GOVERNING COUNCIL
Thirtieth session

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 28th MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York, on Friday, 17 June 1983, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. SLIM (Tunisia)

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The meeting was called to order at 3:15 p.m.

OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

(b) UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES


1. Mr. SALAS (Executive Director, United Nations Fund for Population Activities) said that in 1982, in common with other voluntary funds, UNFPA had been affected by the stagnation of the global economy. Although there had been a 4 per cent rise in nominal income in 1982 over 1981 and a 7 per cent increase in pledges, there had been no increase in resources in real terms. However, some $4.8 million had been received in 1982 as a result of special fund-raising efforts, representing the largest sum ever received by the Fund for multi-bilateral activities. Some $15 million in multi-bilateral funds for population activities had been administered by UNFPA since the beginning of the programme in 1976. A compendium of projects suitable for such funding had recently been distributed to States members of the Governing Council.

2. The Fund's operations during 1982 had been stable and responsive, owing to adequate managerial and financial controls over the resources available. Reflecting the concern expressed by the Council at its twenty-ninth session, the percentage of resources devoted to family planning had increased by almost 9 per cent in 1982, to a total of 41 per cent. Allocations for basic data collection had declined while those for communication and education had remained at about the same level as in 1981.

3. The percentage of allocations for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and the Middle East and the Mediterranean had increased, with a decrease in allocations for Latin America and the Caribbean and for interregional and global programmes.

4. In 1982, for the first time, two thirds of country programme resources had been made available to priority countries. Progress was being made towards the Council's target of restricting intercountry activities to 25 per cent of total new programmable resources. The number of donors to UNFPA had increased to 89 in 1982, and expenditure had totalled $124 million. Over 200 new country projects had been approved, extensive review and evaluation exercises had been conducted and needs assessment missions had been undertaken to three countries.

5. Although programme resources in 1982 had been less than the Fund had hoped for, it had operated in a sound and sensible manner to meet its obligations. Its reserves had continued to increase, and the overall programme was proceeding on a satisfactory basis. Co-operation with Governments and executing agencies had been excellent.
6. Several United Nations reports had underscored the need to improve mutual support and agency programming at the country level within the United Nations system. In that connection, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP and UNFPA were co-operating on a regular basis with regard to programming matters. Such co-ordination was essential at a time when resources for development activities were becoming increasingly scarce.

7. There were some problems in isolated areas. For example, project implementation was not always satisfactory for a variety of reasons, including lack of trained personnel, recruitment delays and delays in procuring supplies. UNFPA was trying to remove those bottle-necks.

8. The Fund had prepared an update (DP/1983/20) of the review and reassessment of its programme for 1982-1985, submitted at the twenty-ninth session. The document indicated that in 1982, despite a $5 million shortfall in income, almost exactly the amounts intended had been allocated to country projects approved by the Governing Council. The update had revised downward even further the Fund's resource projections for 1982-1985 and 1984-1987. As a result, UNFPA had scaled down its request for approval authority for 1984 by nearly $11 million from the level authorized for 1983, to $138 million, which represented a more realistic request based on solid resource expectations for 1984.

9. The Council had also expressed interest in 1982 in contraceptive research and the role to be played by UNFPA in that area. As a result, a report (DP/1983/21 and Add.1) had been prepared on the role of the United Nations system in family planning research. UNFPA funding to the WHO Special Programme of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction had continued at the 1982 level of $2 million. The Fund was also taking steps to increase country level activities in family planning research, particularly in the sub-areas of programme and service research.

10. The Council should, however, bear in mind the overall funding constraints and its directive that intercountry activities should amount to no more than 25 per cent of new programmable resources, which would place a burden on UNFPA if the Council decided that the Fund's contribution to WHO/HRP should exceed $2 million per annum. The Fund was recommending that the Council should approve an annual allocation of $2 million over the period 1984-1987, provided that overall contributions to the Fund remained at approximately the 1983 level. Anything above that amount would require revision of the work plan for the period in question.

11. In accordance with a request made by the Council, the Fund had prepared a report (DP/1983/22) on past Governing Council decisions affecting UNFPA in the 1980s. Several country programmes and projects and one consolidated intercountry programme (DP/FPA/PROJECTS/REC/2-8), together with an omnibus recommendation for all of those projects (DP/1983/L.9), had been submitted to the Council. All the projects had been budgeted within the work plan for the 1984-1987 period. Country programmes were being submitted for Benin, Malawi, the Niger and Zimbabwe, with a census project for Zaire, all of which countries were on UNFPA's priority list. An additional country programme was being submitted for Thailand,
which had been a priority country in the past. In addition, the Fund was submitting for the Council's approval a consolidated request for 1984-1987 for assistance to the various regional and interregional demographic training and research centres, in accordance with a decision taken at the twenty-ninth session. The proposal before the Council recommended a maximum UNFPA contribution of $3.5 million per annum for the centres concerned.

12. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly had established a United Nations Population Award to be presented annually for contributions promoting an awareness of population questions or their solution. The first awards had been made to the Prime Minister of India and the Minister in Charge of the State Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China.

13. Turning to the International Conference on Population, for which he was the Secretary-General, he said that the Economic and Social Council had accepted his proposals that, in the light of the Council's decision that the Conference should be devoted to issues of the highest priority with the aim of evaluating the World Population Plan of Action, plenary meetings during the first five days of the Conference should be focused on the Plan, while a committee of the whole of the Conference should consider draft recommendations for further implementation of the Plan. The last day of the Conference would be devoted to consideration of the draft report and recommendations. The Conference would be held in August 1984.

14. The target for 1982-1983 of $1 million in pledges for the Conference had already been met, and it was to be hoped that the goal of $1.5 million would be attained. The preparatory meetings of expert groups had been successfully concluded and their reports would be circulated, together with the results of the fifth population inquiry among Governments and the monitoring report on population trends and policies, which would serve as a basis for the substantive documents to be submitted to the Preparatory Committee for the Conference. The subjects dealt with by the expert groups had not been considered in depth in the past and would require detailed attention.

15. The convening of the International Conference on Population would provide an opportunity to review the World Population Plan of Action, to evaluate the experience of Governments and the United Nations system in the management of population programmes and to suggest how to further the objectives of the Plan.

16. Over the past 30 years the world had seen the highest rates of population growth in human history, caused by an imbalance between birth and death rates. That imbalance had started a chain of effects on living conditions, on movement and distribution of populations, on natural resources and on the environment in ways which had caused increasing concern to Governments and to the international community. Governments, supported by the United Nations system, had gone a long way towards correcting the imbalance. A decline in fertility had begun among nearly two thirds of the developing world's population, and a majority of Governments now perceived lower fertility as essential for national development. Governments also saw the need to lower mortality rates still further, to relieve
the pressure on the largest cities, to conserve resources, and to develop alternative source of energy while preserving the quality of the environment.

17. All those issues would come before the Conference, at which time the international community would have an opportunity to study the progress made towards the targets of the World Population Plan of Action and, if necessary, to adopt new ones. The Conference would probably suggest policies on fertility, mortality and life expectancy and recommend further international support for population programmes.

18. Ultimately, as stated in the World Population Plan of Action, men and women had the right freely and responsibly to decide the number and spacing of their children and the right to information and the means to do so. However, the Plan also acknowledged the responsibility of Governments to provide people with the means to make effective decisions on family size. Government action to improve health standards, education, employment opportunities and the status of women had considerable effects on decisions on family size and migration. Where those responsibilities were neglected, the result was damaging both to individuals and to the prospects for balanced development.

(a) UNITED NATIONS TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES (DP/1983/18 and Add.1 and 2)

19. Miss ANSTEER (Assistant Secretary-General, Department of Technical Co-operation for Development), introducing the report of the Secretary-General on United Nations technical co-operation activities (DP/1983/18 and Add.1 and 2), said that the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (DTCD), which would soon be completing five years of separate existence, was facing particularly severe difficulties owing to acute financial constraints. The Department was taking the recommendations made by the Joint Inspection Unit in its report very seriously, and she noted in particular the recommendation that the Council devote more time to the Department. The severe impact of shrinking resources on the Department was unrelated to its technical competence and operational capability, which had undoubtedly improved both quantitatively and qualitatively over the past five years, as evidenced by its greatly improved programme delivery rates and the enormous increase in demand from developing countries for services falling within its mandate and competence.

20. The Department had been singularly vulnerable to the general decline in financial fortunes, owing to the following factors: its close adherence to the concept of central funding by UNDP; its low level of visibility; increased direct execution of projects by its two main funding partners in its areas of competence; slow implementation of key aspects of General Assembly resolution 32/197; insufficient delegation of authority to it; the growing duplication within the United Nations system of substantive programmes traditionally falling within its mandate; and the increasing proliferation of technical co-operation activities and executing-agency responsibilities among other components of the Secretariat, which undermined the intent of the General Assembly to establish a single operational arm for technical activities of the United Nations.
21. Those trends had accelerated recently under the pressure of financial limitations, but certain immediate steps could contribute significantly to more effective use of United Nations resources in the short term. A number of corrective measures had been adopted by the Department on its own authority. For example, there had been a drastic curtailment of costs at Headquarters. The cost-cutting measures adopted in 1982 had included a freeze on recruitment with a cutback of 65 posts in 1982 and steps to improve procedures, including increased delegation of functions to the field.

22. Despite those measures, at the end of 1982 there had been an operating deficit of $3.5 million. However, there had been no financial deficit at that time, because the Department had had a carry-over of 1981 operating surplus of $1.1 million and a reserve of $3.1 million. The Department was caught between decreased income resulting from a decline in programme activities since 1981, on the one hand, and increased costs, on the other hand. Both factors were beyond its control.

23. Additional measures had had to be adopted to redress the situation in 1983. They had included further cuts in staff costs, with the result that there would be an overall reduction of approximately 38 per cent in the Department's strength at Headquarters. The operating deficit would thus be eliminated in 1984, and a small surplus would even be generated to start rebuilding reserve. That presumed that in 1983-1984 the level of overhead income would remain the same as in 1982, which in turn depended on programme size and the level of overhead costs.

24. Attrition was no longer sufficient to achieve the level of reduction in staff costs that was required, and it had been necessary to take steps to protect the interests of affected staff members. The level of staff cuts had also resulted in a set-back for the Department's policy of ploughing back overheads to strengthen its technical capacity and broaden the scope of its substantive staff. However, cuts in the technical and substantive areas had been kept to a minimum. Furthermore, although a leaner administrative structure was desirable, bureaucratic "anorexia" must be avoided, as it could have fatal consequences. Since it was essential to realign departmental structures, the Department was currently finalizing a revised structure for submission to the Secretary-General.

25. In an endeavour to increase resources, the Department was stepping up its contacts with multilateral aid organizations and bilateral sources of aid. However, it remained faithful to the concept of central funding and had invariably involved UNDP at any early stage in such negotiations, which, wherever possible, had culminated in cost-sharing arrangements rather than funds-in-trust. Steps must be taken to ensure that the Department's capabilities were used fully and not duplicated by the funding agencies.

26. A number of essential measures required the support of Governments. Firstly, the understanding of Governments was important in the area of recruitment, since posts vacated could not be filled, and also with regard to the paring down of posts in the Technical Assistance Recruitment Services Unit in Geneva, as that was
a particularly high-cost area, every effort would be made to maintain curtailed services in a more cost-effective way from New York. Secondly, the Department needed support from Governments for wider use of its capacities within the funding frameworks. Operational functions for technical co-operation within the Secretariat must be streamlined, and a clear distinction must be made between the differing and complementary roles of the financial and technical agencies in the attribution of responsibility for executing technical co-operation projects. Naturally, there must be closer linkages between technical co-operation, pre-investment and investment, but that did not mean that financing organizations should themselves execute UNDP-financed projects. That need could best be met by drawing on the technical competence of the specialized agencies, which should be involved more in the execution of the technical co-operation components of loans granted by multilateral and regional banks. Thirdly, the Department needed support from Governments for greater flexibility and delegation to it in personnel, administrative and financial matters.

27. With regard to the Department's quantitative performance in 1982, although overall delivery from all sources had declined to $126.8 million from $136 million the previous year, there had been an exceptional delivery rate of 84 per cent. Accordingly, while total budgets had declined by 13 per cent in 1982, programme expenditure had fallen by only 7 per cent. There had been no dramatic changes in programme composition. Natural resources remained at 37 per cent in the programme, development planning had increased to 21 per cent, public administration was 10 per cent and statistics 18 per cent.

28. As far as qualitative aspects were concerned, the Department had continued to develop new programmes, to introduce innovative approaches, particularly in new technological fields, and to increase its activities in the least developed countries. Use had been made of the United Nations regular programme through country programme missions in Ghana, Nigeria and Uganda, and a number of seminars emphasizing technical co-operation among developing countries had been held.

29. The Department had executed development planning projects in 33 of the least developed countries and was heavily involved in the co-ordination of preparations for UNDP round tables. The chief technical advisers in Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi and Mali had taken a leading role in that connection, and the Department had been responsible for planning and organizing round tables in Benin and Mali on behalf of UNDP. Under the regular programme, emphasis was being placed on country programming missions, mineral and energy assessment missions, interregional advisory missions and interregional workshops. However, demand greatly exceeded regular programme resources.

30. The Department's activities in the field of energy covered conventional energy, new and renewable sources of energy and energy planning. In 1982 the Department had sent eight energy assessment missions, and it hoped that they would be taken into account by UNDP and the World Bank in order to avoid duplication. It had also been giving the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration major support in the area of geothermal energy in addition to minerals. It had carried
31. The status of women was still of major concern in all DTCO activities, and the Department had undertaken an evaluation of women's activities in four countries selected for UNDP/agency evaluation, namely, Rwanda, Indonesia, Democratic Yemen and Haiti. Emphasis was also placed on linking "women in development" issues to the development planning process, and in all such activities the Department co-operated with other organizations. The Department paid particular attention to the improvement of statistical indicators on women, using new methodological approaches, and had set up an internal departmental task force, with interested organizations as observers.

32. The Department's population activities had decreased owing to general funding problems, greater recourse to direct execution by UNFPA and a change in its priorities as a result of Governing Council decisions 81/7 and 82/20. Despite that decline, the number of requests still received by the Department (but which could not be met owing to lack of resources) demonstrated the continuing needs and interests of countries in areas such as data collection, demographic analysis and formulation of population policies. In discussions on the preparations for the 1984 Population Conference, the Economic and Social Council had endorsed the integrated approach to population issues, expressed the hope that requests in those areas would be adequately funded and noted that those were the fields emphasized in the World Population Plan of Action of 1974, and in that connection she would suggest that, as in other cases, the expressed needs of individual Governments should be the overriding criterion. Government replies to the Fifth Enquiry on population, conducted by DIESA in co-operation with DTCO, should provide tangible guidelines on the technical co-operation needed.

33. The Department's activities with respect to evaluation had been given increased attention in 1982, and it now had internal guidelines on appropriate methodology for monitoring and in-depth evaluation. The Secretary-General's report contained 21 summaries of evaluations of completed projects, out of a total of 208 projects completed in 1982.

34. The increased attention given to investment follow-up had resulted in a considerable increase in investment commitments deriving from DTCO-executed projects in 1982 and increased contacts with international and bilateral financial institutions.

35. With respect to the process aspects of technical co-operation, there had been continued efforts with UNDP to improve project design. Computerization
had resulted in improved recruitment rosters and saving of time in expert administration, and an automatic purchase and payment system for equipment had been introduced.

36. The Department believed that a principal way of increasing its visibility was through the role of UNDP resident representatives as DTCD field representatives. The Department's image depended fundamentally on the quality of services it provided in fulfilling its mandate to help to meet the needs of developing countries through technical co-operation. Over the past five years it had greatly improved the quality and timeliness of its work, but for the past 18 months it had been struggling with an unenviably critical situation, and tribute was due to the Department's staff, who had made it possible to maintain and improve services in the face of the most daunting odds.

PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (continued)

(c) SPECIAL PROGRAMMES OF ASSISTANCE (continued)

(iii) ASSISTANCE TO SPECIFIC COUNTRIES (continued) (DP/1983/15)

37. Mr. SALLU (Observer for Sierra Leone) said that his delegation took note of paragraphs 33 to 36 of the Administrator's report (DP/1983/15) and wished to inform the Governing Council that the mission referred to in paragraph 36 had already taken place and the Government of Sierra Leone expressed its appreciation to all agencies that had participated. The report of the mission would shortly be issued, and his delegation hoped that all donors would study it with a view to holding the round-table meeting.

38. His delegation was satisfied with the efforts of UNDP to extend assistance to the least developed countries, even though there were constraints as a result of shortage of funds. It was, however, somewhat concerned about the information in document DP/1983/II, on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, which stated that the programme budget for LDCs had had to be reduced because voluntary contributions had not been forthcoming to the degree required. His delegation hoped that all donors in a position to do so would increase their contributions. It was true that their development depended upon the LDCs themselves; however, weak economies needed assistance and, in that connection, he wished to thank all donors who had substantially increased their contributions.

39. There seemed to be some contradiction within UNDP regarding its position on the Substantial New Programme of Action. In 1981, it had been agreed that all LDCs should be treated as a special category. However, UNDP seemed to equate the LDCs with other developing countries, as evidenced by the fact that their IPFs were treated in the same way as those of other countries.

40. His delegation appreciated UNDP assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. Though far removed from the region, Sierra Leone played a significant role in assisting such movements in
southern Africa. His delegation hoped that UNDP would continue its active role to promote the well-being of all peoples in subjugated territories. Finally, he thanked UNDP for its assistance to the Palestine Liberation Organization and hoped that the Council would approve all proposals for aid both to the liberation movements in southern Africa and to PLO.

41. Mr. OLCESE (Acting Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa) said that the indicative planning figure in annex I of document DP/1983/13 did not reflect the 55 per cent reduction in IPF. Of that amount, only some $4 million had already been committed.

42. One question that had been raised was why UNDP assistance to liberation movements did not cover primary and secondary education. In the past it had done so, but only in newly independent countries. At present, financial possibilities and available resources were such that those funds had to be used for other projects. That did not mean that the door was closed to assistance for education, especially at the secondary level. He also wished to ensure members that the guidelines for assistance to liberation movements did not mean a reduction in OAU participation or interference with the role of the OAU Liberation Committee.

43. The President suggested that the Governing Council should take note of the report of the Administrator contained in document DP/1983/15.

44. It was so decided.

(ii) ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE (continued)

45. Mr. HUSAIN (Pakistan) introduced a draft decision on assistance to the Palestinian people (DP/1983/L.12) on behalf of the sponsors and appealed to the Governing Council to adopt it by consensus.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL AT PREVIOUS SESSIONS (continued)

(v) UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (continued) (DP/1983/11)

46. Mr. SANGARE (Mali) applauded the fact that UNDP, within its limited resources, had been helping the Governments of the least developed countries to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action and to organize round tables. The round table for his country, held in December 1982, had provided the Government with an excellent opportunity to engage in a dialogue with the international community on its basic concerns, as reflected in the development plan for the years 1981-1985, the first part of the country's substantial new programme for the 1980s. But diagnosis alone was not enough; the patient must be cured and then looked after. Eighteen donor countries and 15 international organizations had announced that they were planning activities to supplement the ones they had already undertaken to support under the country's five-year plan.
(Mr. Sanare, Mali)

47. His Government had taken up three suggestions made during the round table, namely, forming a standing group to deal with co-ordination between Mali and some of its partners on the question of food self-sufficiency with a view to refining and pursuing a governmental food strategy; holding periodic meetings, under government auspices, of all the Government's partners with representatives in Bamako, to report on the progress of projects under the five-year plan; and convening another round table in two years to evaluate the progress made in carrying out that plan. The standing group had met in February 1983, with encouraging results.

48. Despite its current difficulties, UNDP should continue and increase its assistance to the least developed countries in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action; his delegation hoped that other round tables would take place under optimum conditions. Mali wished to be considered a sponsor of draft decision DP/1983/L.10.

(ii) RECRUITMENT OF PROJECT PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND CONSULTANTS (continued)

49. Mr. WIESBACH (Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation), replying to questions on the recruitment of project personnel raised by the representatives of China, the United Kingdom, Tunisia and Bangladesh, said it had been correctly pointed out that short-term consultants from outside the United Nations system sometimes received different payments from regular staff members. The principal reason was that such consultants were recruited under different contractual arrangements, known as special service arrangements, which did not include staff assessment or pensions and various other staff benefits. The rates at which such consultants were paid reflected the special kinds of expertise and knowledge for which they were hired. He believed that the proposals advanced in that respect by the Chinese delegation would lead to better co-ordination among different agencies and tend to reduce differentials between staff members and short-term consultants.

50. UNDP agreed that the best-qualified candidate was not always the one best suited for a particular project. Current instructions on the recruitment of project personnel laid particular stress on the need to select experts in accordance with the specific needs of the host country.

51. The briefing of project personnel was a long-term problem. Part of the difficulty in providing such briefing was the high cost involved. It ought to be possible to improve the results achieved by using briefing centres such as those of UNESCO and FAO which, once set up, could be used jointly by several agencies sharing the costs involved.

52. While it would be feasible to provide Governments with the curricula vitae of several candidates for any short-term project post that could be planned for at least six months in advance, such a procedure would create bottle-necks when a consultant had to be recruited at shorter notice. UNDP of course agreed that a host Government must be given the opportunity to express its views on all personnel, whether long-term or short-term, serving on a project.
53. Inter-agency agreements governed the submission of reports from agencies to UNDP, normally at the "project line" level, but there was no requirement that such detailed reports should be submitted to Governments. In actual fact, agencies sometimes provided Governments, project managers and UNDP field offices with copies of their own project delivery reports, but those were internal documents and were likely to differ from agency to agency. UNDP could not ask the agencies to rearrange their internal reporting procedures. Indeed, it would be difficult to establish a common standard for reports of that kind.

54. A number of steps had been taken over the past two years to reduce the size of the project document and streamline project approval procedures. He hoped that, as a result, delays in project approval would eventually become a thing of the past.

55. UNDP had taken precautions to ensure that the hiring of national project personnel would not adversely affect other national institutions by depriving them of qualified staff in what might be termed an "internal brain drain". It required the institutions from which national project staff were taken to give their assent to the release of all staff members for the duration of a project. A new chapter had been added to the policies and procedures manual so as to ensure that national staff recruitment followed the same procedures as for international staff. Project posts were identified and established without regard to whether they were to be filled by national or international staff, but all payments to national project personnel were expressed and made in local currency.

56. UNDP had also taken note of the suggestions by the representatives of Tunisia and Bangladesh for improving the recruitment process and affording Governments the opportunity to become actively involved in the formulation and approval of projects and the selection of project personnel.

PROGRAMME PLANNING: THE THIRD PROGRAMMING CYCLE, 1982-1986 (continued)

(b) COUNTRY AND INTERCOUNTRY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS (continued)

(iv) CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL OF COUNTRY PROGRAMMES (INCLUDING REQUESTS FOR EXTENSIONS) (continued) (DP/1983/L.8; DP/1983/CRP.4)

57. Mr. GÖKÇE (Turkey) said that his delegation had joined the consensus in approving the omnibus decision relating to country and intercountry programmes and projects (DP/1983/CRP.4) and had welcomed the statement by the Deputy Administrator regarding the implementation of UNDP projects in Cyprus. It noted with gratitute the assurance that an equitable share of the IPF for Cyprus would be made available to the Turkish side and that, in particular, UNDP headquarters would closely monitor the actual implementation of UNDP projects in Cyprus in order to satisfy itself that the understandings which had been reached were being carried out. His delegation considered it necessary for the Governing Council to continue its overview of UNDP activities in Cyprus through periodic reports by the Administrator regarding the implementation of such projects according to the understanding referred to in the Deputy Administrator's statement, and it would therefore find it...
equally necessary, as it had requested earlier, for paragraph 1 (d) of the omnibus
decision to be considered in conjunction with the Deputy Administrator's statement,
and for that statement to be fully reflected in the report of the Governing Council.

58. Mr. BROWN (Deputy Administrator) assured the representative of Turkey that
reports on UNDP projects in Cyprus would be presented to the Council, probably as
part of the oral reports on programmes being carried out by the Unit for Europe.

The meeting rose at 6 p.m.