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OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

This report highlights the activities of the UNV programme, which attained a record increase of close to 60 per cent for 1979 in the programming and delivery of middle and upper level operational expertise by UNV's for some 300 projects in 75 developing countries. It also discusses the programme's activities in the field of Domestic Development Service and youth, the role UNV could play in terms of operational activities in the context of the International Youth Year. Additionally, it reports on the status of contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund and, as requested in Decision 79/24 of the Council's twenty-sixth session, on the question of recruitment from industrialized countries.

The Administrator is recommending that the Council adopt the draft decision contained in paragraph 31 of this report.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its twenty-sixth session, the Governing Council recorded its appreciation of the progress of the United Nations Volunteer programme (UNV) and especially of the fact that the programme had achieved and surpassed ahead of schedule the initial target of 500 volunteers in the field. Additionally, the Governing Council noted with satisfaction the growing activities of UNV with Domestic Development Service organizations and urged the Co-ordinator to expand such activities. During the same session the Governing Council reviewed some of the major UNV operational questions. These included: the constraints embodied in the existing arrangements for recruitment of United Nations Volunteers from the industrialized countries; and funding limitations in terms of the limited resources of the Special Voluntary Fund (SVF) and the difficulties for the least developed and newly independent countries to accommodate the magnitude of their need for UNVs through IPF funding.

2. In the light of the above, the Governing Council adopted decision 79/24 requesting the UNV Co-ordinator to continue consultations with Governments and Agencies in an effort to facilitate and increase the base for recruitment. The Administrator was requested to report on the progress of this matter to the twenty-seventh session of the Governing Council. Secondly, the Governing Council requested the Administrator to continue consultations with organizations of the United Nations system so that the potential and experience of the UNV programme would be taken into account in the implementation of various resolutions, in particular resolution 32/135, and also to report on this matter during the twenty-seventh session. Thirdly, in consideration of the need for United Nations Volunteers and the potential of the programme, the Council recommended the establishment of a new target level of 1,000 field volunteers by 1983, subject to availability of funds and maintenance of quality.

3. The General Assembly, in reviewing the activities of the UNV programme at its thirty-fourth session, reaffirmed its "conviction that the UNV programme is rendering a great service". Consequently, the General Assembly endorsed the Governing Council's recommendation that there be "an increase in the number of volunteers in service to a level of 1,000 by 1983 to meet the needs and requests of developing countries". The Assembly requested the Administrator to undertake appropriate actions to achieve this increase and to continue his efforts in promoting the UNVs activities including those in the field of youth and Domestic Development Service.

II. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION IN 1979

A. Programming and delivery

4. The year 1979 was one that marked an unprecedented growth of the UNV programme, both in terms of the inputs programmed and delivered as well as in terms of a significant expansion in the programme's activities. This remarkable growth and the very positive trend it portends for the future is reflected through major global indices of programme delivery and performance as briefly indicated below:

(a) The number of UNVs in service rose from 406 at the end of 1978 to 634 in December 1979, thus attaining a record growth rate of close to 60 per cent for the year;

(b) Approximately 400 volunteers were assigned to projects being implemented by the Participating and Executing Agencies; those Agencies making use of more than ten volunteers in projects were FAO (119), ILO (53), United Nations (43), UNESCO (41), WHO (38), UNCTAD (31), UNIDO (17), ICAO (17);

(c) In the course of 1979, 398 volunteers were fielded thus achieving a momentum for the delivery of middle and upper level operational expertise at the rate of an average of 33 volunteers per month; furthermore, 170 volunteers completed their assignments during 1979;

(d) Particular emphasis continued to be placed on channeling a higher concentration of UNV assistance to the least developed, newly independent and most severely affected countries; by year end some 400 volunteers, about 63 per cent, were serving in countries within these groups;

(e) Through close attention to programming and assigning qualified volunteers from the developing countries, the programme's activities continued to represent an effective expression of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) in action; as at the end of 1979, 474 (about 75 per cent of the total) UNVs from developing countries had been programmed and assigned to share their skills and experiences in other developing countries;

(f) In the course of the year, the UNV programme continued to assume direct responsibilities for the implementation and execution of an increased number of projects; and by December some 35 projects, totaling over \$5 million in value, were being directly executed by UNV;

(g) Ten additional countries began utilizing UNV inputs in 1979 bringing to 75 the number of countries and territories which received the services of UNVs;

(h) As a reflection of the spirit and true practice of the policy of universality of recruitment, UNVs in service during the year represented over 69 different nationalities including both developing and industrialized countries;

(i) At year end UNVs included 125 women representing about 20 per cent of the total, from both industrialized and developing countries;

(j) Both the demand for and supply of UNVs have continued to increase: on the demand side some 425 initial requests for UNVs were registered during the year; while on the supply end the UNV roster contained on the average 1,000 qualified candidates at any given moment throughout the year.

5. The occasion was afforded during the year for feedback and continuous evaluation of the services of UNVs. Such feedback and assessments as have been received through direct discussions with Governments and agencies or generated through deliberations at major forums, unequivocally confirm the overall qualitative value of UNV contributions. In response to the requests, most of which are for very specific skills, there has been even greater selectivity in the programme's recruitment procedures. These and other efforts to maintain the qualitative performance of the programme have indeed borne fruit, as might be judged from such indicators as the very low rate of attrition. For example in 1979, during which an average number of 520 volunteers were in service monthly, the corresponding rate of attrition (in terms of premature termination shortly following arrival in the country) was less than one per cent. This provides a useful indication of the quality and magnitude of effort being exerted to ensure a smooth functioning of the programme. In this general direction of ensuring adequate assistance as regards the support, monitoring and preparation, and in line with the approval given in paragraph 3 of decision 79/24, UNV Programme Assistants are progressively being placed in UNDP field offices in the least developed countries. Eight such volunteers are specifically providing administrative support in connection with United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) project implementation. An even larger number of volunteers is being used to provide technical expertise in connection with UNCDF grants, where their skills in such fields as basic health, irrigation engineering and architecture provide one necessary ingredient in the utilization of UNCDF financing.

6. Within the context of the over-all goal and concern for collective self-reliance, the TCDC element of UNVs activities represents a significant contribution to one of the practical aspects of TCDC. By the end of the year over 130 of 474 nationals of developing countries serving as UNVs were in the Africa region; another 84 were contributing in the Arab States; 26 in Latin America; and another 234 were similarly involved in the Asia and Pacific region. While these figures in themselves may tell only part of the story, suffice it to say that - quite apart from the interregional and intra-regional

cross-fertilization process involved - they underscore the usefulness of efforts towards the development of a collective and mutually self-reliant base for development co-operation.

7. In addition to the special programme aspects indicated above, the over-all implementation of the programme in 1979 continued to follow a solid ascending curve, both in terms of content and diversity. As before, the year witnessed some UNV irrigation engineers involved in an FAO-executed rice cultivation project in Tanzania (Zanzibar); a mass communications specialist from Costa Rica served in the Watershed Management project in Honduras; a UNV co-operative trainer helped organize a "women's involvement in co-operatives" project in the Sudan; a UNV cartographer was assisting in a self-help housing project in Mozambique; a UNV economist was involved as a trade facilitation assistant for an UNCTAD project for Land-Locked countries in Latin America; a UNV professor of public finance lectured at the School of Administration in Niger; in Papua New Guinea a UNV master handloom weaver was assisting in a small-scale industries project; and many more performed a variety of tasks within the more than 300 projects with which UNV was involved. Annex II gives a breakdown by professional categories and functional titles of the total number of UNVs in service at the end of the year. A good number of countries that had hitherto not utilized UNV inputs requested and began receiving UNV assistance in 1979. Among these were the Solomon Islands, Syria, Seychelles, New Hebrides and the Namibia programme.

8. Of the several new UNV co-operation activities initiated during 1979, assistance to the Indochina refugee situation deserves special mention. Consultations took place between the UNDP and UNHCR, and later with UNDP/UNV and the Governments concerned, to examine ways in which UNV could assist in dealing with the refugee situation. This has now culminated in a UNDP-assisted project involving some 40 UNVs to alleviate the situation in the area. These volunteers, most of whom are already fielded, consist of medical and paramedical personnel, legal counsellors, logistics officers, social workers and resettlement officers, sanitary engineers, nutritionists, and so on. Additionally, the UNV programme has also worked out special arrangements with some of its traditional bilateral co-operating organizations (notably from the United States) for channeling through the UNV fully funded volunteer assistance within the context of this refugee situation.

9. The immense variety in the UNVs' functions, projects and countries of assignment engenders a great diversity with respect to their qualifications, age and other attributes. While the average UNV candidate possesses professional training or a Masters degree plus two or more years of experience, the qualifications could range from first degree to PhD holders, plus work experience. Although the UNV programme is mainly addressed to youth there is nothing in its mandate that restricts its work within a specified age limit.

The average age of volunteers generally ranges from 28 to 35 years, but the programme has also been able to field retired personnel and others of 50 years and over, including some former senior experts of the United Nations system. Thus, the role of the programme continues to involve the programming, harnessing and channeling - under the "volunteer" formula - of the great diversity of potential that exists for constructive use in development activities.

10. Two fundamental concepts have continued to guide UNV in the realization of its mandate. The first is based on gearing the programme to the needs of the recipient countries in terms of skills and people required under volunteer conditions of service, rather than of being circumscribed by a framework determined by what types of volunteers the donors would offer for service. Second is the concept of "relevance" which is based on the premise that certain types and levels of development and work activities within projects can be more satisfactorily handled by UNV-type expertise, even if other higher-level expertise were available. The paramount consideration, therefore, has been, as always, that UNVs be programmed and utilized on the basis of the relevance of their level of expertise and related attributes in the given context of activities to be performed.

11. Co-operation with Participating and Executing Agencies of the United Nations system has increased substantially during the past year. In many cases a variety of imaginative and innovative approaches and projects have been worked out to enable a fuller utilization of the UNV potential within their programmes. There is, for example, the approach with UNCTAD whereby special regional projects utilize primarily UNVs who are placed within a project structure to provide a backbone for country-level operational execution of the projects' activities with regional backstopping by one or two high-level experts. The services of UNV economists and statisticians have been utilized in an UNCTAD interregional project for Trade Facilitation in Land-Locked Countries and a regional project in Trade Policy Planning for African Least Developed Countries. In several ILO special projects, especially the Labor Intensive Public Works projects in Tanzania and Nepal, UNV civil, mechanical and irrigation engineers constitute the main international expertise for implementation. With UNICEF and UNCDF, qualified UNVs are being programmed to assist in the design, monitoring and support of their field programmes at the country level. There has also been active UNV participation in connection with the ACC Task Force for Integrated Rural Development Activities; and UNV inputs have been proposed for possible utilization in the context of activities for the WHO Drinking Water Sanitation Decade, the UNSO/UNEP anti-desertification programme for the Sahelian countries, and several other major initiatives.

12. One of the more significant developments during the year as regards overall programming and delivery was UNV's exercise of wider responsibilities in directly implementing and executing programmes consisting solely or primar-

ily of UNV inputs. As indicated above, some 35 projects were being executed directly by UNV at year end. Some of these projects are designed specifically to utilize the unique nature of UNV inputs. In this manner there are projects in many countries utilizing volunteers in a variety of sectors such as education, health, rural water supply, community development, construction, and others; similarly, there is the Sri Lanka UNV health project where UNV medical doctors and specialists are providing, on a short-term programme basis, medical attention to some 1,200 patients a day in periphery hospitals. Other projects are designed to provide direct support through OPAS and similar arrangements. Included in the category, for example, is UNV assistance to the Botswana Department of Town Planning, where UNV cartographers, urban and regional planners are co-operating in government programmes. In addition, a good number of the UNV-executed projects are multi-sectoral or umbrella programmes of assistance enabling the flexible programming and utilization of the services of qualified UNVs for a variety of government development activities. Such UNV umbrella projects of assistance involving substantial numbers of UNVs qualified in diverse fields have been requested and worked out for Bhutan, Syria, Upper Volta, Haiti, Seychelles, Laos, and other countries. Funding for most of these activities has been made available from both country and regional projects, and in other cases through flexible OPAS Funds-in-Trust arrangements utilizing government contributions. The kinds of assignments involved within the above projects require an integration of the Volunteer within the responsible Ministry or Department insitutional and working structure under the direct auspices of the responsible national officers. It may be viewed that such placement of United Nations technical assistance personnel under complete government management and supervision is indeed one way of promoting national self-reliance in the management of technical assistance expertise within respective development programmes.

B. Youth and Domestic Development Service

13. As previously reported to the Council, particularly last year in document DP/376, there is a steady development of UNV activities in the field of Youth and Domestic Develoment Service (DDS). It will be recalled that the framework for UNV activities in this field was set through relevant resolutions and decisions. Specifically, General Assembly resolutions 31/131 and 31/166 expanded UNV's mandate to include activities in this field. It gave UNV the mandate to be "a major operational unit of the United Nations for the execution of youth programmes"; the Governing Council requested it "to further develop and expand the activities of UNV in the field of Domestic Development Service". At the same time the terms of the UNV Special Voluntary Fund were broadened to include the funding of activities in this field as well as the preparation and publication of materials on volunteer aid and DDS in particular. Furthermore, in General Assembly resolution 32/135, "Channels of Communication with Youth and Youth Organizations" the Secretary General was

requested to undertake "joint consultations with the Administrator of the UNDP concerning youth activities dealt with in the guidelines". The guidelines annexed to resolution 32/135 stated in paragraph 1 that "the Administrator of the UNDP should be requested to continue exploring, in consultation with the Governments concerned, ways to involve youth organizations in development activities of the United Nations at the national level". Against this background the Governing Council, at its twenty-sixth session, requested "the Administrator of the UNDP to continue consultations with the organizations of the United Nations system so that the experience of the United Nations programme is taken into account when implementing various United Nations resolutions and in particular resolution 32/135...."

14. In response to its mandate, the UNV programme has undertaken a number of activities, many of which serve to establish co-operation and communication with youth and DDS organizations. DDS - it will be recalled from the report of the Secretary General, "Policies and Programmes Relating to Youth" (A/32/205) - broadly refers to "efforts by local and indigenous groups and communities to promote self-help through programmes and projects which conform to national development priorities and structures", and which attempt "to involve, mobilize and organize indigenous resources - both human and material - for self-reliant socio-economic and cultural development at the local and national levels". UNV initial activities to encourage and assist these youth and DDS efforts have been reported to the Council at previous sessions. Further development of UNV's work in this field took place in 1979, as briefly highlighted below.

15. The first phase of the UNV-executed project "Promotion of Youth Participation in Social Development Activities" in Latin America ended towards the close of last year. In a terminal review evaluation of the project's activities, nine Governments which were actively involved evaluated the contribution of the project very highly and made a very strong and sustained request for its continuation. Consequently, a second-phase of the project - with co-financing from the Special Voluntary Fund (SVF) and the regional IPF - has been agreed upon. This phase, which is now operational, will continue with the useful activities in connection with youth enterprises and co-operatives and technical assistance services of UNVs from the region. Additionally, it will increasingly draw on the services of a network of consultants identified primarily from within the region to provide advice on the development of youth policy and organizations and many other related activities.

16. The first UNV-executed, large-scale project of assistance to and co-operation with DDS and youth organizations in the Asia and the Pacific region was launched in 1979. This project, "Technical Co-operation with Domestic Development Service Organizations in Asia and the Pacific", which is financed primarily from the UNDP regional IPF, began operating under a preparatory

assistance phase last year with project headquarters in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The complete project is now becoming fully operational and will involve a wide range of activities to be carried out within six major sub-projects including village-based appropriate technology training, on-the-job training of DDS Volunteers through team exchanges, training of village and slum health workers, and the placement of UNV Programme Assistants and multi-national DDS UNV teams. The Council will be kept informed of the progress of implementation of this project's activities.

17. Besides the initiatives indicated above, the UNV programme has continued to maintain other small-scale activities of assistance and co-operation with youth service and DDS organizations. In Botswana, a UNV agronomist, mechanical instructors, and accountants form part of a team of eight UNVs working in various Brigade centers under a UNV-executed project of assistance to the Botswana Brigades. In Liberia, UNV assistance to the Federation of Liberian Youth includes, so far, the services of two Programme Assistants who are helping in the design and implementation of rural projects and work camps. A multi-national team of close to 30 DDS UNVs from Bangladesh, Thailand, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, and India is currently working in Sri Lanka, under conditions comparable to those of local volunteers, with local groups of the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement and the Sri Lanka National Youth Service Council. Momentum will be maintained to carry out these on-going activities as well as to initiate other new programme efforts in these areas.

18. Co-operation with organizations and agencies of the United Nations system has been sought and has proved useful in connection with UNV's planning and execution activities in the area of youth and DDS. In addition to actively participating in the Inter-Agency Task Force meetings and the General Informal Meeting (GIM), UNV has maintained both formal and informal working contacts with the Youth Secretariat of the United Nations Center for Social and Humanitarian Affairs as well as UNESCO, the ILO and other United Nations agencies concerned with various aspects of the youth field. Some of these collaborative efforts resulted in the first joint consultation between the Youth Secretariat and UNV in July 1977. The result of this consultation was reported by the Secretary General to member Governments of the United Nations in "Policies and Programmes Relating to Youth" (A/32/205). Additionally, there was also the participation of the United Nations Inter-Regional Adviser on Youth in training courses organized by UNV (Venezuela, February 1978; Costa Rica, April 1978), and joint United Nations/UNV project proposals to the ACC Ad Hoc Committee on Youth. Furthermore, close collaboration has evolved in this respect particularly between the UNV and the youth division of ESCAP where UNV has collaborated in the preparation of several meetings, such as the South Korea Youth Workers' meeting held in October last year. In addition to all of the above, discussions were initiated with the ILO with a view to designing a jointly-executed special youth project dealing with the develop-

ment of national youth service schemes.

19. While these efforts cover considerable ground, much still remains to be done. Further consultations and discussions will be maintained with concerned organizations and agencies to ensure that the potential and experience of the UNV programme is taken fully into account in the implementation of resolutions and decisions and programmes with respect to youth, DDS and related fields. In this regard, the planning, preparation and observance of the International Youth Year (1985) is of major importance. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly in resolution 34/151 requested the "Secretary General to prepare in accordance with the proposals made by Member States and in consultation with all specialized agencies ... a draft programme for the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year". It is expected, therefore, that these consultations will enhance the special role that the UNV programme will play, especially insofar as operational development programmes are concerned in the context of the International Youth Year activities. It is suggested that the Governing Council recommend that the potential of the UNV programme be brought to bear with respect to the over-all preparation and implementation of operational development projects and programmes in connection with the International Youth Year.

III. STATUS OF THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND

20. The Special Voluntary Fund (SVF), which was established to support UNV activities, has had its terms of reference expanded in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 31/131 and 31/166 to include the financing of DDS activities, preparation and publication of materials on volunteer and DDS programmes. Since the inception of the UNV programme, contributions to the SVF have remained rather modest. From an amount of \$264,512 in 1971-1972, the figure rose to \$546,876 in 1975 and then gradually attained and slightly surpassed the \$1 million mark in 1978. The number of countries contributing to the SVF has also tended to be limited, never having surpassed 18 countries contributing in any given year. This number has generally included about ten industrialized countries.

21. Contributions to the SVF for 1979 amounted to \$1.46 million. A listing of the contributions by country is provided in Annex III. Actual 1979 expenditures from the SVF - for external and internal costs, and DDS support activities and information materials - were \$1,379,380. For a more complete picture of the total encumbrance situation (i.e., both estimated as well as actual commitments) against the resources available in the SVF through 1979, it is useful to indicate the expected external and internal costs programmed as at 30 November 1979 to be borne in 1980 and 1981 for volunteers who were already in the field by 30 November 1979. At the time of preparation of this report, these were as follows: for external costs, approximately \$550,000 and

\$730,000 for 1980 and 1981 respectively; for internal costs, approximately \$700,000 and \$350,000 for 1980 and 1981 respectively. Hence, by December last year the estimated commitments, for which actual disbursement is expected to take place in 1980 and 1981, against the SVF amounted to \$1,250,000 for 1980 and \$1,080,000 for 1981.

22. All of the preceding should also be taken into account in consideration of other new expenditures and commitments necessary after November 1979 and in the course of 1980 for the development and support of new DDS and youth activities as well as the preparation of relevant programme information materials. Additionally, with the large and increasing number of Volunteers being recruited from developing countries, the strain on the SVF, from which their external costs are met, will tend to increase during 1980 and 1981. As far as the internal costs are concerned, it is to be noted that the programme continues to comply with relevant decisions of the Governing Council allowing only limited use of the SVF at a declining rate until January 1982. This, coupled with the agreed allocations from UNDP resources of \$750,000, \$500,000, and \$250,000 for 1979, 1980, and 1981, respectively, in line with the Governing Council's decision^{1/} at its twenty-fourth session, provides a useful tidying-over measure. As regards the over-all question of the special role of UNV in the least developed and newly independent countries, and the role of the SVF in supplementing IPF-funding of UNV inputs, the situation will be kept under review and the Council will be kept informed as necessary. Fully considered, therefore, the expenditure implications for the SVF, as briefly indicated above, suggest that the present modest level of resources for the SVF is not likely to permit the programme's adequate handling of the expanding nature and scope of its activities especially in the field of youth and DDS. In this respect, while recording appreciation for the increased pledges made by several Governments during the last pledging conference, reiteration of the Council's invitation to all member Governments for increased contributions will indeed be helpful.

IV. RECRUITMENT FROM INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES

23. The situation surrounding the recruitment and co-sponsorship of external costs of UNVs from the industrialized countries was fully examined at the Council's twenty-sixth session. The Administrator's report (DP/376, pp. 10 - 13) provided a detailed description of and insight into the constraints that limit the potential of increased recruitment from industrialized countries. During its deliberations, the Council noted the principle of universality to which the UNV programme is committed, as enunciated in the founding resolution

^{1/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-Third Session, Supplement No. 3A (E/6013/Rev.1), para 188.

2659 (XXV): UNV recruitment was to be on the basis of the widest possible geographical participation, and that a much wider recruitment base and dynamic recruitment policy was essential in view of the expanding nature of the programme's requirements. The Governing Council, therefore, in decision 79/24, agreed "that the Co-ordinator should continue consultation with Governments and, where appropriate, with agencies in an effort to facilitate recruitment and increase the base for such recruitment for UNV..."

24. In response to the Council's request, there have been continued working-level contacts and informal discussions with a good number of the co-operating national and volunteer organizations in industrialized countries. These occasions provided an opportunity to raise and keep under joint review some of the aspects of the over-all situation, and it is felt that, in some cases, possibilities exist for at least short-term solutions. Additional informal discussions of the kind indicated above are being undertaken with a view to jointly reviewing and obtaining a further understanding of the degree of case-by-case flexibility which could be exercised by some of the co-operating organizations in an effort to enable a better accommodation of mutual concerns.

25. As a corollary to these efforts, the UNV programme has continued to build and diversify its working contacts with co-operating organizations, and is also establishing contact with new co-operating organizations. In this respect, working agreements have been negotiated with five new Italian co-operating organizations to ensure additional assistance in the identification of potential UNV candidates. It is hoped that this will also contribute towards the resolution of some of the difficulties.

26. Finally, and most importantly, it is envisaged that formal consultations with Governments and agencies participating in UNV recruitment will be undertaken on the matter in the course of 1980. For these consultations, it is planned to utilize the services of a suitable consultant who will lead the discussions from an unbiased perspective. The major points which will provide the basis for these joint discussions are currently being assembled in a questionnaire which could be utilized at the consultations. It is anticipated that these meetings will permit an in-depth review of existing mechanisms for recruitment and co-sponsorship, and the exploration of modifications that could be applied where necessary and feasible. The usual collaboration of co-operating agencies, volunteer organizations and Governments is being heavily counted upon in this exercise. A full report on the further progress of this matter will be presented to the Governing Council next year, along with any specific recommendations that may emerge from the consultations.

V. A MILESTONE AND THE FUTURE

27. UNV has been functioning with a modest number of staff. There has been relatively little increase in the number of posts, especially when the growth of the programme's delivery and activities over the past few years is taken into consideration. In July 1977, when there were 13 officers running the UNV operation, the number of UNVs in the field stood at 283. At the present time the over-all activities of the programme have almost tripled with over 700 volunteers in the field, and the authorized staff is only 15 professional officers. The staffing needs of the programme will, therefore, be kept under review, especially in the context of the programme's expanding activities and in line with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 34/107 requesting the UNDP Administrator to undertake appropriate actions necessary to enable an increase in the UNV programme's level of assistance to 1,000 field volunteers by 1983. Any actions to be taken in this particular respect will of course be based on the conclusions of the desk-to-desk survey, and also in the spirit of a general concern for realistic staffing levels.

28. Looking to the future, the Administrator is confident that the momentum and global acceptance which have been generated by the UNV programme signal an increasingly important role which this programme will play in the future of technical and development co-operation. Many aspects of this role have already been highlighted in the body of this report, and it is expected that additional and often innovative roles which could be played by this programme will continue to be identified. The report to be presented to the Council next year on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the programme will give further indications in this respect. At this point, however, it is useful to mention briefly some of the additional ways in which this programme's potential might increasingly bear fruit in the context of over-all technical co-operation efforts. These include:

(a) In the least developed countries, in particular, where the problem of lack of trained manpower is often most acute, the UNV programme mechanism provides an innovative and flexible alternative of increasing usefulness;

(b) In addition to providing a mechanism whereby Governments could achieve an even higher degree of a nationality-mix in their recruitment of expatriate manpower, there is much merit in the possibility offered for recruitment of expatriate manpower from other developing countries, often with similar development patterns or problems;

(c) In the particular context of enhancing the implementation of fellowship and other training schemes for nationals, the UNV programme could also make a special contribution: if national officers have to undergo further training that necessitates leaving their duties for one or two years, the services of

UNVs could in the short-run be utilized to replace them, where appropriate; thus, the availability of the services of the UNV programme in this context helps to remove one of the familiar bottle-necks usually involved with design and implementation of advanced training programmes for nationals;

(d) Additionally, one special aspect of UNVs operations that deserves mention is the practical role being played by UNV, as a leading programme within the United Nations system, in providing opportunities for professional young women to participate and contribute within the United Nations development system. As mentioned earlier in this report, by 31 December 1979 women constituted over 20 per cent of the total number of UNVs in service. In the years ahead, this potential is going to be further developed, with particular emphasis on increasing the participation of professional young women from the developing world.

It is hoped that the potential of the programme in these respects as well as its usefulness in the context of TCDC and other global priorities and efforts, will continue to be effectively exploited and utilized.

29. At the end of the first ten years, the over-all range and the sustained momentum of UNV activities have been instrumental in firmly establishing global acceptance of the programme and its role in the realm of technical co-operation. For the future, it can be expected that, other things being equal, the programme will continue to respond creatively to the needs for middle and upper-level operational technical assistance. Additionally, the programme is now moving ahead in line with Governing Council and General Assembly decisions calling for the over-all magnitude of UNV assistance to be increased to a level of 1,000 UNVs by 1983, in response to the specific needs and requests of developing countries. A brief report of progress towards this target level will be presented, together with any special considerations on the staff resources situation, to the twenty-eighth session of the Governing Council.

30. Before then, however, UNV will have reached a significant milestone. The year 1981 will mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the programme by the General Assembly. There will be appropriate occasions next year to examine the programme's decade of progress. Suffice it to observe now that the acceptance of the UNV concept was predicated on the potential usefulness of an innovative and institutionalized inclusion of "volunteer" manpower inputs within the United Nations development system. Over the years UNV has emerged, through joint efforts and concerns to ensure an effective technical assistance delivery package, as a programme that now constitutes a new and useful source of qualified middle and upper-level operational expertise for development activities.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

31. In the light of the foregoing, particularly paragraphs 19 and 22 above, the Administrator recommends that:

The Governing Council,

(a) Express its expectation that the United Nations Volunteer programme play a significant role in the preparation and implementation of operational development projects and programmes related to the International Youth Year (IYY) 1985;

(b) Request the UNV Co-ordinator to take the necessary steps to ensure that UNV's contribution to the IYY is appropriately important and that the programme's relevant activities are co-ordinated to the extent possible with those of other organizations in the United Nations development system; and

(c) Reiterate its invitation to all member Governments to contribute or increase their contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund to enable the UNV to continue to expand its activities and to more effectively carry out its mandate, particularly during the IYY.

Annex I

Countries of placement and countries of origin of serving volunteers

Total serving volunteers: 634 (31 December 1979)

Countries of placement

- a) Africa
Benin 6, Botswana 22, Burundi 5, Cape Verde 5, Central African Republic 10, Comoros 13, Ethiopia 3, Gabon 1, Gambia 5, Guinea-Bissau 32, Ivory Coast 6, Kenya 15, Lesotho 20, Liberia 6, Malawi 1, Mali 3, Mauritania 10, Mozambique 7, Niger 9, People's Republic of the Congo 1, Rwanda 6, Sao Tome 11, Seychelles 2, Sierra Leone 5, Somalia 13, Swaziland 5, Togo 4, Uganda 1, United Republic of Cameroon 1, United Republic of Tanzania 34, Upper Volta 8, Zambia 1
- 33 countries SUBTOTAL 271 - 42.7 per cent
- b) Arab States and Europe
Bahrain 7, Oman 1, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 11, Sudan 26, Syria 6, Turkey 1, Yemen Arab Republic 69
- 7 countries SUBTOTAL 121 - 19.1 per cent
- c) Latin America
Antigua 1, Bolivia 6, Colombia 1, Costa Rica 4, Dominica 2, Dominican Republic 1, Ecuador 2, El Salvador 1, Grenada 3, Guatemala 5, Haiti 8, Honduras 4, Jamaica 6, Montserrat 1, Paraguay 2, Peru 1, St. Kitts 1, St. Vincent 1, Turks and Caicos Islands 1, Venezuela 1
- 20 countries SUBTOTAL 52 - 8.2 per cent
- d) Asia
Afghanistan 10, Bangladesh 4, Cook Islands 6, Indonesia 4, Lao People's Democratic Republic 1, Nepal 5, New Hebrides 1, Papua New Guinea 20, Philippines 2, Solomon Islands 1, Sri Lanka 103 + 26 (DDS), Thailand 2, Tonga 1, Tuvalu 1, Western Samoa 3
- 15 countries SUBTOTAL 190 - 30.0 per cent

Countries of origin

a) Industrialized countries

Australia 3, Austria 5, Belgium 22, Canada 14, Federal Republic of Germany 12,, Finland 3, France 9, Greece 1, Hungary 1, Ireland 10, Italy 11, Japan 4, Netherlands 5, New Zealand 1, Portugal 2, Spain 6, Sweden 5, Switzerland 7, United Kingdom 14, United States of America 25

20 countries SUBTOTAL 160 - 25.2 per cent

b) Developing countries

Afghanistan 2, Algeria 1, Argentina 4, Bangladesh 21, Benin 5, Bolivia 2, Brazil 18, Burma 2, Burundi 6, Central African Republic 1, Chile 3, Colombia 3, Costa Rica 1, Egypt 16, El Salvador 2, Ethiopia 6, Fiji 3, Ghana 9, Haiti 1, India 117, Indonesia 7, Korea 1, Laos 1, Lebanon 1, Liberia 1, Madagascar 1, Mali 1, Mauritius 4, Nepal 32, Niger 1, Pakistan 9, Paraguay 2, Peru 16, Philippines 82, Rhodesia 1, Rwanda 7, Senegal 1, Sierra Leone 4, Sri Lanka 56, Sudan 4, Thailand 3, Togo 2, Tunisia 1, United Republic of Tanzania 4, Upper Volta 1, Uruguay 1, Venezuela 1, Vietnam 1, Zaire 4, Zambia 1

49 countries SUBTOTAL 474 - 74.8 per cent

Annex II

Breakdown of volunteers in the field (December 1979)
by professional/functional category

1.	Accountant/Business, Management Specialists	10
2.	Tourism and related fields (hotel management, etc)	2
3.	Computer Specialists	3
4.	Librarian/Documentalists	13
5.	Marketing/Trade Promotion Specialists	13
6.	Programme/Admin. Assistants/Project Administrators	47
7.	Agriculturists/Agricultural Economists/Credit Specialists	25
8.	Agronomists	19
9.	Agricultural Extension Specialist, Agricultural Instructors	8
10.	Horticulturists	1
11.	Farm Machinery Specialists/Farm Managers/Agric. Engineers	3
12.	Foresters	6
13.	Veterinarians/Animal Husbandry Specialists	18
14.	Soil Scientists	5
15.	Fisheries Specialist (fish farmers, co-operative managers)	10
16.	Architects	7
17.	Draftsmen	4
18.	Graphic Designers/Photographers	3
19.	Surveyors/Land Valuers/Quantity Surveyors	9
20.	Urban and Regional Planners	9
21.	Cartographers/Togographers	6
22.	Audio Visual Specialists	1
23.	Journalists/Communications Specialists (radio, television)	13
24.	Educationalists/Curriculum Developers	3
25.	Teachers	66
26.	Teacher Trainers	4
27.	Sanitary Engineers	6
28.	Medical Doctors	89
29.	Nurses/Midwives	19
30.	Nutritionists	6
31.	Pharmacists	1
32.	Other Health Personnel	3
33.	Laboratory Technicians/Medical Assistants	3
34.	Civil Engineers	25
35.	Electrical Engineers	12
36.	Electronic Engineers	7
37.	Mechanical Engineers	7
38.	Other Engineers	1
39.	Biologists/Botanists/Chemists	1
40.	Entomologists	1
41.	Geologists/Hydrogeologists	6
42.	Hydrologists	2
43.	Zoologists	1

44. Others (ecologists, mining engineers)	2
45. Mechanics	32
46. Construction/Trade Supervisors	13
47. Airconditioning and Refrigeration	2
48. Handicrafts (weavers, textile specialists, ceramics)	13
49. Printers/Bookbinders	2
50. Other Technicians	15
51. Social/Community Workers	32
52. Youth Workers	4
53. Economists	7
54. Statisticians/Demographers	12
55. Lawyers	2
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Total	634

Annex III

Contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund
 (US \$)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Pledged for</u> <u>1980</u>
Austria	5800	5500	7150
Belgium	33333	280702	280702
Botswana	242	242	-
Canada	111607	129310	-
Denmark	16190	16914	16917
Egypt	2857	-	-
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	146341	190217	-
India	5064	5161	5000
Indonesia	1000	1000	-
Iran	50000	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	200
Liberia	1500	1600	1600
Morocco	5000	5000	5000
Netherlands	200000	200000	200000
Norway	193686	-	-
Switzerland	130322	122024	-
Thailand	1500	1500	-
Uganda	3097	-	-
United States	200000	500000	-
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	1107539	1460170	516569
