rev.1/Add.1/Rev.1).
 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

(DP/SF/R.11 and Corr.1 and 2;
DP/SF/R.11/Add.1 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.1/Rev.1 (English only);
Add.2-14;
Add.15 and Corr.1;
Add.16 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.16/Rev.1 (English only);
Add.17-21;
Add.22 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.22/Rev.1 (English only);
Add.23-30;
Add.31 and Corr.1;
Add.32-33;
Add.34 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.34/Rev.1 (English only)
Add.35 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.35/Rev.1 (English only)
Add.36-45;
Add.46 and Corr.1;
Add.47-53;
Add.54 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.55-57;
Add.58 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.59-71;
Add.72 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.72/Rev.1 (English only);
Add.73-75;
Add.76 and Corr.1;
Add.77 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.77/Rev.1 (English only);
Add.78 and Corr.1;
Add.79-81;
Add.82 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.83-87;
Add.88 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.88/Rev.1 (English only);
Add.89
Add.90 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.90/Rev.1 (English only);
Add.91/Rev.1 and Add.91/Rev.1/Corr.1 (English only);
and Add.91 and Corr.1 (French/Spanish/
Russian only);
Add.92/Rev.2;
Add.93-94
Add.95 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.96-101;
Add.102 and Corr.1 (English only);
Add.103-104;
Add.105 and Corr.1;
Add.106;
Add.107 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.107/Rev.1 (English only);
Add.108-111;
Add.112 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.112/Rev.1 (English only);
Add.113;
Add.114 and DP/SF/R.11/Add.114/Rev.1 (English only)
Add.115;

- (c) Approval of UNDP (Technical Assistance) regional and interregional project recommendations of the Administrator (DP/TA/L.29 and Add.1).

5. 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:
 - (i) Proposals on the future organization, methods and general procedures of the UNDP (DP/L.155);
 - (ii) Financial matters including over-all disposition of resources; establishment and presentation of indicative planning figures; agency overhead costs; and local costs (DP/L.157 and Add.1 and Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1 (English only));
- (b) Other questions in areas not yet fully discussed by the Council:
 - (i) Personnel for development assistance (DP/L.163);
 - (ii) Accounting systems (DP/L.154);
 - (iii) Management information systems (DP/L.162 and Add.1).

6. Financial matters:

- (a) Contributions (DP/L.158; DP/C/L.99 and DP/C/L.100);
- (b) Resources and Programme costs for 1971 (DP/L.159);

(c) Initial estimates of resources for 1972 and approval of their distribution;

(d) Local cost assessments (DP/L.160);

(e) Audit reports (A/8007/Add.1, A/8025, A/8150, A/8236, A/RES/2653 B (XXV), A/RES/2730 (XXV)).

7. Administrative and budgetary matters:

Budget estimates for the programme support and the administrative services of the UNDP for the year 1971 (DP/L.156 and Add.1; A/8268; DP/L.162 and Add.1; DP/L.164).

8. Paper on action taken in 1970 by organs of the United Nations and related agencies on matters relating to the United Nations Development Programme (DP/L.165).

9. United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation (DP/RP/10).

10. United Nations Volunteers (DP/L.164).

11. United Nations Capital Development Fund (DP/L.161).

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

13. Other matters.

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

6. During the consideration of item 5 of its agenda, the Governing Council heard statements by representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs (see documents DP/SR.250-251).

Summary records of meetings

7. The summary records of the meetings of the eleventh session were issued as documents DP/SR.242-268.

Private meetings

8. One private meeting was held to consider the recommendations of the Administrator in connexion with the UNDP (Special Fund) programme.

CHAPTER II

PROGRAMME RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

A. UNDP (Special Fund) programme

Analysis of requests received between 1 April and 30 September 1970

9. As reported to the Governing Council at its tenth session, up to 31 March 1970, 2,004 requests for project assistance had been submitted to the UNDP (Special Fund) by Governments, calling for an expenditure of approximately \$1,895 million in international resources. ^{1/} Between 1 April and 30 September 1970, an additional 148 requests were received, bringing the total number of requests received to 2,152 and the total amount requested to approximately \$2,010 million.

10. The 148 new requests were in the following fields of activity:

Table 1

Subject area	No. of requests	Amount requested
<u>Surveys</u>		\$US
Mineral and geological	6	3,638,000
Water power, hydraulic and meteorological	2	1,876,000
River basin	2	921,000
Land and water use	11	4,881,000
Transport and communications	7	2,782,000
Manufacturing industries	1	769,000
Forestry	3	743,000
Other	<u>9</u>	<u>5,170,000</u>
Sub-total	41	20,780,000
<u>Research</u>		
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery	24	18,952,000
Manufacturing, mining and power	22	20,151,000
Other	<u>5</u>	<u>5,095,000</u>
Sub-total	51	44,198,000

^{1/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 A, document E/4884/Rev.1, para. 7.

Table 1 (continued)

Subject area	No. of requests	Amount requested
		\$US
<u>Training</u>		
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery	6	4,251,000
Industrial	11	10,152,000
Transport and communications	12	9,398,000
Secondary school teacher	1	1,111,000
Public administration and other	<u>18</u>	<u>13,685,000</u>
Sub-total	48	38,597,000
<u>Economic development planning</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>10,967,000</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>114,542,000</u>

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

Table 2

Economic sector	No. of requests	Amount requested
		\$US
<u>Agriculture</u>		
Multi-purpose agriculture ^{a/}	8	4,620,000
Land and water use	10	6,381,000
Plant production and protection	10	7,087,000
Animal production and health	8	6,876,000
Rural institutions and services	5	4,868,000
Forestry	4	1,298,000
Fishing	<u>1</u>	<u>960,000</u>
Sub-total	46	32,090,000
<u>Industry</u>		
Industry, general ^{a/}	18	12,371,000
Mining	7	3,638,000
Other individual industries	<u>15</u>	<u>17,555,000</u>
Sub-total	40	33,564,000
<u>Public utilities</u>		
Power	2	1,876,000
Transport	13	7,148,000
Communications	7	5,369,000
Water supply and sewerage	<u>2</u>	<u>863,000</u>
Sub-total	24	15,256,000

Table 2 (continued)

Economic sector	No. of requests	Amount requested
		\$US
<u>Housing, building and physical planning</u>	3	922,000
<u>Multi-sector</u>		
General planning ^{b/}	6	8,154,000
River basin development	2	2,613,000
Other	<u>3</u>	<u>1,313,000</u>
Sub-total	11	12,080,000
<u>Health</u>		
Disease control and prevention	2	1,726,000
Public health services	<u>6</u>	<u>7,618,000</u>
Sub-total	8	9,344,000
<u>Education and science^{b/}</u>		
Secondary	1	1,111,000
University	2	3,148,000
Other	<u>4</u>	<u>2,506,000</u>
Sub-total	7	6,765,000
<u>Social welfare</u>		
Labour administration	2	1,460,000
Other	<u>1</u>	<u>350,000</u>
Sub-total	3	1,810,000
<u>Public administration and other services</u>		
Public administration	2	583,000
Technical services	<u>4</u>	<u>2,128,000</u>
Sub-total	6	2,711,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>114,542,000</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.

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

Table 3

Geographical area	Requests received 1 April to 30 September 1970	Requests previously received	Cumulative total to 30 September 1970
Africa	54	726	780
The Americas	30	477	507
Asia and the Far East	30	494	524
Europe	17	135	152
Middle East	15	163	178
Interregional	1	8	9
Global	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>2,004</u>	<u>2,152</u>

13. Of the total of 408 requests under consideration (148 new requests mentioned above, 257 requests pending as of 31 March 1970, and three requests resubmitted), 129 were recommended for approval at the January 1971 session of the Governing Council and 25 were withdrawn by the requesting Governments. As of 30 September 1970 therefore, 254 projects were under consideration for possible inclusion in future programmes to be recommended to the Governing Council. In addition, there were some 167 further requests with unofficial status, and some 88 instances of "advance information" concerning possible requests for Special Fund sector assistance which were under consideration by the UNDP.

Programme recommendations

14. The Administrator recommended that the Governing Council approve the 129 projects and supplementary financing for twenty-five projects 2/ listed in annex II.

2/ For Brazil: Supplementary Assistance to the Teaching of Technology, University of Brasilia; for Chad: Supplementary Assistance for Rural Development of the Ouaddai; for Cyprus: Supplementary Assistance to Higher Technical Institute, Nicosia; for India: Supplementary Assistance in Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours; for Indonesia: Supplementary Assistance to the Highway and Transport Co-ordination Study; for Iraq: Supplementary Assistance to Animal Husbandry Research and Training; for Madagascar: Supplementary Assistance for the Agricultural Development of the Morondava Plain; for Malaysia: Supplementary Assistance for Forest Industries Development; for Mali: Supplementary Assistance to Rural Polytechnic Institute, Katibougou; for Morocco: Supplementary Assistance to the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Rabat; for Nepal: Supplementary Assistance to the Feasibility Study of Irrigation Development in the Terai Plain (Phase II) and Supplementary Assistance for Road Feasibility Studies and Assistance to Highway Maintenance; for Nigeria: Supplementary Assistance to the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Zaria; for Saudi Arabia: Supplementary Assistance for Industrial Studies and Development Centre; for Singapore: Supplementary Assistance to Singapore Polytechnic Radar Simulator Training Centre; for Somalia: Supplementary Assistance to Highway Development Programme; for the United Arab Republic: Supplementary Assistance to the Central (foot-note continued on following page)

Table 4

Distribution of Projects by Principal Field of Activity

Field of Activity	Previous programmes		Present programmes		Cumulative	
	Number of projects	Earmarking \$US	Number of projects	Earmarking \$US	Number of projects	Earmarking \$US
<u>Surveys</u>						
Mineral and geological	82	69 768 300	6	5 429 600	88	75 197 900
Water power, hydraulic and meteorological	39	36 442 948	-	-	39	36 442 948
River basin	37	40 255 548	2	2 117 800	39	42 373 348
Land and water use	135	121 612 313	13	12 786 800 ^{a/}	148	134 399 113
Transport and communications	62	52 719 046	7	7 020 100 ^{b/}	69	59 739 146
Manufacturing industries	7	6 504 881	2	1 208 000	9	7 712 881
Fisheries	34	36 348 200	2	2 286 300 ^{c/}	36	38 634 500
Forestry	38	32 460 099	3	2 328 700 ^{d/}	41	34 788 799
Other	45	33 844 789	13	11 747 300	58	45 592 089
Sub-total	479	429 956 124	48	44 924 600 ^{a/b/c/d/}	527	474 880 724
<u>Research</u>						
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery	153	144 690 422	19	20 697 200 ^{e/}	172	165 387 622
Manufacturing, mining and power	79	68 195 962	8	5 193 800 ^{f/}	87	73 359 762
Other	45	36 830 965	8	9 568 900 ^{g/}	53	46 399 865
Sub-total	277	249 687 349	35	35 459 900 ^{e/f/g/}	312	285 147 249
<u>Training</u>						
Agricultural, forestry, veterinary and fishery	91	89 318 121	6	7 202 800 ^{h/}	97	96 520 921
Industrial	196	189 640 763	17	15 486 300 ^{i/}	213	205 127 063
Transport and communications	58	59 365 160	9	7 386 500 ^{j/}	67	66 751 660
Secondary school teacher	42	52 265 700	2	2 341 200	44	54 606 900
Public administration and other	57	51 550 900	7	6 965 200 ^{k/}	64	58 516 100
Sub-total	444	442 140 644	41	39 382 000 ^{h/i/j/k/}	485	481 522 644
<u>Economic Development Planning</u>	34	52 180 180	5	11 148 100	39	63 328 280
TOTAL	1 234	1 173 964 297	129	130 914 600	1 363	1 304 878 897

a/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$168,200 for Western Samoa: Agricultural Development (WES 2), a project approved at the seventh session of the Governing Council in January 1969 (see document DP/SF/R.7/Add.113); \$464,000 for Nepal: Feasibility Study of Irrigation Development in the Terai Plain (Phase II) (NEP 7), a project for which an initial earmarking was approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1964 and an earmarking for a Phase II stage approved at the first session of the Governing Council in January 1966 (see documents SF/R.9/Add.25 and DP/SF/R.1/Add.45); \$616,500 for Regional: Survey of Groundwater Resources in the Northern Sahara (REG 100), a project approved by the Governing Council at its fourth session in June 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.4/Add.55); and \$403,500 for Madagascar: Agricultural Development of the Morondava Plain (MAG 14), a project approved at the fourth session of the Governing Council in June 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.4/Add.25).

b/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$820,000 for Indonesia: Highway and Transport Co-ordination Study (INS 19), a project approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969 (see document DP/SF/R.7/Add.43); \$251,300 for Nepal: Road Feasibility Studies and Assistance to Highway Maintenance (NEP 16), a project approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969 (see document DP/SF/R.7/Add.76); and \$506,500 for Somalia: Highway Development Programme (SOM 8), a project for which an initial earmarking was approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its thirteenth session in January 1965 and an initial supplementary earmarking approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969 (see documents SF/R.10/Add.49 and DP/SF/R.7/Add.92).

(Foot-notes continued on following page)

- c/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$510,900 for India: Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours (IND 55), a project approved by the Governing Council at its first session in January 1966 (see document DP/SF/R.1/Add.32).
- d/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$488,800 for Malaysia: Forest Industries Development (MAL 16), a project approved by the Governing Council at its fifth session in January 1968 (see document DP/SF/R.5/Add.55); and \$651,300 for United Republic of Tanzania: Forest Industries Development Planning (TAN 15), a project approved by the Governing Council at its third session in January 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.3/Add.59).
- e/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$115,700 for Regional: Immunological Research on Tick-Borne Diseases and Tick Control (REG 77), a project approved by the Governing Council at its third session in January 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.3/Add.66); \$155,400 for Regional: Research on African Migratory Locusts (REG 146), a project approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969 (see document DP/SF/R.7/Add.117); \$173,800 for Iraq: Animal Husbandry Research and Training (IRQ 6), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its eleventh session in January 1964 (see document SF/R.8/Add.20); and \$491,100 for United Arab Republic: Central Agricultural Pesticides Laboratory, Cairo (UAR 24), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its sixth session in May 1961 (see document SF/R.3/Add.38).
- f/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$384,000 for Saudi Arabia: Industrial Studies and Development (SAU 14), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its fourteenth session in June 1965 (see document SF/R.11/Add.33).
- g/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$459,000 for Regional: Improvement of the Caribbean Meteorological Services (REG 46), a project approved by the Governing Council at its second session in June 1966 (see document DP/SF/R.2/Add.57); and \$1,586,200 for Regional: Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) (REG 58), a project approved by the Governing Council at its first session in January 1966 (see document DP/SF/R.1/Add.84).
- h/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$779,400 for Chad: Rural Development of the Ouaddai (CHD 4), a project approved by the Governing Council at its eighth session in June 1969 (see document DP/SF/R.8/Add.7); and \$1,045,100 for Mali: Rural Polytechnic Institute, Katibougou (MLI 4), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its thirteenth session in January 1965 (see document SF/R.10/Add.34).
- i/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$202,800 for Brazil: Teaching of Technology, University of Brasilia (BRA 9), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its eleventh session in January 1964 (see document SF/R.8/Add.4); \$204,800 for Cyprus: Higher Technical Institute, Nicosia (CYP 5), a project approved by the Governing Council at its fourth session in June 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.4/Add.7); \$162,300 for Singapore: Singapore Polytechnic Radar Simulator Training Centre (SIN 13), a project approved by the Governing Council at its ninth session in January 1970 (see document DP/SF/R.9/Add.129); and \$424,500 for United Arab Republic: Mansoura Polytechnic Institute for Higher Education (UAR 31), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its eighth session in May 1962 (see document SF/R.5/Add.34).
- j/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$1,003,000 for Nigeria: Civil Aviation Training Centre, Zaria (NIR 13), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its ninth session in January 1963 (see document SF/R.6/Add.27).
- k/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$155,400 for Morocco: Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Rabat (MOR 11), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its fourteenth session in June 1965 (see document SF/R.11/Add.25).

Table 5

Distribution of Projects by Economic Sector

Economic Sector	Previous programmes		Present programme		Cumulative	
	Number of projects	Earmarking \$US	Number of projects	Earmarking \$US	Number of projects	Earmarking \$US
<u>Agriculture</u>						
Multi-purpose ^{a/}	96	102 501 485	7	9 471 900 ^{b/}	103	111 973 385
Land and water use	127	115 811 261	12	11 226 200 ^{c/}	139	127 037 461
Plant production and protection	50	46 303 100	7	5 744 200 ^{d/}	57	52 047 300
Animal production and health	65	58 659 100	4	4 402 800 ^{e/}	69	63 061 900
Rural institutions and services	28	23 376 375	7	8 242 700 ^{f/}	35	31 619 075
Forestry	57	49 687 462	4	3 962 700 ^{g/}	61	53 650 162
Fishing	34	33 591 700	4	3 570 700 ^{b/c/d/e/f/g/}	38	37 162 400
Sub-total	457	429 930 483	45	46 621 200 ^{b/c/d/e/f/g/}	502	476 551 683
<u>Industry</u>						
Industry, general ^{a/}	160	137 108 356	18	12 313 400 ^{b/}	178	149 421 756
Mining	80	68 156 855	7	6 506 200 ^{c/}	87	74 663 055
Other individual industries	83	72 108 496	8	6 011 000 ^{i/}	91	78 119 496
Sub-total	323	277 373 707	33	24 830 600 ^{b/i/}	356	302 204 307
<u>Public Utilities</u>						
Power	29	27 126 174	1	936 300 ^{i/}	30	28 062 474
Transport	85	79 680 951	10	10 877 000 ^{i/}	95	90 557 951
Communications	44	40 271 930	5	3 657 100	49	43 929 030
Water supply and sewerage	22	19 034 608	6	5 246 000 ^{i/}	28	24 280 608
Sub-total	180	166 113 663	22	20 716 400 ^{i/}	202	186 830 063
<u>Housing, Building and Physical Planning</u>	21	18 567 432	2	2 433 600	23	21 001 032
<u>Multi-Sector</u>						
General planning ^{k/}	18	32 167 023	4	10 371 700 ^{l/}	22	42 538 723
River basin development	33	38 205 867	3	4 635 800	36	42 841 667
Other	18	15 825 402	4	2 712 400 ^{l/}	22	18 537 802
Sub-total	69	86 198 292	11	17 719 900 ^{l/}	80	103 918 192
<u>Health</u>	15	12 166 784	3	2 517 700	18	14 684 484
<u>Education and Science^{k/}</u>						
Primary	2	2 904 900	1	1 134 000	3	4 038 900
Secondary	40	49 360 800	1	1 207 200 ^{m/}	41	50 568 000
Technical	28	33 422 867	-	791 600 ^{m/}	28	34 214 467
University	32	38 724 136	-	202 800 ^{n/}	32	38 926 936
Other	4	2 728 600	3	3 069 800 ^{n/}	7	5 798 400
Sub-total	106	127 141 303	5	6 405 400 ^{m/n/}	111	133 546 703
<u>Social Welfare, Public Administration and Other Services</u>	63	56 472 633	8	9 669 800 ^{o/}	71	66 142 433
TOTAL	1 234	1 173 964 297	129	130 914 600	1 363	1 304 878 897

(Foot-notes on following page)

- a/ Covers activities in more than one sub-sector.
- b/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$403,500 for Madagascar: Agricultural Development of the Morondava Plain (MAG 14), a project approved at the fourth session of the Governing Council in June 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.4/Add.25); \$1,045,100 for Mali: Rural Polytechnic Institute Katibougou (MLI 4), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its thirteenth session in January 1965 (see document SF/R.10/Add.34); and \$168,200 for Western Samoa: Agricultural Development (WES 2), a project approved at the seventh session of the Governing Council in January 1969 (see document DP/SF/R.7/Add.113).
- c/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$464,000 for Nepal: Feasibility Study of Irrigation Development in the Terai Plain (Phase II) (NEP 7), a project for which an initial earmarking was approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council in June 1964 and an earmarking for a Phase II stage approved at the first session of the Governing Council in January 1966 (see documents SF/R.9/Add.25 and DP/SF/R.1/Add.45); and \$616,500 for Regional: Survey of Groundwater Resources in Northern Sahara (REG 100), a project approved by the Governing Council at its fourth session in June 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.4/Add.55).
- d/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$155,400 for Regional: Research on African Migratory Locusts (REG 146), a project approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969 (see document DP/SF/R.7/Add.117); and \$491,100 for United Arab Republic: Central Agricultural Pesticides Laboratory, Cairo (UAR 24), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its sixth session in May 1961 (see document SF/R.3/Add.38).
- e/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$115,700 for Regional: Immunological Research on Tick-Borne Cattle Diseases and Tick Control (REG 77), a project approved by the Governing Council at its third session in January 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.3/Add.66); and \$173,800 for Iraq: Animal Husbandry Research and Training (IRQ 6), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its eleventh session in January 1964 (see document SF/R.8/Add.20).
- f/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$779,400 for Chad: Rural Development of the Ouaddai (CHD 4), a project approved by the Governing Council at its eighth session in June 1969 (see document DP/SF/R.8/Add.7).
- g/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$651,300 for United Republic of Tanzania: Forest Industries Development Planning (TAN 15), a project approved by the Governing Council at its third session in January 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.3/Add.59).
- h/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$384,000 for Saudi Arabia: Industrial Studies and Development (SAU 14), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its fourteenth session in June 1965 (see document SF/R.11/Add.33).
- i/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$488,800 for Malaysia: Forest Industries Development (MAL 16), a project approved by the Governing Council at its fifth session in January 1968 (see document DP/SF/R.5/Add.55).
- j/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$1,003,000 for Nigeria: Civil Aviation Training Centre, Zaria (NIR 13), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its ninth session in January 1963 (see document SF/R.6/Add.27); \$506,500 for Somalia: Highway Development Programme (SOM 8), a project for which an initial earmarking was approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its thirteenth session in January 1965 and an initial supplementary earmarking approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969 (see documents SF/R.10/Add.49 and DP/SF/R.7/Add.92); \$510,900 for India: Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours (IND 55), a project approved by the Governing Council in January 1966 (see document DP/SF/R.1/Add.32); \$820,000 for Indonesia: Highway and Transport Co-ordination Study (INS 19), a project approved by the Governing Council in January 1969 (see document DP/SF/R.7/Add.43); and \$251,300 for Nepal: Road Feasibility Studies and Assistance to Highway Maintenance (NEP 16), a project approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969 (see document DP/SF/R.7/Add.76).
- k/ Assistance to a specific sector or sub-sector is classified under the sector or sub-sector concerned.
- l/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$155,400 for Morocco: Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Rabat (MOR 11), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its fourteenth session in June 1965 (see document SF/R.11/Add.25); and \$1,586,200 for Regional: Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) (REG 58), a project approved by the Governing Council at its first session in January 1966 (see document DP/SF/R.1/Add.84).
- m/ Includes supplementary earmarkings of \$204,800 for Cyprus: Higher Technical Institute, Nicosia (CYP 5), a project approved by the Governing Council at its fourth session in June 1967 (see document DP/SF/R.4/Add.7); \$424,500 for United Arab Republic: Mansoura Polytechnic Institute for Higher Education (UAR 31), a project approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its eighth session in May 1962 (see document SF/R.5/Add.34); and \$162,300 for Singapore: Singapore Polytechnic Radar Simulator Training Centre (SIN 13), a project approved by the Governing Council at its ninth session in January 1970 (see document DP/SF/R.9/Add.129).

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
		\$US		\$US		\$US
Africa	455	433 989 846	50	53 011 900 ^{a/}	505	487 001 746
The Americas	283	268 437 250	32	32 305 500 ^{b/}	315	300 742 750
Asia and the Far East	310	309 453 793	25	25 681 200 ^{c/}	335	335 134 993
Europe	85	82 563 992	8	6 785 000 ^{d/}	93	89 348 992
Middle East	95	71 269 016	13	12 768 600 ^{e/}	108	84 037 616
Interregional	5	6 597 200	-	-	5	6 597 200
Global	1	1 653 200	1	362 400	2	2 015 600
Total	1 234	1 173 964 297	129	130 914 600	1 363	1 304 878 897

a/ Includes supplementary earmarkings as follows: \$779,400 for Chad: Rural Development of the Ouaddai (CHD 4); \$403,500 for Madagascar: Agricultural Development of the Morondava Plain (MAG 14); \$1,045,100 for Mali: Rural Polytechnic Institute, Katibougou (MLI 4); \$155,400 for Morocco: Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Rabat (MOR 11); \$1,003,000 for Nigeria: Civil Aviation Training (NIR 13); \$506,500 for Somalia: Highway Development Programme (SOM 8); \$491,100 for United Arab Republic: Central Agricultural Pesticides Laboratory, Cairo (UAR 24); \$424,500 for United Arab Republic: Mansoura Polytechnic Institute for Higher Education (UAR 31); \$651,300 for United Republic of Tanzania: Forest Industries Development Planning (TAN 15); \$115,700 for Regional: Immunological Research on Tick-borne Cattle Diseases and Tick Control (REG 77); \$616,500 for Regional: Survey of Groundwater Resources in the Northern Sahara (REG 100); and \$155,400 for Regional: Research on African Migratory Locusts (REG 146).

b/ Includes supplementary earmarkings as follows: \$202,800 for Brazil: Teaching of Technology, University of Brasilia (BRA 9); \$459,000 for Regional: Improvement of the Caribbean Meteorological Services (REG 46); and \$1,586,200 for Regional: Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) (REG 58).

c/ Includes supplementary earmarkings as follows: \$510,900 for India: Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours (IND 55); \$820,000 for Indonesia: Highway and Transport Co-ordination Study (INS 19); \$488,800 for Malaysia: Forest Industries Development (MAL 16); \$464,000 for Nepal: Feasibility Study of Irrigation Development in the Terai Plain (Phase II) (NEP 7); \$251,300 for Nepal: Road Feasibility Studies and Assistance to Highway Maintenance (NEP 16); \$162,300 for Singapore: Singapore Polytechnic Radar Simulator Training (SIN 13); and \$168,200 for Western Samoa: Agricultural Development (WES 2).

d/ Includes a supplementary earmarking of \$204,800 for Cyprus: Higher Technical Institute, Nicosia (CYP 5).

e/ Includes supplementary earmarkings as follows: \$173,800 for Iraq: Animal Husbandry Research and Training (IRQ 6) and \$384,000 for Saudi Arabia: Industrial Studies and Development (SAU 14).

The name of the Participating and Executing Agency, the estimated Government participation (counterpart contribution), the estimated UNDP programme cost, 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.

15. The recommended programme totalled an estimated \$295,331,600, of which \$130,914,600 represented the estimated UNDP programme cost and \$164,417,000 the contributions by recipient Governments.

16. 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 in tables 4, 5 and 6 below.

Salient features of the new programme

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

(a) In terms of the number of projects and in terms of total UNDP programme costs, the programme was the largest that had ever been submitted to the Governing Council.

(b) After more than ten years of programming of Special Fund projects under General Assembly resolution 1240 (XII), over 110 Member States and territories had acquired invaluable experience in dealing with the complex process of co-operation for development within the international system.

(c) In many countries a critical point had been reached where most sectors of development had been covered by Special Fund projects, or projects from other sources in the pre-investment field or by follow-up of these projects involving substantial investment from national and international sources. In almost every country which had received Special Fund assistance, and within all regions, there was a solid foundation in institutions and national expertise from which further progress could be achieved. There were relatively few completely new fields in which a start had not been made.

(d) The Administrator recognized that this was probably one of the last "traditional" Special Fund programmes, since country programming called for a new look at the whole process of international co-operation including the appropriate balance between national, regional and global priorities. It also called for very detailed attention to the relationship between programming and planning by the Governments themselves with reference to their own priorities and the programming of UNDP assistance in relationship to these priorities.

2/ (continued)

Agricultural Pesticides Laboratory, Cairo and Supplementary Assistance to the Mansoura Polytechnic Institute for Higher Education; for the United Republic of Tanzania: Supplementary Assistance for Forest Industries Development Planning; for Western Samoa: Supplementary Assistance for Agricultural Development; Regional: Supplementary Assistance for Improvement of the Caribbean Meteorological Services, Supplementary Assistance to the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE), Supplementary Assistance for Immunological Research on Tick-Borne Diseases and Tick Control, Supplementary Assistance for the Survey of Groundwater Resources in the Northern Sahara, and Supplementary Assistance to Research on African Migratory Locusts.

(e) Most projects requiring long-time programming, notably institution building projects, had been initially planned for too short a period. With rare exceptions institution building took longer than five years and might in fact call for some form of continuing international assistance for as long as a generation. Even when an institution was an established body, it must keep in constant touch with ever-changing technology in its field by some form of international assistance. In this respect the Council's attention was drawn to requests for new phases of assistance to three regional projects: the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, Santiago (Phase III); the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Dakar (Phase II); and the Institutional Support to the Mekong Committee (Phase III).

(f) The increasing involvement of the United Nations system, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), in the planning process through the provision of advisory services was reflected in the current programme in two projects in Ethiopia and Mauritania.

(g) Support in the general field of planning for marketing and export promotion was illustrated by three projects to be implemented with the assistance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Peru, the Philippines and Turkey. Further examples of activities in the general field of export promotion were UNDP supported activities of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Algeria, Gabon, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

(h) The regional and multi-national approach to development problems of obvious common interest to several countries which had decided to pool their knowledge, research and training activities, was illustrated by the ever-increasing number of projects which could be categorized as integrated regional development projects. For example, Burundi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania had decided to embark on the preparation of joint development planning for the Kagera River Basin. Another particularly significant project was assistance for the regional project for the Integrated Development of the Vardar/Axios River Basin, involving co-operation between Greece and Yugoslavia. A further example was the joint co-operation that Algeria and Tunisia had agreed to carry on under a supplementary allocation, relating to a promising survey of groundwater resources in the northern Sahara. In this context a project of particular importance was the regional project mentioned above for Institutional Support to the Mekong Committee, a project to be executed by the United Nations.

(i) Governments also appeared to be prepared increasingly to pool research and training facilities in fields of common interest. This was demonstrated in several projects. Among these was the project related to the East African Community, which was to be directly supported in two areas of regional co-operation with respect to two regional projects: East African Development Bank - Industrial Studies Unit; and Vocational Training Centre for the East African Community, Arusha. The East African Community was also backing other regional projects: The East African Institute for Meteorological Training and Research and Immunological Research on Tick-Borne Cattle Diseases and Tick Control. Also of interest was the agreement between Ghana and the United Arab Republic with respect to a joint programme of research on the epidemiology and control of schistosomiasis.

(j) Many projects in the field of statistics were already in existence. Supplementary support for one such project, the Latin American Demographic Centre, was included in the current programme. Five countries in central Africa had now agreed to pool their resources for agricultural census operations under a regional project, the World Agricultural Census and Establishment of a Permanent System of Statistical Enquiries.

(k) Particular mention was also made of the first phase of a regional project for the Asian Region in the field of employment promotion.

(l) The continuing and growing interest of Governments in the application of satellite technology to the problems of mass education was reflected in a regional project in Latin America for a study of the feasibility of a satellite telecommunications system for educational purposes.

(m) In response to the request of the Governing Council at its tenth session concerning the tragedy of the May earthquake in Peru, UNDP assistance on a co-ordinated basis with the IBRD, the Inter-American Development Bank and other sources of assistance was designed to meet the requirements of rehabilitation and prospective investment in the affected region. Emergency assistance was also provided by UNDP to Hungary and Romania to aid in the rehabilitation of regions affected by the destructive floods in the spring of 1970. In Yemen, following remarkable emergency relief operations by UNICEF, the World Food Programme (WFP) and bilateral donors, it was agreed to pool efforts in a long-term rehabilitation programme to alleviate the precarious situation caused by an unusually long drought, by developing a national scheme to increase food production as well as improving the nutrition standards of the population. These activities illustrated new steps in methodology in programming as well as new definitions of project activities involving greater integration of the activities of international agencies and Governments to meet national catastrophies.

(n) Two projects were designed to meet challenges relating to man-caused changes in the natural environment. These pertained to the decision of the Government of the Ivory Coast to build a hydro-electric dam at Kossou on the Bandama River thereby creating a vast man-made lake.

(o) Support in the field of youth was reflected in the project in Jamaica to be implemented by the ILO, UNESCO and the United Nations. The programme, formulated to meet a serious problem of out-of-school unemployed youth, will have its primary emphasis on the training of youth for productive employment.

(p) The world-wide concern with pollution and the related problems of biological control and pesticides was reflected in projects in Pakistan, Poland, the Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic.

(q) Special reference was drawn to the second UNDP "global" research project entitled "Research on Social and Economic Implications of Large-Scale Introduction of New Varieties of Food Grains". In view of the sensitive and volatile nature of such problems, the project had been formulated to approach them cautiously and methodically, with provision for periodic reviews.

(r) Finally, attention was drawn to two projects reflecting UNDP's expansion into new and significant fields. One in Tunisia was concerned with the planning and preservation of mankind's cultural heritage - Preservation of Historic Sites

and Monuments in the Tunis-Carthage region and the other in the United Arab Republic to provide assistance in establishing the grid of the world weather watch.

Preparatory assistance

18. For sixty-eight of the 129 projects and supplementary financing for twenty-five projects being recommended, the Administrator made use of preparatory assistance funds for the appraisal, revision or reformulation of the requests.

Pre-project activities

19. Under the authority given by the Governing Council at its eighth session in June 1969, the Administrator had authorized pre-project activities for thirty of the 129 projects being recommended in order to permit an early initiation of project operations.

20. In addition, pre-project activities had been authorized for fourteen projects which would be recommended for Governing Council approval at a later session.

Investment feasibility studies

21. During the period May to October 1970, the following seven studies for investment feasibility were authorized by the Administrator: Afghanistan - Feasibility Study of the Expansion of the Kabul Airport; Burundi - Power Investment Feasibility Study; Chad - Investment Feasibility Study of the Sategui-Deressia Water Catchment and Rice Culture; Iceland - Investment Feasibility Study for the Establishment of a Salmon Hatchery; Liberia - Highway Organization and Maintenance; Peru - Peruvian Agrarian Reform Investment Programme; and Rwanda - Highway Consultants Services.

Non-operational projects

22. At its seventh session, the Governing Council instructed the Administrator to present a report on those projects which had not become operational two years after their approval, to indicate the principal reasons for the delay, and to make a recommendation on the action to be taken by the Governing Council. As of 30 September 1970, the following projects, which had been approved by the Governing Council in January 1969 or at an earlier session, were not operational:

- (a) Afghanistan - Establishment of a Water Management Department; 3/
- (b) Malawi - Manpower Assessment and Utilization; 4/
- (c) Nigeria - Transport Survey of the Mid-Western States; 5/

3/ See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.1.

4/ See document DP/SF/R.6/Add.26.

5/ See document DP/SF/R.4/Add.34.

- (d) Pakistan - Telecommunication Staff College at Haripur, West Pakistan; 6/
- (e) Turkey - In-Plant Training Centre for Engineers; 7/
- (f) Uruguay - Veterinary Investigation Service, Rubino Institute, Pando. 8/

23. Nine of the fourteen projects listed as non-operational in the previous report on this subject 9/ have since become operational.

24. The Administrator was satisfied in all cases that necessary steps were in hand towards solution of the problems and resolution of the difficulties which have caused delay in the above-listed projects becoming operational. He proposed, therefore, that UNDP continue its negotiation with the Governments and the Participating and Executing Agencies involved.

Redesignation of a project

25. The project, Navigation Study of the Paraguay River South of Asunción (PAR 12) 10/ approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its thirteenth session in January 1965 as a national project, was changed to a regional project at the request of the Governments of Paraguay and Argentina. Argentina, which had supported the project, had been formally included and the project accordingly became a regional activity. The objectives of the project remaining unaltered, the Administrator sought authorization from the Council for transfer of the earmarking of \$825,300 approved for the project PAR-12 to project REG-235 under the title mentioned above.

Adjustments in earmarkings

26. Upward adjustments in earmarkings were proposed for the following projects previously approved by the Governing Council: Colombia - Industrial University of Santander (COL 5) 11/ and Turkey - Master Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage for the Istanbul Region (TUR 20). 12/

Waiver of local operating costs

27. The Council was informed that the Governments of Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru had requested waiver of local operating costs for the regional project, Modernization

6/ See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.64.

7/ See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.84.

8/ See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.93.

9/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 6A, document E/4884/Rev.1, para. 21.

10/ See document SF/R.10/Add.43.

11/ See document SF/R.2/Add.5.

12/ See document SF/R.11/Add.36.

of Rural Life in the Andes (REG 157), 13/ approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969. As it was expected that the project would become operational in December 1970, and since the three countries were experiencing difficult financial conditions, the Administrator sought authorization from the Council to waive the local operating costs estimated at \$54,700. The project's title was being changed to "Integrated Development of Andean Communities" as requested by the participating Governments, to reflect more accurately its actual scope and activities.

Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs

28. 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).

Summary of discussion

29. The Assistant Administrator and Associate Director of the Bureau of Operations and Programming, in introducing the programme, stressed its landmark nature both in terms of size as well as with reference to the fact that it was one of the last "traditional" programmes that would be presented to the Council. He stressed that projects presented would have implications on future programmes to be implemented within the indicative planning figures.

30. Concerning institution-building projects, particularly in the field of training, the Assistant Administrator observed that the need to ensure the establishment of selected institutions on a continuing and self-supporting basis required, in contrast to other types of Special Fund sector projects, the continuation of UNDP inputs over an extended period of time. It was felt that the time factor had been underestimated in past programming.

31. He drew attention to the extension of UNDP assistance into such new fields as youth, ecology and the second global project related to the "green revolution", as well as assistance to Peru, Romania and Hungary for rehabilitation following natural calamities in those countries.

32. Several members reiterated that more developed recipient countries should share a larger part of the project costs than less developed countries. The Administration was requested to devote increased attention to this question.

33. Some members, while noting the increase in UNDP resources, considered that the rate of increase and level of resources remained inadequate in relation to the needs of the developing countries. Several members announced their intention to increase their contributions to UNDP in 1971.

34. Several members expressed concern lest long-term UNDP assistance to institution-building projects might pre-empt a significant proportion of the limited resources thereby delaying the initiation of new projects. Some members

13/ See document DP/SF/R.7/Add.119.

Table 7

Participating and Executing Agency Overhead Costs

Agency	Previous programmes		Present programme		Cumulative	
	Project costs <u>a/</u>	Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs	Project costs <u>a/</u>	Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs	Project costs <u>a/</u>	Participating and Executing Agency overhead costs
	\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
United Nations	195 061 595	19 301 350	26 616 900	2 911 300	221 678 495	22 212 650
ILO	117 432 447	12 431 900	12 552 500	1 368 100	129 984 947	13 800 000
FAO	387 757 453	40 309 175	37 959 000	4 146 700	425 716 453	44 455 875
UNESCO	165 309 526	16 201 650	10 377 500	1 137 600	175 687 026	17 339 250
ICAO	20 400 470	1 794 800	2 558 000	280 000	22 958 470	2 074 800
WHO	30 207 392	3 148 800	6 999 500	764 200	37 206 892	3 913 000
IBRD	55 939 397	1 021 938	7 683 300	88 000	63 622 697	1 109 938
UPU	2 226 300	243 500	-	-	2 226 300	243 500
ITU	30 342 451	3 142 200	2 545 200	279 000	32 887 651	3 421 200
WMO	19 178 953	1 951 800	4 200 900	460 000	23 379 853	2 411 800
IMCO	-	-	1 064 800	116 800	1 064 800	116 800
IAEA	4 093 800	423 500	-	-	4 093 800	423 500
UNIDO	37 986 000	4 071 200	4 498 900	490 300	42 484 900	4 561 500
UNCTAD	-	-	1 637 000	179 100	1 637 000	179 100
ADB ^{b/}	268 300	29 500	-	-	268 300	29 500
ASDB ^{b/}	1 054 000	26 300	-	-	1 054 000	26 300
IDB ^{b/}	860 800	94 600	-	-	860 800	94 600
UNDP	1 606 900	46 300	-	-	1 606 900	46 300
	<u>1 069 725 784</u>	<u>104 238 513</u>	<u>118 693 500</u>	<u>12 221 100</u>	<u>1 188 419 284</u>	<u>116 459 613</u>

a/ Includes UNDP (Special Fund) direct costs.b/ An Executing Agency.

expressed concern with reference to the criteria used for the designation of Executing Agencies by the Administration. Some members expressed reservations concerning the entrusting of certain types of projects to the World Bank. One member expressed concern as to the manner of utilization of consultants and indicated that national and regional entities and firms should have a clear preference.

35. While welcoming the over-all balanced distribution of the programme by geographic and economic sector, members expressed continued concern over the small proportion of industrial projects and the extent of participation of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Satisfaction was, however, expressed on the inclusion in the programme of three projects in the field of trade promotion, to be executed by UNCTAD, and the Administration was requested to ensure that an increasing number of such projects be formulated, with appropriate co-ordination by UNCTAD with FAO and UNIDO. It was stressed that export promotion projects should be formulated as a part of an integrated approach including projects for the production of exportable surpluses, improvement of quality, application of advanced technology to production, in order to have maximum impact.

36. Members welcomed the number of projects relating to the transfer of technology, stressing the multiplier effect in such projects. Several members commented favourably on the inclusion in the programme of the second global project, stressing the importance of such projects in relation to the transfer of technology. The importance of the initial support in the promotion of these projects by participating countries was underlined. Favourable comment was also expressed in connexion with projects in the field of planning, and the view was expressed that such projects would have considerable importance in the context of the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. One member expressed concern that too large a proportion of UNDP projects was being devoted to feasibility studies for specific investments in bankable projects, instead of a more definite stress on projects directed to enriching the technology of developing countries.

37. The number and diversity of regional projects was observed with general satisfaction, and the relative importance attached to such projects by different geographical regions was noted. Some members, however, expressed concern that Asia and the Far East region was not, in their view, getting an adequate share of UNDP resources in proportion to its vast population and development needs. The same remark was made by one member in relation to Latin America.

38. Several members expressed satisfaction with the emergency assistance provided by UNDP in response to natural disasters, and suggested that special financial procedures be established for such assistance.

39. 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.

40. Most of the members who commented on the Advisory Panel on Programme Policy were critical and many expressed doubts on the advisability of such action taken by the Administrator. They felt it was not necessary for the Administrator to seek advice from outside, as he has at his disposal the advice of the Governing

Council and his competent staff. Several of them expressed doubts concerning such action by the Administrator.

Observations of the Administration

41. The Assistant Administrator and Associate Director of the Bureau of Operations and Programming noted the concern of members of the Council with reference to long-term assistance to institution building projects and stated that the Administration understood the necessity for maintaining mobility within the programme.

42. Explaining the criteria for the designation of Executing Agencies, he emphasized the prerogatives of recipient countries with respect to this question.

43. With reference to the role of UNIDO and UNCTAD, the Governing Council's attention was drawn to the increased role of UNIDO in the over-all programme. The Assistant Administrator also underlined the difficulties inherent in the implementation of industrial projects and the complex problems facing UNIDO. In so far as UNCTAD was concerned, it was anticipated that its role would continue to increase.

44. The Assistant Administrator informed the Council that the Administrator intended to submit a number of rehabilitation projects for Pakistan to the next session of the Governing Council.

Decision of the Governing Council

45. At its 245th meeting the Governing Council:

(a) Approved the programme valued at \$130,914,600 representing the following estimates of costs for 129 projects and supplementary financing for twenty-five projects recommended under document DP/SF/R.11 and its addenda 1-154:

	<u>Project Costs</u>	<u>Overhead Costs</u>
For 134 Country Projects	\$ 97,672,400	\$ 9,917,500
For 19 Regional Projects	20,693,600	2,268,700
For 1 Global Project	<u>327,500</u>	<u>34,900</u>
	\$118,693,500	\$12,221,100

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

(c) Noted the redesignation as project REG 235 of the project "Navigation Study of the Paraguay River South of Asunción" (PAR 12) approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its thirteenth session in January 1965 and confirmed the retention of the earmarking of \$825,300 for implementation of the project;

(d) Approved an increase in the earmarking for the project "Industrial University of Santander" (COL 5) in the amount of \$92,000 to provide the funds required by the Executing Agency for the payment of a compensation award;

(e) Approved an increase in the earmarking for the project "Master Plan for Water Supply and Sewerage for the Istanbul Region" (TUR 20) in the amount of \$330,000 to provide funds for the increased costs of the subcontract;

(f) Authorized the Administrator to waive local costs for project REG 157 (Integrated Development of Andean Communities) approved at the seventh session as well as for seventeen projects submitted for approval at the eleventh session to the extent indicated in the recommendations contained in annex II to this report.

B. UNDP (Technical Assistance) programme

46. Under item 4 (c) of its agenda, the Governing Council considered the recommendations of the Administrator for the approval for the year 1971 of ten regional and four inter-regional projects costed at \$200,000 and over for the duration of each project (DP/TA/L.29 and Add.1). The cost of these projects for their anticipated duration amounted to \$4,396,400, of which \$983,200 represented the 1971 cost. The Council was informed that the continuation of the project activities beyond 31 December 1971 would be subject to further review under the procedures which would apply to inter-country projects during the programming period 1972-1976.

Summary of discussion

47. There was general support for the recommendations of the Administrator on the UNDP (Technical Assistance) programme. One member observed that the limitation of 1 per cent fixed for global projects in the Consensus approved by the Council at its tenth session was too restrictive, particularly since global projects were best suited for the transfer of science and technology to developing countries. He proposed that the level for such projects be increased to 5 per cent of available resources. He proposed that all other inter-country projects be financed from countries' indicative planning figures and that the latter be increased accordingly. In his view this would serve to increase the control on the part of Governments and ensure a better quality of projects since such projects would then be formulated in accordance with national plans and priorities.

48. Another member, while expressing general support for the recommendations of the Administrator, stated that more detailed information should have been provided with respect to certain projects. In particular, he noted that the description of project FAO/70/21 for Asia and the Far East gave insufficient details. It indicated that almost all countries in the region supported the project instead of listing them, and did not state the centre of operations to which the experts would be assigned. With respect to two other projects, WHO/68/7 and WHO/68/8 for the African region, both of which appeared to be of a long-term character, information concerning follow-up arrangements including the availability of qualified local experts should have been provided.

Decision of the Governing Council

49. At its 246th meeting, the Governing Council took note of the observations made during the discussion and approved the regional and inter-regional project recommendations of the Administrator (DP/TA/L.29 and Add.1).

CHAPTER III

CAPACITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

A. Future organization, methods and general procedures of UNDP

50. Under item 5 (a) (i) of its agenda, the Governing Council had before it document DP/L.155, describing the changes which the Administrator proposed to introduce in the organization, methods, and general procedures of UNDP to reflect the Consensus approved by the Council at its tenth session, including a summary of the proposed distribution of responsibilities and functions within the restructured UNDP, as well as a descriptive outline of how it was envisaged the Programme would function in future.

51. The Council discussed the future organization, methods and general procedures of UNDP at its 246th to 251st meetings. At the request of the Council, a Working Group of the Whole, under the Chairmanship of the First Vice-President, prepared proposals on the item, which were considered by the Council at its 262nd meeting. At that meeting, the Council concluded its consideration of the item.

Decision of the Governing Council

52. At its 262nd meeting, the Governing Council, taking into account the observations and reservations expressed by members on the subject, took the following decision:

"The Governing Council,

"Recalling its Consensus as contained in General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV);

"Taking note of the Administrator's proposals outlined in document DP/L.155 concerning organization, methods and general procedures designed to implement this Consensus, and the observations and reservations on this document expressed by members during the consideration of this item,

"1. Agrees that the Administrator's full accountability for the management of all aspects of the Programme can be discharged both by making necessary arrangements in his Office and through delegation of authority to the Resident Directors through the Regional Bureaux;

"2. Agrees that the Administrator proceed with the reorganization and strengthening of the field staff and authorizes him to delegate to the Resident Directors authority to approve all types of projects within country programmes up to a value of \$100,000 subject to such guidelines as the Administrator may lay down from time to time;

"3. (a) Agrees to the establishment of the following four Regional Bureaux, on the understanding that additional Regional Bureaux may be established when appropriate in order to meet the needs of the various geographical areas:

- (i) Regional Bureau for Africa
- (ii) Regional Bureau for Asia and the Far East
- (iii) Regional Bureau for Latin America
- (iv) Regional Bureau for Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East;

As soon as the Economic and Social Council shall have acted in the renaming of the regional economic commissions as called for in General Assembly resolution 2686 (XXV), the Administrator will undertake the necessary steps to rename the Regional Bureaux in accordance with the decision of the Economic and Social Council.

"(b) Agrees that each of the Bureaux should be headed by an officer with the rank of Assistant Administrator;

"(c) Agrees that, under the authority of the Administrator, the Regional Bureaux be responsible for the administration of country, sub-regional and regional programmes in their respective areas and that as a general rule interregional and global projects be assigned by the Administrator to a particular Regional Bureau;

"(d) Agrees that the Regional Bureaux maintain close consultation with regional and sub-regional organizations in the United Nations system;

"(e) Agrees that at the Headquarters level the Regional Bureaux, in close co-operation with the Resident Directors, carry out on behalf of the Administrator the appraisal of country programmes and the formulation, appraisal, implementation, evaluation and follow-up of projects. For this purpose, they would deal direct, as appropriate, with Governments and Executing Agencies and firms. They would make proposals to the Administrator for policy guidelines for the determination of indicative planning figures for the formulation, appraisal, implementation, evaluation and follow-up of projects and for the selection of executing agents, including the use of the services of governmental and non-governmental institutions and firms;

"(f) Agrees that each Regional Bureau should have within it or available to it adequate technical, financial and investment services, including the services of high level consultants for the effective discharge of its functions;

"(g) Agrees that a Planning Bureau, headed by an Assistant Administrator, be established at Headquarters to carry out long-term planning, programme analysis, research and over-all evaluation of the Programme and to suggest new directions for it;

"(h) Requests the Administrator to make the necessary arrangements in his Office for policy and programme co-ordination in order to ensure that the UNDP continues to be a single unified Programme and to evolve, with the full co-operation of the heads of the Regional Bureaux, consistent with coherent policies and practices in its relationships with Governments and its collaboration with the Participating Organizations; and also to provide advisory services on technical and financial matters to the Administrator, and to the Regional Bureaux as appropriate and at their request, and agrees to the appointment of an Assistant Administrator to advise and assist the Administrator in these tasks;

"(i) Emphasizes that the arrangements envisaged under sub-paragraphs (g) and (h) above are not intended to interfere with the direct line of authority from the Administrator to the Regional Bureaux.

"4. Notes that the arrangements outlined in paragraphs 3 (g) and (h) will be put into effect during a transitional period and agrees to undertake a comprehensive review of the organization, methods and general procedures of the UNDP at its fourteenth session in the light of the experience gained in the interim period;

"5. Taking into account the transitional period, the Administrator should envisage the possibility of appointing all Assistant Administrators for an initial term not exceeding two years."

Observations by members of the Governing Council and the
Administration on the decision of the Council

53. With respect to paragraph 3 (a) one member asked that the question of establishing additional regional bureaux to correspond to the state of affairs in certain parts of the world, especially in the Middle East, be studied as soon as possible and that the Administrator make proposals in this respect not later than the fourteenth session of the Governing Council.

54. With respect to paragraph 3 (a) (i), one member inquired about the inclusion of five North African countries in the Regional Bureau for Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East and recommended that all countries which were members of the Economic Commission for Africa be placed under the jurisdiction of the Regional Bureau for Africa. Another member supported these views and observed that such rearrangements should only be made after consultation with the Governments concerned. The Deputy Administrator of the UNDP stated that the inclusion of these five countries in the Regional Bureau for Europe, Mediterranean and Middle East was not a final decision and would be reviewed at the fourteenth session of the Governing Council in the light of the experience gained in implementing the new arrangements, as well as the conclusions of the Economic and Social Council study on the renaming of the regional economic commissions. One member reserved his right to express his views at a later stage on the comments made on this matter and the explanation made by the Deputy Administrator.

55. With respect to paragraph 3 (a) (iii), two members suggested that, in accordance with the title of the relevant area division in the existing Bureau of Operations and Programming, the Regional Bureau for Latin America be called the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean. Several members objected

to the proposed change on the ground, inter alia, that it would not be in accordance with the titles of many other international organs relating to the Latin American region. It was agreed that the title of that Bureau would be adopted on the understanding that the possibility of changing this title would be given consideration in the future, taking into account the procedure mentioned in paragraph 54 above. One member said that his delegation was not opposed to this course of action and was prepared to support it on the understanding that the Council take into account, especially, the particular situation and the wishes of the countries in the Caribbean region.

56. With regard to paragraph 3 (b), one member recalled that in the Working Group, his delegation had reserved its position regarding the rank of the heads of the Regional Bureaux since it felt that UNDP headquarters would become top-heavy. It would have preferred their initial appointment at the D-2 level without prejudice to their subsequent upgrading. However, in view of the provision that the appointment of all Assistant Administrators would initially be for a two-year period and that the structure of UNDP would be reviewed at the Council's fourteenth session, it accepted the text of paragraph 3 (b).

57. With respect to paragraph 3 (f), one member stated that its wording was acceptable provided it was made clear that, for the sake of economy, only the highest level of expertise would be located outside of the Regional Bureaux. He also remarked that the proposals for the use of local firms and equipment made in paragraph 49 of document DP/L.155 were not, in his Government's opinion, sufficiently positive and that although his delegation had not insisted on the inclusion of a paragraph dealing with that subject in the Working Group's proposals, it was on the understanding that the question would be handled positively and imaginatively by the UNDP. The Deputy Administrator of UNDP observed that if all four Regional Bureaux were to have technical experts in all twenty odd fields in which the UNDP was active, the Administrator would have to request eighty additional posts. On the other hand, if these services were centralized, the Administrator could make do with some twenty such posts. If, however, the Governing Council preferred the first alternative, it should make its desire known.

58. With respect to paragraph 3 (g), one member stated that in his view, the Programme Analysis and Policy Planning Bureau, which would logically be responsible for evaluating programmes, should be at headquarters but not within the Office of the Administrator, and should be at the same level as the Regional Bureaux, so as to be able to give those Bureaux any general directives they needed on the guidance of activities and the priorities to be respected. Another member stated that the wording of this paragraph did not exclude the possibility that the new Bureau would be located within the Office of the Administrator. The Deputy Administrator stated that the location of the Planning Bureau would be within the discretion of the Administrator.

59. With respect to paragraph 3 (h), some members stressed that the Administrator should have at his disposal within his Office a strong Policy and Programme Co-ordination Bureau, Branch or Service to ensure the unity and effective implementation of the Programme, and was particularly necessary during the forthcoming transitional period. Another member recommended that the functions of this Bureau or Branch be based on those described in paragraphs 15 and 16 of document DP/L.155. One member, while supporting the recommendation remarked that this or any other aspect of UNDP Headquarters reorganization should be done with a

minimum of expense, in the framework of the existing administrative costs with a view to economy and lower administrative expenses. His delegation therefore believed that there should be no increase in headquarters staff; it had reservations on the appointment of the Regional Bureau heads at the Assistant Administrator's level; it recommended that the authority given to the Administrator for the period of transition should not affect the rights of Governments and the authority of the Governing Council. He considered that this delegation of authority should be for two and not three years, with the new arrangements being reviewed at the thirteenth, and not the fourteenth, session of the Governing Council. One member stated that he had no objections to the wording of paragraph 3 (h), provided it was understood that the Council agreed that the provision of assistance in the investment field was covered by the words "technical and financial matters". The Deputy Administrator of the UNDP stated that he understood the contents of paragraph 3 (h) to mean that it fell within the Administrator's discretion to establish a Bureau to deal with the functions and activities involved. Another member said that it was indispensable that the Co-ordination Bureau be established in the Office of the Administrator; it was the view of the Council that the creation of the Co-ordination Bureau was necessary for the time being to preserve the unity and unique character of the Programme.

60. One member recalled that his delegation had already stated its position on the subject of the future structure of the UNDP at the Governing Council's 250th meeting. Since it was difficult to anticipate how much of the work now being carried out at headquarters would devolve to field offices after the current reorganization, and what implication this trend would have for headquarters staffing, his delegation espoused the need for flexibility on the understanding that a comprehensive review of the organization, methods and general procedures of the UNDP would be conducted at the fourteenth session of the Council. During the review, consideration should be given to the needs of the Programme in terms of intergovernmental relations, the essentiality of a Deputy Administrator who would be in charge of the operational aspects of the Programme, and the possibility of appointing an additional Deputy Administrator to be responsible for long-term planning, programme analysis, evaluation, the integration of science and technology into the programme and the integration of projects within the activities of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Matters relating to paragraphs 38 and 63 of the Consensus

61. At its 264th to 266th meetings, the Governing Council considered a proposal concerning paragraphs 38 and 63 of the Consensus reached by the Council at its tenth session.

Decision of the Governing Council

62. At its 266th meeting, the Governing Council reached the following decision:

"The Governing Council, bearing in mind paragraph 65 of the Consensus concerning the Inter-Agency Consultative Board, hopes to receive at its twelfth session an interim report about the 'thorough review of its basic functions and methods of work and its relations with the Governing Council' and requests the Administrator, after seeking the views of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board, to submit to the Council at its next session comments on

the establishment by the Administrator of the Advisory Panel on Programme Policy and its functioning and any proposals on the best method of benefitting from the advice of the Panel.

Observations and reservations on the decision of
the Governing Council

63. The Council also agreed to include the following in its report:

"The Governing Council, convinced of the need for close co-operation between UNDP and the organizations of the United Nations system, particularly in the field under the leadership of the Resident Directors, is nevertheless aware of the problems that may arise from the practical application of the provisions to this effect contained in the Consensus. It expressed the desire that the Administrator would submit to it at a subsequent session detailed information on the progress achieved in instituting better co-ordination between the Resident Directors and the representatives of the participating organizations of the United Nations system in accordance with paragraphs 38 and 63 of the Consensus and on the obstacles encountered, if any, so that the Council may have a thorough discussion of the matter."

64. The following observations and reservations were made with respect to the decision contained in paragraph 62.

65. One member observed that his delegation would have preferred that the Council request the IACB to give its views on the merit of the establishment of the Advisory Panel on Programme Policy.

66. One member indicated that his delegation accepted the decision recorded in paragraph 62 on the understanding that the reference to the Advisory Panel on Programme Policy did not represent a formal endorsement by the Council of the establishment by the Administrator of the Advisory Panel.

B. Financial matters

67. Under item 5 (a) (ii) of its agenda, the Governing Council considered the Administrator's proposals concerning the over-all disposition of resources for 1971 and for the period 1972-1976, a new system of local cost assessments and a progress report on his study of agency overhead costs (document DP/L.157), and the Administrator's recommendations of indicative planning figures for the five-year period 1972-1976 covering country programmes (document DP/L.157/Add.1) and inter-country programmes (document DP/L.157/Add.2).

68. After taking into account the establishment on 1 January 1971 of the Operational Reserve of \$150 million, the amount of unexpended resources available for programme purposes in 1971 and subsequent years was estimated at \$178.7 million. Under the formula set forth in the Consensus, the average annual increase in contributions during the period 1972-1976 was assumed at the rate of 9.6 per cent, which would result in new resources to UNDP during that period of an estimated amount of \$1,737.5 million.

69. Provision was made for UNDP administrative budget and programme support costs in the amount of \$203.6 million and agency overhead costs in the amount of \$186.2 million during the five-year period of 1972-1976. In response to paragraph 27 of the Consensus, provision was also made for a Programme Reserve calculated at 3 per cent of the total field programme for the purpose of meeting unforeseen needs, special needs of the least developed of the developing countries, and financing unanticipated projects or phases of projects, particularly projects of the Special Industrial Services (SIS) type. A programme Reserve of \$46.2 million over the five-year period would in particular, enable the Administrator to respond to General Assembly resolution 2639 (XXV) and to make specific provision for the continuance of present arrangements for the SIS programme outside country indicative planning figures, at least at the present level and under the same procedures. The total field programme, amounting to \$1,552.2 million over the five-year period, also included provision for indicative planning figures of \$1,275.0 million for country programmes and \$231.0 million for inter-country programmes.

70. The Council considered item 5 (a)(ii) at its 251st to 263rd meetings and at its 265th meeting.

Decisions of the Governing Council

71. After an extensive discussion, the Council, at its 263rd and 265th meetings, took the following decisions:

I

"The Governing Council,

"Having in mind the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2626 (XXV),

"Recalling that the decisions concerning the restructuring of the United Nations Development Programme and the establishment of country programming procedures were inspired by the desire to give the United Nations Development Programme the capacity to use vastly increased resources,

"Taking note of the fact that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of the Programme had set a target of resources equivalent to \$350 million for the Programme by 1970 and its doubling by 1975,

"Mindful of the fact that the provision for growth of 9.6 per cent per annum over the next five years in the over-all resources of the Programme is of a minimal character, would require eight to ten years to double current resources, would not lead to an increase in expenditures for field programmes at a comparable rate of recent years and might well result in the levelling off of the programme in real terms,

"Takes note of the Administrator's statement in document DP/L.157 that the doubling of the programme by 1975 is a realistic goal and can be met through determination and co-operation,

"Notes with regret that in the Pledging Conference in 1970, the increase in the resources pledged to the Programme was lower (8.4 per cent) than in the previous year (13.8 per cent),

"Urges Governments to increase substantially their financial contributions to the Programme so as to enable it to use as completely as possible its improved capacity to assist developing countries in reaching the objectives of the Second Development Decade."

II

"The Governing Council

"(a) Takes note of the use for the purpose of forward programming of an estimated average annual increase of 9.6 per cent in voluntary contributions during the five-year period 1972-1976,

and notes

- (i) that on this assumption a total of \$1,737.5 million in new resources should be available over this period, and
- (ii) that subject to the forthcoming review and decision at the the twelfth session on the level of the Operational Reserve an amount of \$178.7 million can be made available from existing resources,

"(b) Recognizes that the adoption of this basis for initial planning purposes in no way inhibits the possibility of upward revisions of future programme projections in the light of increased contributions,

"(c) Recommends that the Administrator make provision for total expenditures, during the period in question, in accordance with total anticipated resources,

"(d) Recommends the Administrator to limit, as a general rule, the growth in:

- (i) the administrative budget and programme support costs, and,
- (ii) the overhead costs of the executing agencies, to a rate of growth below, or at most equal to, the average annual increase in contributions during the period 1972-1976,

"(e) Decides that, as a first charge to resources after providing for the estimated costs of the administrative and programme support services and agency overhead, a Programme Reserve will be established annually as from 1 January 1972 at a figure of \$9 million to meet the requirements mentioned in paragraph 27 of the Consensus, i.e., the need to ensure an adequate level in the activities of the Special Industrial Services programme, the needs of least developed countries and unforeseen needs,

"(f) Decides that the net resources then available for the field programme will be apportioned in a ratio of not less than 82 per cent for country programming and not more than 18 per cent for inter-country programming,

"(g) Approves the indicative planning figures covering country programmes (see annex III), recommended in document DP/L.157/Add.1, and inter-country programmes (see annex IV) recommended in document DP/L.157/Add.2, and notes that its present decisions regarding the level of the Programme Reserve and the objective to be pursued in relation to administrative and programme support costs will permit an upward revision in later years of provision for country and inter-country programmes,

"(h) Decides furthermore to review at its twelfth session the criteria to be followed in calculating the indicative planning figures, taking as the overriding consideration the needs of the least developed countries and the need to correct further any inequities in the pattern of resource distribution due to historical circumstances as reflected in paragraph 16 of the Consensus so that the Administrator in presenting his proposals for indicative planning figures at the thirteenth session may benefit from more precise criteria and guidelines, any comments by Governments as provided by paragraph 15 of the Consensus, as well as the experience acquired in the transitional period,

"(i) Decides that in this consideration and refinement of the criteria due weight should be given to the importance of establishing a formula under which the more developed countries with greater capacity to pay would assume a larger share of total costs of projects,

"(j) Takes note of the fact that the Committee for Development Planning will report to the fifty-first session of the Economic and Social Council on identification of the least developed among developing countries and requests the Administrator to make arrangements for the report to be made available to the Governing Council at its twelfth session,

"(k) Approves the proposal of the Administrator that a uniform rate of 8 per cent should be applied provisionally to the indicative planning figures for each country to cover local costs, it being understood that the full or partial waivers which may be made by the Administrator in certain special cases should not lead generally to the abandonment of the principle of the sharing of local costs by the recipient Government. The periodic review should take into account particularly the situation of the least developed countries as reflected in paragraph 16 of the Consensus and the possibility of adopting a flexible formula for determining local costs taking into account the specialized character of some projects,

"(l) Takes note of the progress report of the Administrator on agency overhead costs as contained in document DP/L.157 and requests the Administrator, bearing in mind the comments and observations made during the current session, to submit a further report to the twelfth session of the Council."

Observations and reservations on the decisions of the Governing Council

72. The following observations and reservations were made on decision II approved by the Council at its 263rd meeting.

73. With respect to paragraph (e), one member felt that a static amount of \$9 million for the Programme Reserve was not adequate to meet the rising level of those needs described in paragraph 27 of the Consensus. He considered that from a base figure corresponding to the level of expenses in 1970, the Programme Reserve should be increased to correspond to the general trend of the increase in programme delivery.

74. With respect to the same paragraph, one member welcomed the inclusion among the purposes of the Programme Reserve of unforeseen needs arising from natural disasters. He considered that this was only a partial response to General Assembly resolution 2717 (XXV) and that the entire matter would have to be included in the Secretary-General's report to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session under the above-mentioned resolution. At that time, the Governing Council would be in a position to reconsider the appropriate level of the Programme Reserve.

75. With respect to paragraph (g), a member stressed the advantage of an increase in resources devoted to global projects, possibly to a level of 5 per cent of total resources, since such projects were especially suitable in the fields of science and technology as well as industrial and agricultural development.

76. The same member considered that a new paragraph should be added following paragraph (g) to provide that, as a first step towards the implementation of the concepts stated in paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Consensus, the regional and inter-regional portion of the indicative planning figures for inter-country programming should be distributed among the countries of each region to enable them to plan more effectively and to participate in regional and inter-regional projects in a manner compatible with their own country programmes. Several members supported that view.

77. With respect to paragraph (h), some members felt that the criteria and guidelines for inter-country programming should be studied and further defined by the Governing Council at its twelfth session.

78. A member recalled the statement made by the Director of the Financial Management and Administrative Policy Division in which he had said that until the Council decided otherwise, SIS would continue as a specific programme with specific identification. The Director had explained that until such time as the Council might decide to integrate all or part of SIS into the indicative planning figures, the Administrator, in co-operation with UNIDO and other agencies, would see that the SIS programme continued at least at the same level and under the same procedures and that the Programme Reserve would be used for that purpose.

79. With respect to paragraph (i), one member withdrew his proposal to delete the paragraph, but reserved his delegation's position on the introduction of the concept of "capacity to pay" without previous discussion by the Council and accepted the words "more developed" as referring to the few developed countries receiving assistance from the Programme.

80. With respect to paragraph (k), one member considered that local costs should be assessed on the basis of 8 per cent of UNDP's project costs approved during the year, with payment becoming due at the end of each year. He also felt that local costs should be waived, as a general rule, for all projects of the SIS type during the first three months of their implementation as well as for all projects of a value in excess of \$100,000. A possible alternative would be the waiving of local costs whenever a Government's counterpart contributions exceeded a certain percentage, to be fixed, of the estimated total project cost.

Proposal by Brazil and India

81. During the discussion of item 5 (a)(ii), the Council also considered a proposal by Brazil and India, the text of which it was decided would be included in the report. The text can be found in annex V.

82. While introducing the proposal, the representative of India stated that it was neither a demand on nor a request to developed countries for more resources. The proposal was an attempt to bring out through facts and figures the highly unsatisfactory and anomalous situation regarding the resources. The proposal showed the implications of the provision of a 9.6 per cent rate of increase in the resources - the time that it would take in doubling the existing volume of resources - how it would mean a lower growth in programme expenditure than during the last five years and how it would imply the non-utilization of even the existing capacity. The last paragraph was only an axiomatic statement that the only way of doubling the resources during the next three to four years was to provide for a much higher rate of growth and for the major donor countries to undertake commitments for pledging resources to ensure that rate of growth.

83. Another member indicated that his delegation could not support the proposal. He said that the Council should not express disappointment at the results of a single Pledging Conference, particularly since, when the Consensus had been adopted by the Council, most Governments had already decided upon their national budgets for the following year and could not substantially increase their pledges. If there were no substantial increases during the following two or three years, the Council should then review the situation. Moreover, given the purpose of the indicative planning figures, the Council had no choice at this time but to base its projections on conservative estimates.

C. Personnel for development assistance

84. Under item 5 (b)(i) of its agenda, the Governing Council had before it a progress report (DP/L.163) indicating the present state of consideration of the following aspects relating to personnel for development assistance:

(a) recruitment problems; (b) training and briefing; and (c) special problems in respect of conditions of service arising in the field.

Decision of the Governing Council

85. At its 257th meeting, the Governing Council decided to postpone the consideration of this question until its twelfth session.

D. Accounting systems

86. Under item 5 (b)(ii) of its agenda, the Governing Council had before it a report outlining UNDP participation in efforts to achieve common budgeting policies and accounting systems throughout the United Nations family of organizations (DP/L.154).

Decision of the Governing Council

87. At its 257th meeting, the Governing Council decided to postpone the consideration of this question until its twelfth session.

E. Management information systems

88. Under item 5 (b)(iii) of its agenda, the Governing Council considered the proposals of the Administrator concerning the management information systems needed to support the activities of the Programme (DP/L.162 and Add.1).

89. In introducing this item, the Deputy Administrator stated that the proposals before the Council represented the culmination of extended and arduous efforts to formulate a plan of action for the early introduction of modern management information systems to support the activities of the UNDP, and in a closely related way, those of the United Nations family of organizations. These proposals, as outlined in paragraphs 9 to 16 of DP/L.162, were based on the conclusions and recommendations of a special study prepared by Mr. A.M. Henderson, the Auditor-General of Canada, at the invitation of the Administrator. The Henderson report provided, in the opinion of the UNDP Administration, an effective and well-balanced plan for action. The report was built on the conceptual design of an integrated management information system for the United Nations development cycle proposed in chapter Six of the Capacity Study. It also tied in well with recent initiatives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly on this subject, which culminated in the adoption of resolution 2741 (XXV) by the General Assembly.

90. In line with the Henderson report, the Administrator proposed that UNDP take active part in the work of the newly-created Inter-Organizational Board (IOB) in the step-by-step development of common or compatible information systems among United Nations organizations. He also proposed that UNDP be a charter and key member of the International Computing Centre (ICC) in Geneva. As this Centre expanded its coverage and became more and more a central facility for computer-assisted data processing, and with further improvements in the rapid transmission of information between New York and Geneva, the work directly related to UNDP operations would progressively be placed with the Geneva Centre.

91. A key proposal of the plan before the Council, according to the Deputy Administrator, was the establishment of a Management Information Service (MIS) at UNDP headquarters. As a central organizational unit, MIS would furnish UNDP headquarters, its field offices, and, as appropriate, the Participating and Executing Agencies, information needed for effective planning, management, and control of the Programme. MIS would provide the Council with timely, comprehensive information on an array of subjects which the Council must deal with in formulating its policies. It would also be responsible for UNDP's active participation in the work of the IOB and the ICC in the planning, design and implementation of information systems of joint responsibility or interest.

92. The proposed management information improvements would require additional funds but, in the opinion of the Deputy Administrator, the investment should be viewed as a sound one. Implementation of these proposals would produce economies in time, staff and money through the improved programming and operations they would make possible. There would also be instant access to the tremendous array of data needed for all activities so vital to member Governments, ranging from information on particular economic situations to the latest implementation situation for given projects.

Summary of discussion

93. Council members expressed general satisfaction with the documentation presented by the Administrator in response to the Governing Council's request for recommendations concerning the management information systems needed to support the activities of UNDP. The detailed report prepared by Mr. A.M. Henderson, which formed the basis for the Administrator's proposals, was especially welcomed as a lucid, comprehensive, and forward-looking plan of action for UNDP in this complex field.

94. A number of observations were made on the proposed role of UNDP in the development of a comprehensive information system consisting of three major sub-systems, namely, technical and scientific information, economic and social information, and operational and administrative information. In the opinion of several members, each of the three sub-systems posed certain problems of its own which necessitated separate consideration and separate treatment. They therefore felt that each sub-system had to be thoroughly scrutinized and assessed in its own particular context before any attempt was made to combine the separate sub-systems into an over-all management information system.

95. One member felt that the proposed information system went far beyond the real operational needs of the Programme and could possibly infringe on the prerogatives of member Governments. He accordingly suggested that the Council make an in-depth study of the exact kind of information needed to meet UNDP's operational requirements, also taking into account the parallel data needs of other United Nations organizations concerned with economic and social matters.

96. There was general agreement that primary responsibility for the development of scientific and technical, and economic and social information sub-systems should rest with the IOB, and that UNDP support and participate actively in the activities of the IOB to ensure that work in these two areas give full consideration to the special information needs of the Programme.

97. Council members furthermore agreed that primary responsibility for the development of the operational and administrative sub-systems essential to the efficient management of the Programme should rest with UNDP and should be given high priority owing to the immediate need for this type of information. It was understood that UNDP would use the IOB and ICC in this connexion and would, of course, collaborate closely with the Participating and Executing Agencies in the planning, design and implementation of the sub-systems to ensure maximum compatibility.

98. There was general endorsement of the Administrator's proposal for UNDP's support and active participation in the ICC. In welcoming its establishment,

several members said that the ICC responded to an urgent need for co-operation among all agencies in the systematic and efficient provision of up-to-date information. One of them added that the establishment of the ICC at Geneva was in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2741 (XXV) on integrated data processing systems. In this connexion, one member noted that it would be helpful to have a more detailed description of the ICC services which various UNDP units would require. Some members expressed their disappointment and concern that thus far only three organizations - the United Nations, WHO and UNDP - had signified their intention to become full-time members of the Centre. They expressed the hope that the non-participation by many agencies was only of a temporary nature and that those agencies would make concerted efforts to enter into the joint undertaking as quickly as possible so that all organizations could derive maximum benefits from the ICC. Speaking on behalf of four member Governments, one member pledged that those Governments would work to that end in the different international organizations of which they were members and urged that other member Governments do the same. Two members, while supporting maximum agency participation in the ICC, recognized that it might not be feasible or appropriate for certain highly specialized technical agencies to take part in the ICC.

99. While endorsing UNDP's participation in the ICC, a number of members sought assurance from the Administration that the services to be performed for UNDP by the ICC would be commensurate with UNDP's considerable contribution to the Centre's operation. It was hoped that UNDP's share in the over-all costs would be reduced as other United Nations organizations entered this joint effort. In this connexion, one member wondered whether the location of the ICC in Geneva might cause technical and administrative difficulties in the use of its facilities by UNDP headquarters in New York. In reply, the Deputy Administrator stated that UNDP had every intention of progressively using the ICC's facilities, that the time-distance between Geneva and New York was not a major constraint in this connexion, and that UNDP's share in the costs of ICC operations should decline as more organizations joined it.

100. At the invitation of the Council, representatives of the ILO, FAO and WMO briefly explained the position of their organizations in regard to the IOB and ICC. They indicated the full support and participation of their organization in the work of the IOB. As regards the ICC, the representatives explained how budgetary and other considerations prevented their organizations from full participation in the Centre at the present time. The ILO and WMO were carefully studying the matter with the objective of utilizing the Centre's services as soon as possible, hopefully in 1971.

101. The need to establish a central Management Information Service at UNDP headquarters was endorsed by many members of the Council. In regard to the staffing of MIS, one member hoped that the proposed staff would be carefully screened in view of the extremely specialized qualifications required by a modern management information service and suggested that UNDP look to industry in recruiting its personnel. On the other hand, one member suggested that as many of the personnel as possible should be selected from among existing staff. Another member referred to Mr. Henderson's suggestion that UNDP obtain at the initial stage some of the specialists under contract from outside to permit early establishment of the Systems Development Section of the MIS. He saw some merit in that approach but wondered whether it would affect the staffing

proposals set forth in the Administrator's report (DP/L.162). The Deputy Administrator replied that the budgetary provisions set out in DP/L.162 provided for the requisite MIS staff, either under contract by direct employment or by a combination of the two arrangements.

102. Several members thought that the location of the MIS in the Programme Co-ordination Branch (PCB) might be preferable to having it situated in the Programme Analysis and Policy Planning Branch (PAPPB). As one member put it, the MIS would not be engaged in long-term planning, which would be the primary task of the PAPPB; on the other hand, the functions of the MIS would be very close to those of the PCB. Another member felt that the organizational location of MIS was not of great moment; what was important was that MIS be used effectively. He expressed the hope that higher management of UNDP would not permit its management information system to take control of the Programme's operations and cautioned against the collection and storage of information for its own sake. The Deputy Administrator said that the Administrator would prefer to locate the MIS in PAPPB at this juncture but the question would be re-examined as part of the over-all review of the organization in 1972.

103. One member observed that the Council had not yet completed its review of the over-all organizational structure and decision-making process of the UNDP and therefore proposed that the Council defer action on the proposed Management Information Service until its twelfth session.

Decision of the Governing Council

104. At its 255th meeting, the Governing Council:

- (a) Took note of documents DP/L.162 and Add.1;
- (b) Approved the participation of the UNDP in the Inter-Organizational Board and in the International Computing Centre;
- (c) Approved the establishment of a Management Information Service at UNDP headquarters; and
- (d) Deferred its consideration of the financial implications of recommending the action outlined above until it took up the budget estimates under agenda item 7.

105. One member reserved the right to consult his Government and to reopen the question of the Management Information Service under agenda item 7.

CHAPTER IV

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

106. Under item 10 of its agenda, the Governing Council considered the progress report of the Administrator in document DP/L.164.

107. In introducing the report, the Deputy Administrator recalled that the question of the creation of a United Nations Volunteers programme had been under consideration for some time by the Economic and Social Council and by the General Assembly. At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2659 (XXV) establishing with effect from 1 January 1971, the programme of United Nations Volunteers. The budgetary proposals contained in the progress report by the Administrator reflected the preparatory work which would have to be done before the programme could be implemented.

108. In the light of UNDP's relative inexperience with clearing-house operations and taking into account the need for economy, it was proposed to establish clearing-house activities in Geneva, under contract with the International Secretariat for Volunteer Service (ISVS) and the Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service (CCIVS). The total cost of the arrangement was estimated to be \$80,000 for 1971. A small liaison office with those two organizations would also be established in Geneva.

Summary of discussion

109. Most members reaffirmed their basic acceptance of the concept of United Nations Volunteers. The support for General Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV), it was noted, was based on the conviction that a programme of United Nations Volunteers would serve as a useful component in development assistance activities. It was viewed as offering a practical framework for channeling the idealism of youth to the mainstream of international development.

110. One member observed that many volunteers were working in his country. Their sense of adventure and selflessness enabled them to put up with hardships in the field. He said that the United Nations Volunteers programme deserved full support. Another member noted that the concept of "volunteerism" lay close to the essence of his country's philosophy and experience in development. He believed that the programme of United Nations Volunteers would add a new and special dimension in United Nations development activities. His delegation envisioned the United Nations Volunteers as supporting the work of the United Nations, UNDP and the specialized agencies, not merely in the capitals of the developing countries but especially in the rural areas. They would help the experts to carry out and demonstrate the work in the villages, training centres and technical schools.

111. Several members welcomed the idea of giving young people a chance to co-operate and contribute to the solution of problems confronting developing countries. That would at the same time serve the ideals of international co-operation. Recognizing certain inherent limitations in the programme, one member suggested that it offered an opportunity for tapping a new source of

technically qualified manpower for UNDP's activities, thus helping to ease a major constraint on improved capacity. However, he cautioned against exaggerated expectations for United Nations Volunteers, noting in this connexion that certain organizations foresaw the role of Volunteers as one of promoting fundamental changes in society. He stated that while the Volunteers, mostly young people without much field experience, could make a major personal contribution, they could, nevertheless, only have an auxiliary role as technicians. Accordingly, UNDP could best give effect to the widespread desire for youth to have an opportunity to put its idealism and skills to constructive use by emphasizing the priority of practical considerations.

112. The Council heard several views on the fundamental principles which should guide the programme of United Nations Volunteers. In this context, the provision that United Nations Volunteers be sent only at the explicit request and approval of the recipient Governments was stressed. Certain members expressed preference for multinational teams of Volunteers and the selection of Volunteers on a wide geographical basis. A number of members also referred to the need for ensuring a uniform term of employment and service for all Volunteers. It was suggested that the Administrator maintain a close relationship between United Nations Volunteers and other bilateral arrangements so as not to create conflict or dissatisfaction.

113. Many members also emphasized the importance of selecting Volunteers on the basis of specific skills and competence for particular jobs. It was acknowledged that a high level of expertise would be necessary to make the programme a success, although it was not expected that the Volunteers would have the same expertise as recognized experts.

114. Referring to the difficulties in respect of multinational teams, one member stressed the importance of the Volunteers knowing the local language. He suggested that training should take place after the Volunteers reached their destinations since, in his view, early training was of minimal value.

115. Several members suggested that priority be given to the recruitment of Volunteers from developing countries. It was hoped that the Administrator would always bear in mind the concept of representative participation of youth from the developing countries as an integral part of their national development process. Active participation of the young people of the developing countries was essential if the programme was to serve successfully the aim of fostering international co-operation among the young. The main source of Volunteers so far had been the developed countries; it was hoped that it would be possible, with the help of the special voluntary fund, for Volunteers from one developing country to go to other developing countries.

116. One member expressed the opinion that a clear distinction should be drawn between a United Nations expert and a United Nations Volunteer. He defined a Volunteer as a person who devoted a limited period of time in his life - two to three years - to work in a UNDP project and who should have neither the desire, nor in principle the possibility, of becoming promoted to the level of an expert. A Volunteer should not, therefore, be viewed as a pre-junior United Nations

expert or as cheap labour. Another member observed that United Nations Volunteers should receive adequate but not generous remuneration. They should be accommodated and provided with funds on a scale sufficient but no more than to ensure good health and performance.

117. One member noted that a number of delicate problems could arise in the selection of Volunteers, especially in view of the number of agreements to be worked out with the Governments, the specialized agencies and the volunteer organizations. He maintained that in assessing candidates, the Programme should not follow guidelines used by the United Nations in recruiting experts. It was necessary to define recruitment procedures very carefully, otherwise bottlenecks would arise.

118. With varying emphasis and subject to a number of reservations, the specific proposals contained in the progress report by the Administrator to give effect to the terms of General Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV) received, in principle, the broad support of members of the Council. Many members expressed concern at the high financial implications of the programme, in particular during the initial stages of its establishment. They were unable to support the creation of two different units at UNDP headquarters as well as in Geneva. A great majority were of the view that since the envisaged central Co-ordinating Office at headquarters would have to be in close contact not only with the clearing-house operation but also with specialized agencies, most of which had their headquarters in Europe, the location of both units in Geneva would be preferable; it would reduce or eliminate the need for liaison office staff, thus reducing over-all administrative cost. It was also suggested that while there would be some justification for maintaining the Co-ordinating Office in New York for an initial period of one year in order to maintain close contact with UNDP, the work of the Co-ordinating Office would subsequently become more technical and the office would need to be in closer contact with agencies located in Europe. Accordingly, the Administrator should consider the possibility of moving the Co-ordinating Office to Geneva within the next twelve months.

119. Many members expressed misgivings about the high level of posts proposed. They stressed the desirability of keeping the staff costs which the Administrator intended to defray from UNDP resources as low as possible. It was felt that the Administrator was moving too quickly, since the extent of the developing countries' requests for volunteer services was as yet unknown and other institutions' experience in that field had not been analyzed.

120. Certain other members supported the proposals. In their view, it was normal for administration expenditures to be high during the launching stage of the programme. One member said that the use of UNDP resources and the proposed budget were acceptable to his Government provided that the funds were used only to meet the administrative expenditures. In the view of another member, the arrangements were reasonable since the Volunteers represented an entirely new area of United Nations activity and, in any event, the measures taken would be reviewed by the Council in the near future. One member supported the proposals on the understanding that the Co-ordinating Office and the clearing-house operation would not be enlarged subsequently and their staffs proliferate.

121. While recognizing the need for clearing-house operations in Geneva, several members requested that more exact information be provided with regard to the contractual agreements envisaged with ISVS and CCIVS, including the terms and nature of agreement, the services to be provided and the duration of contracts.

122. Certain members noted that the establishment of permanent contracts with all national organizations was not practicable and recognized that it was desirable to utilize the services and advice of the two existing organizations with experience in the field. However, it was suggested that ISVS and CCIVS should not intervene directly in the operational aspects of projects using the services of Volunteers. Another member also expressed the hope that UNDP would concern itself actively in the selection process of the Geneva clearing-house operation.

123. One member, while noting that the ISVS and the CCIVS deserved a certain amount of financial and technical support, felt that the possibility of reducing the amount of \$80,000 should be considered and suggested that other agencies participating in the programme be invited to contribute for the purpose of this arrangement.

124. It was suggested that the task of receiving applications and selecting Volunteers, which would be entrusted to the clearing-house should preferably be carried out by the Central Co-ordinating Office. One member wondered whether the contracts to be signed with ISVS and CCIVS would be permanent. He believed that UNDP staff could be trained to take over the work of those organizations.

125. One member stated that his Government was also a member of the councils of ISVS and CCIVS. Since UNDP's responsibility for Volunteers would only arise when they arrived in the field, he failed to see why those two organizations should be willing to subordinate themselves to UNDP when they were expected to assume all external costs.

126. Some members endorsed the special voluntary fund and expressed the hope that all Member States would contribute to the fund, even if some members could only contribute very modest or token amounts. Governments which could give more would then be encouraged to do so. Some members held the view that the fund should be used only to meet the expenses of Volunteers from developing countries. It was claimed that young people from those countries should not be penalized by lack of sponsoring organizations.

127. One member felt that UNDP activities which received the support of the Council should be financed entirely from the general resources of UNDP to which all contributed. However, since a fund had been created, its purpose should be limited to that proposed in the Secretary-General's report (E/4790).

128. Other members suggested that administrative costs of the programme of United Nations Volunteers should be recoverable and subsequently charged to the special voluntary fund. In that way, it would be possible to reduce the already heavy burden on UNDP. In that context, one member requested the Administrator to seek, and to submit to the Council at its twelfth session, a legal opinion on whether administrative costs incurred in the support of the United Nations Volunteers could be charged to the special voluntary fund for the United Nations Volunteers.

129. One member observed that the progress report had not placed sufficient emphasis on the critical importance of the special fund to the success of the scheme.

130. In the opinion of another member, the scope of the initial steps proposed by the Administrator for implementation of the programme was too wide. He observed that there was no need to assume that developing countries would lack means of meeting some, if not all, of the necessary expenses to put their Volunteers in the field. They should meet at least those costs which arose in the Volunteers' own country which could be met in local currency.

131. On the other hand, some members maintained that in view of the financial difficulties facing developing countries, it would be preferable if the local costs were charged to the project budgets instead of being borne by the recipient countries.

132. Some members were opposed to the utilization of the resources of the fund for minor contingency purposes except to provide for a swift response against subsequent reimbursement.

133. One member, in expressing his reservation with regard to the Special Voluntary Fund, said that the contributions of his Government would be made through ISVS and CCIVS.

134. One member noted that while it was envisaged that local costs for the Volunteers would be borne as a general rule by the recipient countries, there would be circumstances when they would be borne by the relevant project budgets. That, in his view, would run counter to the principle that a specific Governing Council decision was necessary before project budgets could be increased or the distribution of allocated funds modified.

135. Several members welcomed the preparation of a special study, as proposed in the progress report, on the possibilities of co-operation between the programme of United Nations Volunteers and domestic volunteer services.

136. There was broad recognition that complex organizational problems would be involved in the establishment of the programme of the United Nations Volunteers and it was difficult to find the ideal solution at the outset. Accordingly, it was thought advisable to review the structures established after a reasonable time in the light of the experience acquired.

Observations of the Administration

137. Replying to various points made during the discussion, the Deputy Administrator said that in the initial stage there was a need for two separate offices. The Co-ordination Office in New York would need to consult with representatives of contributing countries while the Geneva office would maintain contact with specialized agencies and the clearing-house.

138. With regard to the clearing-house, the Deputy Administrator informed the Council that no agreements had yet been signed and many questions such as arrangements for recruitment, selection and training programmes needed to be resolved. Furthermore, UNDP would maintain operational control of the programme.

139. He added that staffing of the Programme had been reduced to the minimum. In accordance with the terms of General Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV), a Co-ordinator at the D-2 level would be appointed to maintain contacts with Governments. The Principal Officer at the D-1 level would be recruited for his experience in managing projects involving participation of Volunteers. There would also be a professional officer at the P-4 level, preferably with some legal experience, who would be able to assist them and also look after the office in their absence. In Geneva, there would be only one high-level post at the D-1 level.

140. The process of launching the programme, establishing procedures and laying a sound operational basis for the future had to be undertaken with caution and it was unlikely that the optimistic estimates in regard to Volunteers for 1971 would be realized for quite some time. The Administrator intended to submit a further progress report to the Council at its twelfth session and a much more comprehensive report to its January session in 1972.

141. Regarding the special voluntary fund, his impression was that its main purpose was to enable developing countries to participate in the programme on equal terms with developed countries. However, the Administrator would seek a legal opinion as requested.

Decision of the Governing Council

142. At its 258th meeting, the Governing Council:

(a) Took note of General Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV) and the progress report by the Administrator of UNDP (DP/L.164) and the views expressed by members of the Council and the Deputy Administrator during the discussion;

(b) Approved in principle the proposals made by the Administrator for the initial period of the programme of United Nations Volunteers, with the provision that the financial implications would be decided upon in the context of the Council's discussion on item 7 of its agenda concerning administrative and budgetary matters;

(c) Requested the Administrator, in the light of discussions during the eleventh session, to submit a progress report at its twelfth session and to report in detail at its thirteenth session on the experience gained from the operation of the United Nations Volunteer programme, and in particular on the suitability of the administrative structure of the programme, with special reference to the future location of the Co-ordinator's office.

CHAPTER V

FINANCIAL MATTERS

143. Under item 6 of its agenda, the Governing Council considered:

(a) A note by the Administrator submitting a current statement of contributions pledged to UNDP for 1971 as at 10 January 1971 (DP/L.158); and the statements as at 30 November 1970 of contributions pledged and paid to UNDP for the year 1970 (DP/C/L.99) and of contributions outstanding for the years 1960, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969 (DP/C/L.100).

(b) A statement on the resources estimated to be available in 1971 and programme costs for 1971 recommended for approval by the Council (DP/L.159);

(c) A recommendation for the waiver of local cost assessments for Peru under the Technical Assistance component (DP/L.160);

(d) The financial report and accounts of UNDP for the year ended 31 December 1969 and the report of the Board of Auditors thereon, 14/ together with the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, 15/ and resolution 2653 (XXV) thereon adopted by the General Assembly; and the consolidated status of funds of UNDP as at 31 December 1969 and the report of the Board of Auditors, 16/ together with the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 17/ and resolution 2730 (XXV) thereon adopted by the General Assembly.

A. Contributions

144. The Director of the Division of Financial Management and Administrative Policy notified the Council that, since the publication of document DP/L.158, pledges of contributions for 1971 by the Governments of Japan and the Syrian Arab Republic had been received.

Decision of the Governing Council

145. At its 259th meeting, the Council took note of the statement of contributions pledged to UNDP for 1971 as at 10 January 1971 (DP/L.158) and of the statements as of 30 November 1970 of contributions outstanding for 1970 and preceding years (DP/C/L.99 and DP/C/L.100).

14/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7A (A/8007/Add.1).

15/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 71, document A/8150.

16/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/8025).

17/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 78, document A/8236.

B. Resources and Programme costs for 1971

Decision of the Governing Council

146. At its 259th meeting, the Council:

(a) Took note of the estimate of resources available in 1971 totalling \$437,800,000 which included an amount of \$164,700,000 of prior years' resources brought forward from 1970;

(b) Confirmed its approval of the amount of \$78,705,966 for the financing of the following categories of expenditures under the Technical Assistance programme in 1971:

Country targets	\$57,316,000
Inter-country projects. .	12,504,000
Agency overhead costs . .	8,885,966;

(c) Authorized the Administrator, within the total resources estimated to be available, to allocate funds to the Participating and Executing Agencies to enter into commitments for the full cost to completion of approved projects and to incur expenditures for carrying out project activities in the year 1971.

C. Local cost assessments

Decision of the Governing Council

147. At its 259th meeting, the Council approved the waiver of local costs assessed to the Government of Peru under the Technical Assistance component for the years 1968, 1969 and 1970, totalling \$120,430.

D. Audit reports

Decision of the Governing Council

148. At its 259th meeting, the Council took note of the audited financial report and accounts of UNDP for the year ended 31 December 1969 18/ and the consolidated status of funds of UNDP as at 31 December 1969. 19/ It also took note of the relevant comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions 20/ and General Assembly resolutions 2653 (XXV) and 2730 (XXV).

18/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7A (A/8007/Add.1).

19/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 25 (A/8025).

20/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 71 (document A/8150) and agenda item 78 (document A/8236).

CHAPTER VI

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

Budget estimates for the administrative and programme support services of the UNDP for the year 1971

Report by the Administrator

149. For its consideration of item 7 of its agenda, the Governing Council had before it the Administrator's budget estimates for the administrative and programme support services of the UNDP for the year 1971 (DP/L.156 and Add.1) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) (A/8268). The Council also took into account the budgetary aspects of the Administrator's proposals in regard to United Nations Volunteers (DP/L.164) and Management Information Systems (DP/L.162 and Add.1).

150. In initiating the consideration of this item in the Council, the Administrator emphasized that during the next two or three years he had the dual task of (a) operating a steadily expanding volume of activities without loss of momentum and (b) at the same time restructuring the system, organization and procedures of the Programme. This task would call not only for adequate support in the field and at headquarters but also for the kind of arrangements which would ensure that the problems in adapting to the new system were resolved with the least disturbance to the programme. The foundation had to be laid for a structure which, with appropriate reinforcement, would by 1975 be able to handle a billion dollar programme jointly with the recipient Governments.

151. The Director of the Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget, in introducing the budget estimates, underlined the two major objectives of the organizational proposals reflected in the estimates. The first, which was directly related to the country programming approach, was the placing of major responsibilities for all stages of the programme on the Resident Directors and their staff at the country level. The second objective was decentralization of headquarters responsibilities and authority to the four Regional Bureaux. In addition, there were certain new functions and responsibilities, particularly related to programme co-ordination, analysis and long-term planning, which were also envisaged at headquarters. In order to meet the first objective, the Administrator had proposed the strengthening of the field offices over a three-year period and the estimates for 1971 reflected the first phase of the process. In that regard, the staffing needs of each field office had been carefully reviewed in the context of all relevant factors.

152. On the question of arrangements for provision of technical and sectoral advice to the Resident Director and, when necessary, to the Government at its request, the Director stated that the arrangements which had been developed by UNDP with FAO were under review and that the results would be reported to the Council at its twelfth session. The proposals resulting from this review would also have a bearing on the arrangements which had been agreed with UNIDO.

Meanwhile, provision had been maintained in the 1971 estimates for continuing the twenty-eight posts of agricultural advisers and the twenty posts of industrial development advisers which had been approved for 1970. In this connexion, the Director invited the special attention of the Council to General Assembly resolution 2639 (XXV) in which the Assembly urged the Governing Council to provide the necessary financing for a larger number of industrial field advisers. The Administrator's preliminary consultations with the Executive Director of UNIDO indicated that pending further consideration of any significant increase in the number of such advisers, arrangements should be made for two or three more posts in order to meet urgent and pressing additional needs arising in 1971. The Director stated that should the Council agree to authorize two more posts for this purpose in 1971, efforts would be made to finance those posts without specific additional budgetary provision at this stage.

153. Concerning the second objective reflected in the estimates, that of the decentralization of headquarters responsibilities in the four Regional Bureaux, the Director explained the proposed distribution of staff resources among the various organizational units at headquarters and emphasized the need for adequately staffed Regional Bureaux. Referring to the suggestion of the ACABQ (A/8268, para. 47) for a larger delayed recruitment factor for new posts at headquarters than the 25 per cent assumed in the estimates, the Director indicated that while the Administrator regarded his estimates of staff requirements as well-considered and realistic, a longer average delay in the recruitment for new posts could not be ruled out. There could thus very well be an average delay of four months, or 33 1/3 per cent rather than the three months or 25 per cent reflected in the estimates with a consequential reduction in the budget in regard to the new posts at headquarters of some \$100,000.

154. On the form of presentation of the budget estimates, the Director referred to the Council's request in paragraph 31 of the Consensus that the estimates should distinguish between (a) administrative costs and (b) programme support costs, and stated that the format of the 1971 estimates represented an experimental attempt to meet the Council's desires. The Administrator appreciated the suggestions for future improvements in the budget format which had been made by the ACABQ and would welcome further comments and suggestions on the subject by members of the Council. The Administrator's sole objective in this regard was to provide the Council with the type of information which the Council would find most helpful in making its decisions.

Summary of discussion

155. A number of members expressed serious reservations at the substantial increase in the budget for 1971 in comparison with that of 1970. It was noted in this regard that the administrative budget had increased by 80 per cent during the period 1966 to 1970 when over-all resources had risen by only 45 per cent; that the total overhead expenses of the Programme including overhead allocations to the Executing Agencies constituted nearly 25 per cent of over-all programme costs and that there should be greater control over the rise in administrative costs. Some members noted that, in the projections given in document DP/L.157, the proportion of the total programme represented by administrative, agency overhead, and programme support costs was maintained at the constant figure of about 20 per cent over the years 1972 to 1976. These members thought that such

costs should represent a declining proportion of the total and that the funds so released should be made available for programming purposes. It was specifically suggested that, bearing in mind the comments of the ACABQ in paragraph 37 of its report (A/8268), some of the proposed staff increases might be postponed, that a recruitment delay factor of 50 per cent on new posts was reasonable, and that travel, overtime and consultant costs should be maintained at their 1970 levels.

156. Other members, while emphasizing their concern for economy, pointed out that the type of costs reflected in the estimates represented in large part a sound underpinning and prerequisite for an effective programme. It was recognized that the restructuring of UNDP in order to gear it to handle a vastly enlarged programme was bound to give rise to increase in administrative expenditure, which would also be adversely affected by the continuing inflationary trends the world over. A number of these members were also of the view that a 50 per cent reduction factor for delayed recruitment in respect of new posts would be excessive and one member suggested that the Council might agree to a 40 per cent reduction factor in regard to recruitment for new posts at headquarters. In this regard, one member referred to the commendable recruitment efforts of UNDP which had resulted in an almost full utilization of the approved manning table in recent years and stated that therefore a very high delayed recruitment reduction factor may not be necessary.

157. General support was given to the proposals for the strengthening of field offices which was recognized as a consequence of the new programming and related arrangements which the Council had approved. As regards headquarters, the need for flexibility in the distribution of staff resources among the four Regional Bureaux in accordance with their relative needs was emphasized. Doubt was expressed on the suggestion of the ACABQ concerning the possibility of a slower pace of building up the Regional Bureaux, especially in the light of the Council's decisions to assign to those Bureaux even more functions than had been envisaged in the Administrator's initial proposals. It was also suggested that the revised organizational structure and functions approved by the Council under item 5 (a) (i) of its agenda would call for appropriate adjustments in the distribution of staff resources at headquarters.

158. Many members expressed the opinion that staff costs, overtime, travel and consultants costs had to be reduced.

159. One member made a formal proposal for specific reductions in regard to staff costs, overtime, travel and consultants which would total approximately \$800,000. Subsequently, after having heard the response of the Deputy Administrator, summarized below, that member revised his formal proposal to provide for a total budget of \$28.9 million for 1971 on the understanding that this position would be reviewed at the twelfth session to ascertain the requirements for further increases up to the level of the Administrator's original proposal.

160. Another member suggested that as a reflection of the concern which had been expressed on the increase in the budget, the Council might approve a working budget for 1971 at the 1970 level and that the Administrator's estimates should be examined in greater detail at the twelfth session of the Council. He also stated that his delegation was opposed to any increase in administrative costs.

161. Yet another member suggested that the Administrator's proposals might be approved provisionally, subject to a reduction resulting from applying a 40 per cent delayed recruitment factor on new posts at headquarters, and on the understanding that the Administrator would submit to the Council at its twelfth session specific proposals for further reductions.

162. A number of members referred to the form of the budget and, while recognizing it as an attempt to meet the desires of the Council, felt that the Council should have more detailed information and justifications for proposed expenditures and that standards and criteria to justify staff and other requirements should be explained in greater detail in the budget. It was also proposed that consideration be given to the adoption of a new format for the budget which would follow programme budgeting principles including provision for long-term forecasting. There was general agreement that this question should be the subject of further consideration by the Council at its twelfth session on the basis of proposals to be made by the Administrator.

163. Many members felt that there was need for a more adequate machinery to assist the Council in examining the budget estimates and related financial matters in greater depth. One member, supported by others, proposed the establishment of a Finance Committee of the Council to examine budgetary, financial and related matters, and to report to the Council. It was emphasized that the functions of such a Committee should not conflict with those of the ACABQ. Another member had some doubt about making institutionalized arrangements and suggested that in any event this question needed careful further study in regard to such matters as composition, terms of reference, and duration and timing of meetings. There was general support for the idea that the question of appropriate machinery to assist the Council in this task should be studied further. One member suggested, with the support of others, that this item should be placed on the agenda of the Council's twelfth session.

Observations of the Administration

164. The Deputy Administrator, in responding to points raised in the discussion, emphasized that the Administrator shared the great concern of members of the Council at the increase in the budget estimates. Several factors came together at this time resulting in the substantial increase, among them, the continuing inflation, the increases in salaries and post adjustments approved by appropriate United Nations organs, the Council's own decisions on United Nations Volunteer programme and other new functions for UNDP such as policy planning and greater emphasis on evaluation, the Council's decisions on the restructuring of UNDP and the General Assembly resolution urging an increase in the number of industrial field advisers. It was, from a financial point of view, somewhat unfortunate that all these factors arose simultaneously. Referring to the over-all budget estimates he pointed out that the maintenance of the 1970 level of establishment and related services would by itself cost some \$26.6 million in 1971 so that only a little more than \$3 million represented the cost of new staff and services and this was the only area which could allow flexibility and possible readjustment. The Administrator, in his concern about increasing costs and his desire to co-operate fully with the Council in finding a reasonable and

practical solution, would be prepared to accept a reduction in his estimates representing a further two-month delay in the recruitment for new posts at headquarters. He would thus reduce his budget estimates to \$29.5 million and in the light of the discussions in the Council would be prepared to submit a full report to the Council at its twelfth session on the reductions which had already been achieved or further reductions which he regarded as feasible.

165. In this regard, the Deputy Administrator emphasized that freezing the budget at this stage to the 1970 level with a deferral of budgetary decisions till June 1971 would seriously jeopardize the implementation of the new system and also result in a loss of momentum in the continued operation of the programme. The dual task of operating an expanded volume of activities and at the same time restructuring the system would impose strains which could hamper the programme. As further evidence of the Administrator's concern for economy, the Deputy Administrator referred to his readiness to finance two more posts of industrial advisers without seeking specific additional funds.

166. The Deputy Administrator also pointed out that the Council's decisions on the restructuring of UNDP, while resulting in a redistribution of certain functions among the organizational units at headquarters, did not reduce the over-all functions and responsibilities to be carried out by the Administrator at headquarters. In the light of the Council's decisions, the Administrator would review the distribution of staff resources among the various units and this might very well result in adjustments as between the manning tables for the different units. The Deputy Administrator assured the Council that the Administrator would continue to be guided by the utmost concern for economy in the utilization of the budgetary credits which might be approved by the Council.

167. The Director of the Bureau of Administrative Management and Budget also replied to a number of specific questions concerning the estimates.

Proposals considered by the Governing Council

168. During the course of the discussion, two formal proposals were introduced in the Governing Council:

(a) A proposal by the representative of the United States of America that the Council should approve a ceiling of \$28.9 million for the 1971 budget on the understanding that this ceiling would be reviewed at the twelfth session to ascertain the Administrator's requirements for a further increase up to the level of his original proposals;

(b) A formulation by the President that the Council approve the budget estimates submitted by the Administrator in DP/L.156 and Add.1, but reduced to the level of \$29.5 million as announced by the Administration, and also subject to the observations and reservations made by members during the discussion and on the understanding that the Administrator would submit to the twelfth session a report on the reductions which he had been able to make and any further reductions which he envisaged.

169. The proposal of the United States of America mentioned in paragraph 168 (a) above was put to the vote first and was rejected by 8 votes in favour, 10 against and 13 abstentions.

Decision of the Governing Council

170. At its 265th meeting, the Council finally reached agreement by consensus on the formulation by the President as mentioned in paragraph 158 (b) above. This agreement is reflected on the following text of the decision of the Council:

"The Governing Council

"(a) Approves the 1971 budget estimates submitted by the Administrator (DP/L.156 and Add.1), but reduced to the level of \$29.5 million (net) as announced by the Administrator and subject to the observations and reservations made by members during the discussion and on the understanding that the Administrator would submit to the twelfth session a report on the reductions which he had been able to make and on further reductions which he envisaged. The total of \$29.5 million comprises the following sections:

Section 1. Salaries and wages	\$16,725,700
Section 2. Common staff costs	6,859,100
Section 3. Travel and transportation	1,496,800
Section 4. Permanent equipment	523,000
Section 5. Other general expenses	3,203,700
Section 6. Subvention to the United Nations and contribution to ICC Geneva	691,700
<u>Total</u>	<u>\$29,500,000</u>

"(b) Decides that the Administrator may transfer credits between sections only with the authorization of the Governing Council, such authorization to be obtained, if necessary, by canvassing members through correspondence.

"(c) Authorizes an allocation in the amount of \$29,500,000 from the resources of the UNDP, in order to finance these requirements."

CHAPTER VII

UNITED NATIONS REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

171. Under item 9 of its agenda, the Governing Council considered a report (DP/RP/10) submitted by the Secretary-General on the role of the United Nations regular programme of technical co-operation in the Second United Nations Development Decade. It presented a preliminary analysis on the part the regular programme might play in relation to the objectives and policy measures contained in the International Development Strategy for the Second Development Decade.

172. In introducing the report, the Commissioner for Technical Co-operation drew attention to the programming and budgeting procedures and guidelines for the regular programme which are currently in effect. He pointed out that they served not only to introduce new approaches but also to intensify activities already being carried out. The Commissioner indicated that the report before the Council discussed the principle and consequences of selectivity of assistance under the regular programme. Country projects would more and more be devoted to larger pilot and demonstration projects in fewer countries with special stress being laid on the least developed countries if they wished to have such assistance. In time, the large majority of countries would receive direct benefits from the regular programme primarily through regional and inter-regional projects. The Commissioner reviewed some recent developments in United Nations technical co-operation activities being carried out in the fields of population, social development and housing, building and planning.

Summary of discussion

173. In the discussion of the report of the Secretary-General, several members indicated their support for the regular programme of technical co-operation, stressing its innovative character and catalytic importance. They were in favour of the selectivity approach to the types of assistance provided under the programme and supported the idea of the introduction of pilot or demonstration activities, with special stress on the least developed of the developing countries if they wished such assistance. They welcomed in particular the intention of initiating pilot projects and demonstration activity in the field of development of natural resources. They further expressed concern that the level of the regular programme had not increased. One member felt that it was necessary to agree to the selectivity principle because of the limited resources available under the programme. Another member indicated that his Government welcomed the fact that the regular programme was involved in population policies and programmes and that increased attention was being given to the application of the social sciences to development.

174. Two members restated their position that technical assistance activities should not be financed through the assessed budget of the United Nations but should be financed through voluntary contributions and should be linked with the United Nations Development Programme. One of these members indicated that in the absence of any decision on this point, his Government would continue to

co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of projects under the regular programme.

175. In response to points raised in the discussion, the Associate Commissioner for Technical Co-operation, after reviewing the role of the regular programme since its inception in 1946, noted that several of the members were in agreement with the proposals contained in document DP/RP/10. She indicated that measures would be taken to bring to the attention of all Governments the results of activities of a pilot or demonstration nature. She reported that United Nations development advisory teams were being established to cover Central Africa, the Caribbean and the South Pacific areas, but that it was too early to report on the experience gained thus far. She also stated that the voluntary fund for narcotic drugs control was welcomed. These additional resources might make it unnecessary to expand allocations under the regular programme of technical co-operation for use in this field.

Decision of the Governing Council

176. At its 258th meeting, the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (DP/RP/10).

CHAPTER VIII

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

177. Under item 11 of its agenda, the Governing Council considered a progress report by the Administrator (DP/L.161).

Summary of discussion

178. In introducing the report, the Director of the Financial Management and Administrative Policy Division expressed regret that there had been no significant improvement in the financial status of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). He stated that, in view of the Fund's limited resources, the only recourse open to the Administrator had been to explore the possibilities for very small-scale operations, involving the transfer of equipment from one country to another. However, the Administrator continued to keep the situation under review and would utilize every opportunity to make the Fund operational and to enable it to function effectively as soon as possible.

179. The attention of the Council was drawn to General Assembly resolution 2690 (XXV), referred to in paragraph 6 of the report, by which the Assembly requested the Governing Council, *inter alia*, to consider, within the framework of the exploratory study to be undertaken, all possibilities for reaching the objectives of the UNCDF, including the desirability and feasibility of providing UNCDF follow-up investment projects in country programmes. By the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to contribute separately at the same pledging conference to the UNDP and the UNCDF and appealed to all Member States, particularly developed countries, to provide substantial contributions to the UNCDF so as to make it operational and effective.

180. Disappointment was expressed by one member that the UNCDF had never really become operational as a source of financing follow-up investment; it was to be hoped that the Fund's resources would eventually be augmented so that it would be able to fulfil the purpose for which it had been created. Nevertheless, he maintained that at present the UNCDF played a useful role as a source of financing between the developing countries, thus illustrating the need for these countries to help themselves. In addition, the UNCDF was an important factor in fostering the cause of solidarity among the developing countries, as well as in facilitating greater trade between them. However, its present activities were of a peripheral nature and the provision by the UNCDF of capital for large-scale investment would not be feasible unless substantial resources from the developed countries were forthcoming. He expressed the hope that, in the light of its preoccupation with other matters at the eleventh session, the Council would give this matter serious and detailed consideration at its twelfth session.

181. An appeal was made to all members of the Council to consider and explore with an open mind all possibilities and approaches for activating the UNCDF,

in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2690 (XXV), and with a view to reaching general agreement, acceptable to all interested countries, on the best means of attaining the objectives of the Fund.

182. Another member expressed the hope that suggestions for expediting the commencement of effective operations of the Fund would be forthcoming from Member States, as requested in the General Assembly resolution, and would lead to the results envisaged by the Administrator. While noting that the status of the UNCDF was yet another indication of the failure of the developed countries to demonstrate the political will necessary for furthering the task of development, he believed that Member States, in particular the developed countries, might be willing to make more substantial contributions in the future, in the light of the decision of the General Assembly to hold a joint UNDP/UNCDF pledging conference.

183. Commenting on the reference in paragraph 8 of the report that UNDP dollars were used to purchase UNCDF non-convertible currencies, one member questioned how and under what authority this was done. He feared that such a procedure might reflect negatively on the operations of UNDP in view of the latter's difficulties in disposing of its own non-convertible currencies.

Observations of the Administrator

184. The Administrator informed the Council that while UNDP had made a serious effort to utilize the resources of the UNCDF, the majority of which had come from the developing countries, it had had only moderate success. He assured the Council that he would continue to do his best with the available resources.

185. He explained that UNDP purchased non-convertible currencies from the Fund only when there was a definite need for them.

Decision of the Governing Council

186. At its 259th meeting, the Council took note of the report of the Administrator (DP/L.161) and requested the Administrator to place the question of the United Nations Capital Development Fund on the agenda of the twelfth session of the Council in order to allow further debate on the matter.

CHAPTER IX

ACTION TAKEN IN 1970 BY ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES

187. Under item 8 of its agenda, the Governing Council had before it a note by the Administrator (DP/L.165) drawing its attention to resolutions adopted in 1970 by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and by other organs and agencies in the United Nations system which were of direct relevance to UNDP. In the note, the Administrator informed the Council that due account would be taken of the views expressed in these resolutions in carrying out the activities of UNDP.

Summary of discussion

188. One member referred to General Assembly resolution 2733 A (XXV), which, inter alia, drew attention to the potential benefits to be derived from direct broadcast satellite services, especially in developing countries, for improving their telecommunications system. He recommended that UNDP and other international agencies promote international co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of outer space in order to assist interested countries to develop the skills and techniques necessary for its application. He stated that the promotion of space technology was one of the important means of achieving desired social and economic objectives and noted the increasing interest of developing countries in this field. He stressed that the resolution deserved the serious attention of UNDP. While welcoming the inclusion in the Special Fund programmes of the feasibility study of a satellite telecommunications system for educational purposes in Latin America, he wondered whether UNDP planned to have a more active involvement and expedite assistance in the field of outer space technology.

189. Attention was also drawn to operative paragraph 2 of the resolution on co-operation between FAO and UNDP, adopted by the FAO Council, requesting the Director-General of FAO to ensure that agency or overhead costs necessary for the efficient implementation of FAO's responsibilities for activities financed by UNDP were adequately covered.

Decision of the Governing Council

190. At its 259th meeting, the Council took note of the action taken by the organs and agencies in the United Nations system in 1970 on matters relating to UNDP (DP/L.165).

CHAPTER X

OTHER MATTERS

A. Office accommodations for UNDP headquarters

191. At the 266th meeting, the Deputy Administrator recalled that the Council at its special session on 8 September 1970 had decided to make the amount of \$10 million available 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. He observed that in the formal agreement to be negotiated with the United Nations, the Administrator intended to give full effect to the understanding contained in the Council's decision. It was expected that this agreement could be signed in the near future, in the light of the approval by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session of the 1971 appropriation of \$2 million as the first instalment of the total United Nations commitment of \$25 million.

192. He informed the Council that the commitments had previously been made by the City of New York for \$20 million and by UNICEF for \$5 million, and that in December 1970 both Houses of the United States Congress had passed the necessary authorizing legislation for a \$20 million grant and it was anticipated that the Congress would approve the \$20 million appropriation in the near future. He also reported that as soon as this action was taken, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions would be asked to review and approve the general financing arrangements and actual execution of the project would then be authorized.

Decision of the Governing Council

193. At its 266th meeting, the Council took note of the information contained in the statement by the Deputy Administrator.

B. Designation of Resident Directors

194. The Deputy Administrator drew the attention of the Council to the fact that most Resident Directors preferred to be called Resident Representatives as in the past on the ground that this more accurately described their functions and responsibilities, particularly in their relations with Governments. He asked for the views of the Council on this question.

195. After a brief discussion, the Council agreed that it would again consider this matter at its twelfth session.

C. Development Support Information Service

196. One member considered it essential that the populations in the net donor countries be kept continuously well-informed of the activities of UNDP. He expressed the hope that the Development Support Information Service of UNDP would give increased attention to the matter of assisting these countries in their efforts to create interest and goodwill for the programmes and activities of UNDP. Remarking that the information published at present required a large degree of insight and knowledge to be understood, he urged that the Development Support Information Service supply these countries with informative material that could be easily understood by the public at large, and illustrated where appropriate. He also urged that this service pursue vigorously its efforts to mobilize the information services of the agencies in the United Nations system in order to intensify their public information work relating to UNDP-assisted development projects, and to supply members with an increased flow of suitable material concerning these projects. Lastly, he requested that the Administrator inform the Council at its twelfth session in June of past activities and future plans in the public information field.

Decision of the Governing Council

197. At its 266th meeting, the Council took note of the remarks concerning the Development Support Information Service.

CHAPTER XI

DATE AND PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION

198. The Council decided to accept an invitation from the Chilean Government to hold its twelfth regular session in Santiago. The Council also agreed that its twelfth session would be held from 7 to 25 June 1971.

199. At its 267th meeting, the Council, in accordance with rule 8 of the rules of procedure and under item 12 of its agenda, considered the draft provisional agenda for the twelfth session.

200. The draft provisional agenda for the twelfth session read as follows:

1. Opening of the session. (
2. Adoption of the Agenda.
3. UNDP 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.
4. General debate

Report on the activities of the United Nations Development Programme in 1970 with relevant supplementary documentation.
5. Further consideration of the question of the capacity of the United Nations Development System:
 - (a) Report on implementation of decisions taken by the Governing Council at its preceding sessions;
 - (b) Other questions in areas not yet fully discussed by the Council:
 - (i) Personnel for development assistance;
 - (ii) Accounting system;
 - (c) Draft omnibus statute for the programme for consideration by the General Assembly (General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV));
 - (d) Basic Agreements with Governments and Project Work Plans;

- (e) The role of UNDP in promoting follow-up investment.
- 6. Financial matters:
 - (a) Statement on the financial position of UNDP;
 - (b) Review of the size and composition of the Operational Reserve;
 - (c) Review of the arrangements relating to the custodianship of UNDP funds;
 - (d) Agency overhead costs;
 - (e) Revised resources and programme costs for 1971;
 - (f) UNDP financial regulations and rules.
- 7. Administrative and budgetary matters:
 - (a) General policies in respect of budget estimates for the administrative and programme support services of UNDP for 1972;
 - (b) Question of timing of the presentation to the Council of annual budget estimates for the administrative and programme support services;
 - (c) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit received by the Administrator.
- 8. United Nations technical co-operation activities.
- 9. United Nations Volunteers.
- 10. United Nations Capital Development Fund.
- 11. Information papers on the regular programmes of technical assistance in 1970 of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- 12. Date and provisional agenda for the thirteenth session of the Governing Council.
- 13. Other matters.
- 14. Draft report of the Governing Council to the fifty-first session of the Economic and Social Council.

201. It was agreed that items 4 and 5 would be considered jointly. It was understood that the report of the Administrator under item 5 (a) should include any country programmes which may be ready by that time; the review of the criteria to be followed in calculating indicative planning figures; the report of the Administrator concerning the review of the basic functions and methods of work of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board and its relationship with the Governing Council; and the comments concerning the establishment and functioning of the Advisory Panel on Programme Policy (see para. 62). It was suggested that the discussion of item 5 (c) be mainly focused on the procedural aspects of finalizing the draft.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

List of delegations

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

Australia

Sir Laurence McIntyre,* Mr. R.S. Merrillees,** Mr. R.W. Butler**

Belgium

Mr. D. Massonet,* Mrs. Suzanne Vervalcke,** Mr. W. Bittremieux,**
Mr. R. Schrijvers***

Brazil

Mr. J.A. de Araujo Castro,* Mr. B. de Azevedo Brito,**
Miss Laura M.M. de Macedo,** Mr. J.A.D. Medeiros**

Cameroon

Mr. Philippe Mataga*

Canada

Mr. H.J. Hodder (First Vice-President),* Mr. D.C. Reece,**
Mr. H.B. Long,*** Mr. F.G. Livingston,*** Mr. D.W. Wilson,***
Mr. R.J.L. Berlet,*** Mr. P.A. Gagnon***

Central African Republic

Mr. Michel Adama-Tamboux,* Mr. Abel Matchoit**

Chile

Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz (President),* Mr. Hugo Cubillos,**
Mr. Atilio Barrios,*** Mr. Fernando Montaner***

* Representative.

** Alternate Representative.

*** Adviser.

Cuba

Mr. Ricardo Alarcón,* Mr. Pedro Morales,*** Mrs. Esperanza Ballester,***
Mr. Orlando Pereira González,*** Mr. Joaquín Camilio García,***
Mr. Ramón de la Paz Palomino***

Czechoslovakia

Mr. Rastislav Lacko,* Mr. Jan Zizka***

Denmark

Mr. Wilhelm Ulrichsen,* Mr. Mogens Isaksen,** Mr. Gert Overvad***

Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Walter Rau,* Mr. Hansheinrich Kruse,** Mr. Gerhard Pfeiffer,**
Mr. Heinrich Neufeldt,** Mr. Wedige von Dewitz,***
Mr. Georg D. Gottschlich***

France

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

India

Mr. Samar Sen,* Mr. M.G. Kaul,* Mr. M. Dubey,** Mr. R. Gupta**

Indonesia

Mr. J.B.P. Maramis,* Mr. T. Hutagalung,** Mr. Ng. Sumantera,**
Mr. M. Pulungan***

Italy

Mr. Mario Franzí,* Mr. Alessandro Quaroni** Mr. Giovanni Scolamiero,**
Mrs. Valeria Carlesi****

Ivory Coast

Mr. Siméon Aké (Second Vice-President),* Mr. Amadou Traoré,**
Mr. Koffi Kouamé,*** Mr. Ignace Yapi***

Japan

Mr. Motoo Ogiso,* Mr. Takeshi Naito,** Mr. Yasuya Hamamoto,***
Mr. Tadayuki Nonoyama***

* Representative.

** Alternate Representative.

*** Adviser.

**** Assistant.

Kuwait

Mr. Soubhi J. Khanachet,* Mr. Sami Shammash,** Mr. Khalid Al-Babtain,**
Mr. Mubarak Al-Sabah,** Mr. Zaim Imam***

Libyan Arab Republic

Mr. Mohamed M. Abuzeid,* Mr. Ramadan Usta Omar,** Mr. Jaballah Matter,***
Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman,*** Mr. Mohamed El-Bahi***

Mauritania

Mr. Sid' Ahmed Ould Taya,* Mr. Mohamed El Moctar Bal**

Mexico

Mr. Fernando Castro y Castro,* Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón**

Netherlands

Mr. Charles Rutten,* Mr. R.M.H. Koesoemo Joedo,**
Mr. G. Ringnalda**

Norway

Mr. Knut Hedemann,* Mr. Paal Bog,** Mr. Jan Arvesen,**
Mr. Sverre Refshal,** Mr. Haakon B. Hjelde**

Pakistan

Mr. Agha Shahi,* Mr. Hayat Mehdi,** Mr. Reaz Rahman***

Panama

Mr. Aquilino E. Boyd,* Mr. Dídimo Ríos**

People's Republic of the Congo

Mr. Ekondy-Akala,* Mr. François Loemba**

Peru

Mr. Fernando Berckemeyer,* Mr. José Guzmán,** Mr. Julián Torres**

Philippines

Mr. Narciso G. Reyes,* Mr. Leandro I. Verciles (Rapporteur),**
Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido***

Romania

Mr. Gheorghe Diaconescu (Third Vice-President),* Mr. Traian Chebeleu,**
Mr. Nitza Constantin**

* Representative.

** Alternate Representative.

*** Adviser.

Sweden

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Mr. Sven Berg,*** Mr. Frank Belfrage,*** Mrs. Madeline Ströje-Wilkens,***
Mr. Torbjörn Carlsson,*** Mr. Jonas Belfrage,*** Mr. Thord Bengtson***

Switzerland

Mr. Sigismond Marcuard,* Mr. Charles Steinhauslin,**
Mr. Eric Roethlisberger***

Syria

Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri,* Mr. Hani Habib***

Uganda

Mr. I.K. Kabanda,* Mr. Francis George Okello**

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. A.S. Malikov,* Mr. A.P. Kovalev,** Mr. I.F. Makarov,**
Mr. E.I. Kalachev***

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Mr. W.A.C. Mathieson,* Mr. M.E. Allen,* Mr. D.F. Milton,**
Mr. B.T. Jordan,** Miss S. Darling***

United Republic of Tanzania

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

United States of America

Mr. Glenn A. Olds,* Mr. Walter Kotschnig** Mr. Ernest Stern,**
Mr. Robert W. Kitchen,** Mr. John R. Ferchak,*** Mr. John W. Koehring,***
Mr. H.K. Lennon,*** Mr. Peter Simon,*** Mr. Richard L. Springer***

* Representative.

** Alternate Representative.

*** Adviser.

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Barbados

Mr. Clifton E. Maynard

Bulgaria

Mr. Stefan Todorov

Burma

U Thaung Lwin

U Tun Naing

China

Mr. Sheldon S.D. Cheng

Mr. Yen-san Tseng

Colombia

Mr. José Umaña Bernal

El Salvador

Mr. Ricardo Guillermo Castaneda Cornejo

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Mr. Matti Kahiluoto

Mr. Pertti A.O. Kärkkäinen

Mr. Heikki Latvanen

Guyana

Mr. S.R. Insanally

Mr. Miles Stoby

Hungary

Mr. József Tardos

Israel

Mr. Reuven Hillel

New Zealand

Miss Priscilla J. Williams

Poland

Mr. Leszek Kasprzyk
Mr. Zbigniew Dabrowski

Spain

Mr. José Luis Messía Jiménez
Mr. Alvaro Fernández-Villaverde y Silva

Trinidad and Tobago

Mr. Babooram Rambissoon
Mrs. Annette Auguste

Turkey

Mr. Erhan Isil
Mr. Sevinç Dalyanoglu

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic

Mr. M.Z. Getmanets
Mr. A.K. Yeremenko

United Arab Republic

Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba

Venezuela

Mr. Andrés Aguilar
Mr. Jesús Alberto Fernández
Mr. Luis Eduardo Soto

Yugoslavia

Mr. Ante Skataretiko
Mr. Stipan Orčić

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Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary-General

Mr. Victor Hoo, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation

Miss Julia Henderson, Associate Commissioner for Technical
Co-operation and Director, Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. Stig Andersen, Deputy Director for Programme Management,
Office of Technical Co-operation

Mr. William Goodkind, Deputy Director for Financial and Administrative
Management, Office of Technical Co-operation

* * *

Mr. Ismat Kittani, Assistant Secretary-General, Office for
Inter-Agency Affairs

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Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

Mr. F.J. Homann-Herimberg, Mr. J. Cuenod

United Nations Children's Fund

Dr. Charles Egger, Mr. Tarlok Singh, Mr. Victor Beermann,
Mr. Sherwood G. Moe

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Mr. Paul Berthoud, Miss P. Petigura

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. Georges Dumontet, Secretary of the Governing Council

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Mr. A.J. Aizenstat, Mr. E.G. Nernried

United Nations Institute for Training and Research

Chief S.O. Adebo, Mr. Jean Taupin, Mr. Samir Sanbar

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation

Mr. F. Blanchard, Mr. C.M. von Stedingk, Mr. V. Chivers

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Mr. P. Terver, Mr. D.W. Woodward

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Mr. A. de Silva, Miss G. McKitterick, Mr. A. Varchaver

International Civil Aviation Organization

Mr. J. Hutchison

World Health Organization

Dr. A. Bellerive, Dr. A. Mochi

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Mr. Federico Consolo, Mr. Ernesto Franco-Holguín, Mr. Michael Hoffman,
Mr. Vincent Riley

International Monetary Fund

Mr. Gordon Williams

Universal Postal Union

Mr. Louis Lachaize

International Telecommunication Union

Mr. Herman Ruud

World Meteorological Organization

Mr. R.S. Mikhail

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization

Mr. Leighton van Nort

* * *

International Atomic Energy Agency

Mr. L. Issaev

INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES

African Development Bank

Mr. D.A. Labidi

Inter-American Development Bank

Mrs. Beatriz de Harretche

International Secretariat for Volunteer Service

Mr. Michael U.R. von Schenck

ANNEX II

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

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
				Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	Estimated UNDP cost	Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
1	Afghanistan	Integrated Development of the Kunar Province Rural Public Works Project (AFG 21)	United Nations	634 000	896 300	1 530 300	62 500
2	Afghanistan	Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage for Greater Kabul (AFG 28)	WHO	248 000	750 400	998 400	61 100
3	Algeria	National Water Supply Authority (ALG 27)	WHO	1 804 000	1 897 200	3 701 200	176 000
4	Algeria	Improvement and Development of Vegetable Production (ALG 29)	FAO	4 688 000	1 327 200	6 015 200	106,300
5	Argentina	Vocational Training for Industrial Development (ARG 38)	ILO	4 200 000	943 400	5 143 400	85 400
6	Argentina	Water Economy, Law and Administration Research and Training Institute (ARG 44)	United Nations	1 579 000	707 200	2 286 200	67 700
7	Bolivia	Railways Management and Organiza- tion (BOL 25)	IBRD	158 000	811 000	969 000	57 100
8	Brazil	Supplementary Assistance to the Teaching of Technology, University of Brasilia (BRA 9)	UNESCO	847 000	202 800 ^{a/}	1 049 800	25 500
9	Brazil	Forestry Development and Research in Brazil (BRA 45)	FAO	2 735 000	2 122 800	4 857 800	191 000
10	Brazil	Livestock Development in the Northeast (BRA 52)	FAO	1 002 000	1 006 700	2 008 700	97 000
11	Brazil	Training of Merchant Marine Personnel (BRA 54)	IMCO	1 944 000	1 181 600	3 125 600	99 200
12	Bulgaria	Research Institute for Instrument Design, Sofia (BUL 3)	UNIDO	550 000	298 100	848 100	16 400
13	Burma	National Vocational Training Programme (BUR 17)	ILO	231 000	565 300	796 300	41 600

^{a/} An allocation of \$1,205,600 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its eleventh session in January 1964.
See document SF/R.8/Add.4.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II) Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	(III) Estimated UNDP cost	(IV) Estimated total cost of project	(V) Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
14	Cameroon	Groundwater Investigation and Pilot Development (CMR 16)	United Nations	535 000	966 200	1 501 200	83 900
15	Central African Republic	Vocational Training Programme for Rural Artisans (CAF 3)	ILO	789 000	881 100	1 670 100	85 900
16	Central African Republic	Development of Haut M'Bomou (CAF 10)	FAO	130 000	706 300	836 300	- b/
17	Ceylon	The Telecommunication Training School, Colombo (CEY 27)	ITU	85 000	350 300	435 300	20 800
18	Chad	Supplementary Assistance for Rural Development of the Ouaddai (CHD 4)	ILO	1 040 000	779 400 ^{c/}	1 819 400	71 500
19	Chile	Offshore Exploration for Petroleum (CHI 41)	United Nations	1 464 000	942 400	2 406 400	33 800
20	China	Union Industrial Research Institute, Hsinchu (CHA 28)	UNIDO	736 000	510 600	1 246 600	52 900
21	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	Assistance to the National Mining Institute, Bukavu (Phase II) (COK 33)	UNESCO	4 361 000	1 076 600	5 437 600	108 000
22	Congo (Democratic Republic of)	River Transport Study (Phase II) (COK 37)	IBRD	130 000	1 206 000	1 336 000	90 600
23	Costa Rica	Organization of Irrigation Districts in the Itiquis River Basin (COS 9)	FAO	156 000	219 500	375 500	18 800
24	Cuba	Fishery Development (CUB 4)	FAO	1 080 000	905 400	1 985 400	79 600
25	Cuba	Strengthening the National Institute of Hygiene, Epidemiology and Microbiology (CUB 8)	WHO	2 042 000	707 200	2 749 200	46 800
26	Cyprus	Supplementary Assistance to Higher Technical Institute, Nicosia (CYP 5)	UNESCO	600 000	204 800 ^{d/}	804 800	- e/
27	Dominican Republic	Centre for Business Training and Consultancy (DOM 10)	ILO	346 000	492 200	838 200	56 400

b/ The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution toward local operating costs for this project should be waived.

c/ An allocation of \$347,700 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its eighth session in June 1969. See document DP/SF/R.8/Add.7.

d/ An allocation of \$1,038,400 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its fourth session in June 1967. See document DP/SF/SF/R.4/Add.7.

e/ Included in the Government's Counterpart Contribution.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
			Participating and Executing Agency	Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	Estimated UNDP cost	Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
28	Dominican Republic	Public Administration (DOM 12)	United Nations	430 000	548 700	978 700	56 400
29	Ecuador	Strengthening the National Extension Services and Increasing Agricultural Production in the Irrigation Districts (ECU 220)	FAO	1,596 000	1 427 900	3 023 900	128 700
30	El Salvador	Watershed Protection and Agro- Forest Development in the Northern Zone (ELS 6)	FAO	443 000	311 700	754 700	26 500
31	Ethiopia	Development Planning (ETH 31)	IBRD	1 036 000	1 647 800	2 683 800	153 500
32	Ethiopia	Institute of Agricultural Research (Phase II) (ETH 33)	FAO	2 418 000	2 221 400	4 639 400	218 100
33	Gabon	Development of Market Gardening in the Libreville Region (GAB 12)	FAO	154 000	141 200	295 200	7 400
34	Greece	Study of Water Resources and their Exploitation for Irrigation in Eastern Crete (Phase II) (GRE 31)	FAO	1 259 000	644 900	1 903 900	73 200
35	Haiti	Agricultural Surveys and Demonstra- tion in Southern Haiti (Phase II) (HAI 13)	FAO	625 000	956 200	1 581 200	64 900
36	Honduras	Agrarian Reform Training and Development Programme (HON 9)	FAO	939 000	873 100	1 812 100	75 700
37	Hungary	Irrigated Agriculture in the Tisza River Valley (Phase II) (HUN 7)	FAO	6 688 000	904 000	7 592 000	39 500
38	India	Supplementary Assistance in Pre-Investment Survey of Fishing Harbours (IND 55)	FAO	150 000	510 900 ^{f/}	660 900	36 300
39	India	Mineral Surveys - Uttar Pradesh (IND 94)	United Nations	655 000	683 700	1 338 700	58 200
40	India	Coastal Engineering Research Centre and Development of Hydraulic Instrumentation (IND 101)	United Nations	938 000	936 300	1 874 300	43 800
41	India	National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur (IND 111)	UNIDO	410 000	671 600	1 081 600	19 400

^{f/} An allocation of \$773,800 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its first session in January 1966. See document DP/SF/R.1/Add.32.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II) Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	(III) Estimated UNDP cost	(IV) Estimated total cost of project	(V) Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
42	India	Groundwater Surveys in Rajasthan and Gujarat (IND 114)	United Nations	1 469 000	664 900	2 133 900	50 300
43	Indonesia	Supplementary Assistance to the Highway and Transport Co-ordination Study (INS 19)	IBRD	81 000	820 000 ^{g/}	901 000	64 600
44	Indonesia	Fisheries Development and Training (INS 26)	FAO	1 165 000	924 400	2 089 400	82 800
45	Indonesia	Textile Industry Rehabilitation and Development Programme, Bandung (INS 31)	UNIDO	705 000	1 125 100	1 830 100	114 000
46	Indonesia	Sugar Industry Survey (INS 33)	IBRD	79 000	905 000	984 000	62 700
47	Iran	Training and Institutional Services for Land Reform (IRA 37)	FAO	190 000	361 800	551 800	40 700
48	Iran	Hotel and Tourism Training Centre, Teheran (IRA 39)	ILO	1 816 000	907 700	2 723 700	89 000
49	Iraq	Supplementary Assistance to Animal Husbandry Research and Training (IRQ 6)	FAO	1 194 000	173 800 ^{h/}	1 367 800	13 300
50	Iraq	Rural Water Supply Programme (IRQ 27)	WHO	637 000	705 800	1 342 800	55 400
51	Iraq	Pilot Project in Soil Reclamation and Irrigated Farming Development in the Greater Mussayib Area (Phase II) (IRQ 30)	FAO	3 866 000	1 551 400	5 417 400	118 000
52	Ivory Coast	Lake Kossou Fishery (IVC 26)	FAO	202 000	870 000	1 072 000	77 900
53	Ivory Coast	Assistance to the Bandama Valley Authority (AVB) in its Construction Programme (IVC 27)	United Nations	2 480 000	1 358 200	3 838 200	107 100
54	Jamaica	National Youth Service Programme (JAM 17)	ILO	2 980 000	838 900	3 818 900	65 800
55	Jordan	Development and Use of the Ground-water Resources of East Jordan (Phase II) (JOR 25)	FAO	256 000	613 400	869 400	53 000

^{g/} An allocation of \$3,555,000 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969. See document DP/SF/R.7/Add.43.

^{h/} An allocation of \$1,012,000 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its eleventh session in January 1964. See document SF/R.8/Add.20.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.1	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
				Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	Estimated UNDP cost	Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
56	Kenya	Sewerage and Groundwater Survey, Nairobi (KEN 23)	WHO	346 000	666 900	1 012 900	54 200
57	Lebanon	Teacher Training in Mathematics and Science, Beirut (LEB 18)	UNESCO	3 610 000	1 207 200	4 817 200	117 500
58	Lebanon	Civil Aviation Safety Centre, Lebanon (Phase III) (LEB 23)	ICAO	1 624 000	835 900	2 459 900	60 500
59	Lesotho	Exploration for Diamonds (LES 3)	United Nations	150 000	513 100	663 100	- i/
60	Liberia	Rural Primary Teacher Training, Kakata (LIR 10)	UNESCO	1 655 000	1 134 000	2 789 000	117 000
61	Madagascar	Supplementary Assistance for the Agricultural Development of the Morondava Plain (MAG 14)	FAO	81 000	403 500 ^{j/}	484 500	24 400
62	Madagascar	Survey and Development of Selected Forest Areas (Phase II) (MAG 29)	FAO	188 000	452 100	640 100	43 200
63	Malaysia	Supplementary Assistance for Forest Industries Development (MAL 16)	FAO	85 000	488 800 ^{k/}	573 800	36 700
64	Mali	Supplementary Assistance to Rural Polytechnic Institute, Katibougou (MLI 4)	UNESCO	905 000	1 045 100 ^{l/}	1 950 100	125 700
65	Mali	A Study of a Drainage System for Bamako and Water Supply for Selected Provincial Towns (MLI 12)	WHO	149 000	557 400	706 400	43 100
66	Mauritania	Assistance in Economic Planning (MAU 11)	United Nations	100 000	475 200	575 200	43 400
67	Mexico	Tropical Agriculture Centre, Cárdenas (MEX 31)	FAO	875 000	886 400	1 761 400	89 200
68	Mongolia	Establishment of a Computer Centre (MON 7)	United Nations	876 000	1 065 200	1 941 200	50 600

i/ The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs for this project should be waived.

j/ An allocation of \$886,100 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its fourth session in June 1967. See document DP/SF/R.4/Add.25.

k/ An allocation of \$1,221,800 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its fifth session in January 1968. See document DP/SF/R.5/Add.55.

l/ An allocation of \$1,523,600 for this project was approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its thirteenth session in January 1965. See document SF/R.10/Add.34.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II) Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	(III) Estimated UNDP cost	(IV) Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
69	Morocco	Supplementary Assistance to the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, Rabat (MOR 11)	United Nations	- <u>m</u> /	155 400 ⁿ /	155 400	- <u>m</u> /
70	Morocco	Mineral Survey in the Anti-Atlas (MOR 35)	United Nations	1 241 000	1 081 500	2 322 500	82 500
71	Morocco	Assistance in Technical Manpower Studies and Related Training Programmes (MOR 39)	ILO	425 000	288 200	713 200	32 900
72	Nepal	Supplementary Assistance to the Feasibility Study of Irrigation Development in the Terai Plain (Phase II) (NEP 7)	FAO	250 000	464 000 ^o /	714 000	45 700
73	Nepal	Supplementary Assistance for Road Feasibility Studies and Assistance to Highway Maintenance (NEP 16)	United Nations	61 000	251 300 ^p /	312 300	29 000
74	Nepal	Telecommunication and Civil Aviation Training Centre, Amand Niketan (NEP 21)	ITU	338 000	1 265 200	1 603 200	106 400
75	Netherlands Antilles	Improvement of Facilities and Services for Civil Aviation (NET 7)	ICAO	530 000	488 500	1 018 500	27 100
76	Niger	National School of Administration, Niamey (Phase II) (NER 20)	United Nations	1 761 000	1 030 100	2 791 100	- <u>q</u> /
77	Niger	Feasibility Study for the Industrial Processing of Millet (Phase II) (NER 21)	FAO	344 000	507 600	851 600	- <u>r</u> /
78	Niger	Mineral Exploration in Two Areas (Phase II) (NER 22)	United Nations	418 000	1 039 000	1 457 000	- <u>s</u> /

m/ The supplementary assistance proposed will serve solely to finance trainees from outside Morocco to attend the Institute at Rabat. Therefore, no additional counterpart contribution and local operating costs are required.

n/ An allocation of \$1,062,800 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.25.

o/ An initial earmarking of \$133,000 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its twelfth session in June 1964, and an earmarking for a Phase II stage approved at the first session of the Governing Council in January 1966. See documents SF/R.9/Add.25 and DP/SF/R.1/Add.45.

p/ An allocation of \$996,300 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969. See document DP/SF/R.7/Add.76.

q/ The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs for this project should be waived.

r/ The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs for this project should be waived.

s/ The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs for this project should be waived.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
				Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	Estimated UNDP cost	Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
79	Nigeria	Supplementary Assistance to the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Zaria (NIR 13)	ICAO	2 699 000	1 003 000 ^{t/}	3 702 000	107 700
80	Nigeria	Fishery Training School, Lagos (NIR 41)	FAO	908 000	870 900	1 778 900	59 900
81	Nigeria	Investigations and Feasibility Study of an Irrigation Project South of Lake Chad (NIR 43)	FAO	358 000	1 004 300	1 362 300	71 000
82	Nigeria	Wastes Disposal and Drainage in Ibadan (Phase II) (NIR 51)	WHO	139 000	668 300	807 300	46 300
83	Pakistan	Rodent Control Research Centre, Dacca and Karachi (PAK 54)	FAO	429 000	660 400	1 089 400	61 000
84	Pakistan	Cotton Textile Industry Development Centre, Karachi (PAK 62)	UNIDO	809 000	723 700	1 532 700	71 100
85	Panama	Central American Institute of Educational Administration and Supervision (ICASE) (PAN 19)	UNESCO	1 029 000	1 000 700	2 029 700	97 000
86	Panama	National Services for Crafts and Small Industries (SENAPI) (Phase II) (PAN 20)	ILO	417 000	770 300	1 187 300	81 200
87	Paraguay	Integrated Transport Survey (PAR 21)	IBRD	102 000	338 200	440 200	17 400
88	People's Republic of the Congo	Planning and Development of Forest Resources in the Sibiti-Zanaga Zone (COB 15)	FAO	129 000	424 800	553 800	44 200
89	People's Republic of the Congo	Assistance to State Enterprises (COB 16)	ILO	278 000	1 028 600	1 306 600	118 200
90	Peru	Centre for Training and Research in Agrarian Reform (PER 44)	FAO	5 469 000	1,467 000	6 936 000	- u/
91	Peru	Export Promotion (PER 45)	UNCTAD	287 000	462 200	749 200	- u/
92	Peru	Urban Planning for the Reconstruction of Chimbote (PER 46)	United Nations	323 000	1 075 400	1 398 400	u/
93	Peru	Strengthening of Transport Planning (PER 48)	IBRD	180 000	634 000	814 000	- u/

^{t/} An allocation of \$1,691,000 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its ninth session in January 1963.
See document SF/R.6/Add.27.

^{u/} The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make cash contributions towards local operating costs for these projects should be waived.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
				Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	Estimated UNDP cost	Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
94	Philippines	Cocomut Research Institute (PHI 23)	FAO	1 136 000	854 100	1 990 100	58.500
95	Philippines	Export Promotion (PHI 39)	UNCTAD	500 000	545.500	1 045 500	54 600
96	Poland	Determination of Pesticide Residues in Agricultural Production (POL 10)	FAO	1 708 000	630 900	2 338 900	32 100
97	Republic of Korea	Strengthening Plant Protection Research and Training (KOR 32)	FAO	1 504 000	1 121 500	2 625 500	95 100
98	Saudi Arabia	Supplementary Assistance to Industrial Studies and Development Centre (SAU 14)	UNIDO	667 000	384 000 ^{v/}	1 051 000	44 600
99	Senegal	Commercial and Secretarial Training (SEN 19)	ILO	380 000	336 400	716 400	34 000
100	Sierra Leone	Vocational Training Programme (SIL 11)	ILO	323 000	732 800	1 055 800	77 200
101	Singapore	Supplementary Assistance to Singapore Polytechnic Radar Simulator Training Centre (SIN 13)	UNESCO	276 000	162 300 ^{w/}	438 300	8,400
102	Somalia	Supplementary Assistance to Highway Development Programme (SOM 8)	IBRD	326 000	506 500 ^{x/}	832 500	y/
103	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	Soil and Water Utilization and Conservation in the Wadi Tuban Water- shed Area (SOY 8)	FAO	553 000	1 713 300	2 266 300	z/
104	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	Road Construction and Maintenance Training (SOY 10)	United Nations	590 000	876 700	1 466 700	aa/

v/ An allocation of \$578,100 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its fourteenth session in June 1967.
See document SF/R.11/Add.33.

w/ An allocation of \$1,620,600 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its ninth session in January 1970.
See document DP/SF/R.9/Add.129.

x/ An allocation of \$2,536,000 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its thirteenth session in January 1965. An initial supplementary earmarking of \$441,000 was approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969. See documents SF/R.10/Add.49 and DP/SF/R.7/Add.92.

y/ Included in the Government's Counterpart Contribution.

z/ The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs for this project should be waived.

aa/ The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs for this project should be waived.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II)	(III)	(IV) Estimated total cost of project	(V)
				Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	Estimated UNDP cost		Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
105	Spain	Pasture and Fodder Crop Development (SPA 17)	FAO	2 062 000	1 098 100	3 160 100	103 100
106	Spain	National Centre for Educational Development and Research, Madrid (SPA 19)	UNESCO	2 063 000	1 052 700	3 115 700	110 900
107	Sudan	Savanna Development (SUD 25)	FAO	994 000	989 800	1 983 800	68 900
108	Swaziland	Small Enterprises and Handicrafts Development (SWA 5)	ILO	653 000	889 600	1 542 600	77 400
109	Syrian Arab Republic	Dairying, Ghouta Region (SYR 31)	FAO	1 529 000	1 196 700	2 725 700	96 700
110	Syrian Arab Republic	Development of a National Vocational Training Scheme, Damascus (SYR 38)	ILO	1 292 000	791 400	2 083 400	63 300
111	Thailand	Technological Research Institute, Bangkok (Phase II) (THA 39)	UNIDO	287 000	541 000	828 000	48 800
112	Togo	Small-Scale Industries and Establishment of an Industrial Estate near Lomé (TOG 19)	UNIDO	577 000	432 100	1 009 100	43 600
113	Trinidad and Tobago	Centre for Management Development and Business Consultancy (Phase II) (TRI 8)	ILO	526 000	558 600	1 084 600	60 500
114	Tunisia	Preservation of Historic Sites and Monuments in the Tunis-Carthage Region (TUN 32)	UNESCO	728 000	1 016 400	1 744 400	89 100
115	Tunisia	Strengthening of the National Meteorological Service (TUN 36)	WMO	3 254 000	1 147 300	4 401 300	43 200
116	Turkey	Institute for Training and Research in Export Promotion (TUR 43)	UNCTAD	755 000	808 400	1 563 400	87 200
117	Uganda	Marketing and Storage Development (UGA 13)	FAO	440 000	872 200	1 312 200	95 000
118	United Arab Republic	Supplementary Assistance to the Central Agricultural Pesticides Laboratory, Cairo (UAR 24)	FAO	241 000	491 100 ^{bb/}	732 100	43 500

bb/ An allocation of \$616,000 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its sixth session in May 1961.
See document SF/R.3/Add.38.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II)	(III) Estimated UNDP cost	(IV) Estimated total cost of project	(V)
				Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)			Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
119	United Arab Republic	Supplementary Assistance to the Mansoura Polytechnic Institute for Higher Education (UAR 31)	UNESCO	210 000	424 500 ^{cc/}	634 500	30 200
120	United Arab Republic	Meteorological Institute for Research and Training, Cairo (Phase II) (UAR 80)	WMO	934 000	1 143 400	2 077 400	27 300
121	United Arab Republic	Virus Research, Training and Production Centre, Agouza (UAR 86)	WHO	4 135 000	1 033 600	5 168 600	66 200
122	United Arab Republic	Livestock and Crop Production in the Northwestern Coastal Region (UAR 88)	FAO	1 855 000	811 800	2 666 800	79 400
123	Qatar (United Kingdom)	Hydro-Agricultural Resources Surveys (UK 57)	FAO	46 000	200 400	246 400	18 600
124	United Republic of Tanzania	Supplementary Assistance for Forest Industries Development Planning (TAN 15)	FAO	660 000	651 300 ^{dd/}	1 311 300	67 400
125	United Republic of Tanzania	Strengthening of Marketing Services (TAN 27)	FAO	505 000	1 043 500	1 548 500	115 400
126	Upper Volta	Mineral Exploration in the North (UPV 16)	United Nations	641 000	1,169 900	1 810 900	5 600 ^{ee/}
127	Uruguay	Experiment Station in the Merim Lagoon Basin (URU 14)	FAO	407 000	558 200	965 200	41 200
128	Venezuela	Expansion and Strengthening of Technician (Tecnologo) Training (VEN 30)	UNESCO	7 350 000	1,538 600	8 888 600	176 200
129	Western Samoa	Supplementary Assistance for Agricultural Development (WES 2)	FAO	37 000	168 200 ^{ff/}	205 200	15 900

^{cc/} An allocation of \$1,756,400 for this project was originally approved by the Special Fund's Governing Council at its eighth session in May 1962.
See document SF/R.5/Add.34.

^{dd/} An allocation of \$769,900 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its third session in January 1967.
See document DP/SF/R.3/Add.59.

^{ee/} The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs for this project should be set at 1 per cent instead of the usual 15 per cent of gross expert costs.

^{ff/} An allocation of \$876,500 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969.
See document DP/SF/R.7/Add.113.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II) Estimate of Government Participation (counterpart contribution)	(III) Estimated UNDP cost	(IV) Estimated total cost of project	(V) Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
130	Yemen	Vocational Training Programme for Repair and Maintenance of Heavy Road Building Equipment (YEM 10)	ILO	68 000	383 400	451 400	<u>gg/</u>
131	Yemen	Food and Nutrition Programme (YEM 13)	FAO	2 977 000	1 417 800	4 394 800	<u>hh/</u>
132	Zambia	Civil Aviation and Meteorological Training School, Lusaka (ZAM 13)	ICAO	1 931 000	510 600	2 441 600	48 800
133	Zambia	National Telecommunication and Postal Training Institute, Ndola (ZAM 16)	ITU	3 159 000	491 300	3 650 300	50 800
134	Regional ^{ii/}	Supplementary Assistance for Improvement of the Caribbean Meteorological Services (REG 46)	WMO	508 000	459 000 ^{jj/}	967 000	32 400
135	Regional ^{kk/}	Supplementary Assistance to the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) (REG 58)	United Nations	445 000	1 586 200 ^{ll/}	2 031 200	172 400
136	Regional (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania)	Supplementary Assistance for Immunological Research on Tick- Borne Cattle Diseases and Tick Control (REG 77)	FAO	50 000	115 700 ^{mm/}	165 700	13 100
137	Regional (Algeria and Tunisia)	Supplementary Assistance for the Survey of Groundwater Resources in the Northern Sahara (REG 100)	UNESCO	652 000	616 500 ^{nn/}	1 268 500	62 600

gg/ The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs for this project should be waived.

hh/ The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs for this project should be waived.

ii/ Participants: Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and the United Kingdom (on behalf of its Associated States and Dependencies).

jj/ An allocation of \$1,622,000 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its second session in June 1966. See document DP/SF/R.2/Add.57.

kk/ Participants: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Venezuela.

ll/ An allocation of \$1,986,500 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its first session in January 1966. See document DP/SF/R.1/Add.84.

mm/ An allocation of \$554,800 for this project was originally approved by the Governing Council at its third session in January 1967. See document DP/SF/R.3/Add.66.

nn/ An allocation of \$656,500 for this project was approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969. See document DP/SF/R.7/Add.117.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(v)
				Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	Estimated UNDP cost	Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
138	Regional ^{oo/}	Supplementary Assistance to Research on African Migratory Locusts (REG 146)	FAO	<u>pp/</u>	155 400 ^{qq/}	155 400	<u>pp/</u>
139	Regional (Burundi, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania)	Planning the Development of the Kagera River Basin (REG 147)	United Nations	391 000	974 700	1 365 700	65 400
140	Regional ^{rr/}	Asian Regional Project for Employment Promotion, Bangkok (REG 176)	ILO	265 000	2 364 900	2 629 900	243 700
141	Regional (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania)	East African Development Bank: Industrial Studies Unit (REG 182)	UNIDO	267 000	303 000	570 000	33 700
142	Regional ^{ss/}	World Agricultural Census and Establishment of a Permanent System of Statistical Enquiries (REG 186)	FAO	3 377 000	1 611 900	4 988 900	104 100
143	Regional ^{tt/}	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Dakar (Phase II) (REG 193)	United Nations	600 000	2 607 100	3 207 100	120 000
144	Regional (Yemen and Southern Yemen)	Sana'a-Taiz-Aden Pilot Telecommunication Link (REG 197)	ITU	85 000	717 400	802 400	<u>uu/</u>
145	Regional (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania)	East African Institute for Meteorological Training and Research (REG 199)	WMO	1.201 000	1 360 600	2 561 600	128 500

oo/ Participants: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Gambia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta.

pp/ No additional Government Counterpart Contribution or local operating costs is required.

qq/ An allocation of \$656,500 for this project was approved by the Governing Council at its seventh session in January 1969. See document DP/SF/R.7/Add.117.

rr/ Participants: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore and Thailand.

ss/ Participants: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon and the People's Republic of the Congo.

tt/ Participants: Algeria, Botswana, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Togo, United Arab Republic and United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

uu/ The Administrator recommended, as an exceptional measure, that the Government's obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs for this project should be waived.

DP/SF/R.11/ Add.	Country	Project title	(I) Participating and Executing Agency	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(V)
				Estimate of Government participation (counterpart contribution)	Estimated UNDP cost	Estimated total cost of project	Estimate of local operating costs to be paid by Government(s) and included in Estimated UNDP cost (Col.III)
				\$US	\$US	\$US	\$US
146	Regional (Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania)	Vocational Training Centre for the East African Community, Arusha (REG 201)	ILO	602 000	368 400	970 400	40 600
147	Regional (Greece and Yugoslavia)	Integrated Development of the Vardar/Axios River Basin (REG 203)	United Nations	2 495 000	1 143 100	3 638 100	97 100
148	Regional (Ghana and the United Arab Republic)	Man-Made Lakes: Epidemiology and Methodology of Schistosomiasis Control (REG 217)	WHO	vv/	776 900	776 900	vv/
149	Regional (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela)	Feasibility Study of the Regional Educational Television Satellite System (REG 223)	UNESCO	360 000	832 900	1 192 900	95 800
150	Regional (Cambodia, Laos, Republic of Viet-Nam and Thailand)	Institutional Support to the Mekong Committee (Phase III) (REG 224)	United Nations	2 835 000	2 518 000	5 353 000	192 800
151	Regional ^{ww/}	Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, Santiago (Phase III) (REG 234)	United Nations	2 850 000	3 900 000	6 750 000	460 700
152	Global	Research on Social and Economic Implications of Large-Scale introduction of New Varieties of Food Grains (GLO 2)	United Nations	150 000 ^{xx/}	362 400	512 400	yy/
153	Republic of Korea	Ports Development Study (KOR 37)	IBRD	182 000	902 800	1 084 800	53 000
154	Regional ^{zz/}	Meteorological Training in Latin America (REG 236)	WMO	280 000	550 600	830 600	aaa/
		TOTAL		164 417 000	130 914 600	295 331 600	9 834 700

vv/ Given the scope and nature of this project, the Administrator recommended that the Governments' obligations to make a counterpart contribution and a cash contribution towards local operating costs for this project should be waived.

ww/ Participants: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

xx/ Estimated contribution of United Nations Research Institute for Social Development to the project.

yy/ In view of the global nature of this project, no payment towards local operating costs will be made.

zz/ Participants: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

aaa/ Given the scope and nature of this project, the Administrator recommended that the Governments' obligation to make a cash contribution towards local operating costs should be waived.

ANNEX III

INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURES APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL FOR THE PERIOD 1972-1976 BY COUNTRY AND BY LEVEL OF IPF

	Number of Countries/ Territories	Proposed IPF in \$US millions
<u>Countries with an IPF Level above \$US20 million</u>	6	207.5
Brazil		30
India		50
Indonesia		35
Nigeria		30
Pakistan		35
United Arab Republic		27.5
<u>Countries with an IPF Level of \$US20 million</u>	11	220
Afghanistan		
Algeria		
Argentina		
Colombia		
Congo (Democratic Republic of)		
Ethiopia		
Iran		
Mexico		
Morocco		
Philippines		
Turkey		
<u>Countries with an IPF Level of \$US15 million</u>	24	360
Bolivia		
Burma		
Cameroon		
Ceylon		
Chile		
Ecuador		
Ghana		
Guinea		
Iraq		
Ivory Coast		
Jordan		
Kenya		
Malaysia		
Nepal		

<u>Number of Countries/ Territories</u>	<u>Proposed IPF in \$US million</u>
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Countries with an IPF Level of \$US15 million
(continued)

Peru
Republic of Korea
Somalia
Syrian Arab Republic
Sudan
Tunisia
Thailand
United Republic of Tanzania
Yemen
Zambia

Countries with an IPF Level of \$US10 million

20

200

Burundi
China
Cuba
Khmer Republic
Lebanon
Liberia
Madagascar
Mali
Mongolia
Niger
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Republic of Viet-Nam
Rwanda
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Togo
Uganda
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Venezuela

Countries with an IPF Level of \$US7.5 million

19

142.5

Bulgaria
Chad
Dahomey
Dominican Republic
Gabon
Greece
Guatemala

	<u>Number of Countries/ Territories</u>	<u>Proposed IPF in \$US million</u>
<u>Countries with an IPF Level of \$US7.5 million</u> (continued)		
Hungary		
Jamaica		
Lesotho		
Malawi		
Panama		
Paraguay		
People's Republic of the Congo		
Poland		
Romania		
Sierra Leone		
Singapore		
Yugoslavia		
<u>Countries with an IPF Level of \$US6 million</u>	20	100
Botswana		
Central African Republic		
Costa Rica		
Cyprus		
El Salvador		
Fiji		
Guyana		
Haiti		
Honduras		
Israel		
Laos		
Libyan Arab Republic		
Mauritania		
Mauritius		
Nicaragua		
Papua and New Guinea		
Spain		
Swaziland		
Trinidad and Tobago		
Western Samoa		
<u>Countries with an IPF Level of \$US2.5 million</u>	6	15
Barbados		
Czechoslovakia		
Equatorial Guinea		
Malta		
Republic of the Gambia		
Surinam		

	Number of Countries/ Territories	Proposed IPF in \$US millions
<u>Countries with an IPF Level of \$US1 million</u>	7	7
Albania		
British Honduras		
Iceland		
Kuwait		
Maldives		
Solomon Islands		
Tonga		
<u>Other Distributed IPFs</u>	2	1
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	.5	
Hong Kong	.5	
	Number of Countries/ Territories	Proposed IPF in \$US millions
	<u>27</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>Undistributed IPFs</u>		
Africa		
Comoro Islands	3	1
French Territory of the Afars and the Issas		
Seychelles		
Asia and the Far East	7	1
Cook Islands		
Nauru		
New Caledonia		
New Hebrides		
Niue		
Tokelau Islands		
Wallis and Futuna Islands		
Europe, Mediterranean and the Middle East	4	5
Bahrain		
Qatar		
Trucial States		
Muscat and Oman		
Latin America and the Caribbean	13	15
Antigua		
Bahamas		
Cayman Islands		

<u>Number of Countries/ Territories</u>	<u>Proposed IPF in \$US millions</u>
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Undistributed IPFS (continued)

Dominica
French Antilles
Grenada
Montserrat
Netherlands Antilles
St. Christopher
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Tortola
Turks and Caicos

<u>142</u>	<u>\$1,275</u>
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SUMMARY

Africa
Asia and the Far East
Latin America and the Caribbean
Europe, Mediterranean and the Middle East

39	388.5
35	342.5
39	273.5
29	270.5
<u>142</u>	<u>\$1,275</u>

ANNEX IV

INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURES APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL COVERING INTER-COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

A. Planned distribution of the \$231 million for inter-country indicative planning figures in 1972-1976 (in millions of US dollars)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Amounts</u>	<u>Regional</u>	<u>Interregional</u>	<u>Global</u>
1972	39.0	33.2	3.2	2.6
1973	42.5	36.1	3.6	2.8
1974	45.9	39.0	3.8	3.1
1975	49.1	41.7	4.1	3.3
1976	54.5	46.3	4.5	3.7 ^{a/}
	<u>231.0</u>	<u>196.3</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>15.5</u>

a/ Represents 1 per cent of the total field programme of \$1,552.2 million.

B. Distribution by geographical area of the amounts for regional projects for the period 1972 through 1976 (in millions of US dollars)

	Percentage of total Governing Council earmarkings a/ 1966 to January 1971	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Total</u>
Africa ^{b/}	35.02	10.5	11.4	12.3	13.1	14.6	61.9
Americas	34.79	10.4	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.5	61.5
Asia and the Far East	22.71	6.8	7.3	8.0	8.5	9.5	40.1
Europe Mediterranean and the Middle East	7.48	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	13.2
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>29.9</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>35.1</u>	<u>37.5</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>176.7</u>
Unallocated amounts		<u>3.3</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>19.6</u>
		<u>33.2</u>	<u>36.1</u>	<u>39.0</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>46.3</u>	<u>196.3</u>

a/ For regional projects totalling \$113,715,745.

b/ Countries in Africa bordering the Mediterranean area are included in the geographical region for Europe, Mediterranean and the Middle East.

ANNEX V

PROPOSAL BY BRAZIL AND INDIA

The Governing Council,

Recalls that it has considered various suggestions, and taken decisions, on the improvement of the capacity of the United Nations development system under the assumption that there would be a doubling of the resources at the disposal of the Programme during the next three to four years,

Further recalls that the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of the UNDP had set a target of resources equivalent to \$350 million for the Programme by 1970 and its doubling by 1975,

Notes with disappointment that in the Pledging Conference following the adoption by the Governing Council of the Consensus for improving the capacity of the United Nations development system, the increase in the resources pledged to the Programme was lower (8.4 per cent) than that during the previous year and hardly adequate to cover the increase in the cost of delivering the Programme,

Notes that the high expectations regarding the increase in resources following the improvement in the capacity of the United Nations development system is giving way to disappointment and disillusionment,

Considers that the provision for a growth of 9.6 per cent per annum over the next five years in the over-all resources for establishing indicative planning figures constitutes a departure from the Consensus, as the Consensus regards the rate of growth in resources during the past few years as only one of the bases and the minimum to be taken into account for calculating future rates of growth,

Further notes with concern that with a 9.6 per cent per annum increase, the over-all increase in contributions during the next five years will be by less than 60 per cent, and at this rate it might take eight to ten years to double the current level of resources,

Notes that one of the serious consequences of 9.6 per cent growth in contributions would be that the rate of increase in the expenditures for field programme would decline from 16 per cent during the last five years to less than 10 per cent during the next five years, thus implying that even the present capacity of the United Nations development system will remain unutilized,

Notes further that if allowance is made for increase in the cost of the Programme, a 9.6 per cent per annum growth in contributions will result in the stagnation of the Programme at its present level in real terms,

Believes that the provision in the indicative planning figures for only 9.6 per cent growth in resources is all the more regrettable when viewed in the context of the Administrator's statement that a doubling of the programme by 1975 is a realistic goal and when the Governments have accepted the provision, within the framework of the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, to make available an increasing proportion of their assistance in the form of official financial transfers,

Is convinced that the only way of realizing the goal of the doubling of the resources of the Programme during the next five years and thus imparting a real meaning to the concept of country programming on a long-term dynamic basis would be to build a 15 per cent rate of growth, as proposed by the Administrator as one of the alternatives, into the indicative planning figures of each country, and for the major donor countries to undertake commitments to realize this rate of growth.

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