

program at a cost of \$540 million (U.S.). Counterpart support furnished to these projects amounted to approximately half that sum. During the same period, 1,075 larger-scale projects in the Special Fund Component were approved by the UNDP Governing Council. By the end of 1969, the UNDP had spent approximately \$640 million (U.S.) in the execution of Special Fund projects, and the recipient countries had contributed in cash and kind the equivalent of \$900 million (U.S.). In 1971 the program carried out about 3,000 technical co-operation projects involving an expenditure of \$261.4 million and a somewhat larger sum in cash or kind by the recipient countries themselves. For the five-year period 1972-1976, financing has been approved, which is expected to total over \$1,250 million in 118 countries.

The publication, late in 1969, of the *Capacity Study of the United Nations Development System* (the "Jackson Report") has initiated a profound change in the UNDP. The study's main recommendations concern the introduction of country programming of United Nations activities, relating more closely to the objectives of each developing country, more fully co-ordinating the efforts of the various United Nations development-assistance organizations, increasing responsibilities for the UNDP's field offices throughout the world, and streamlining project procedures.

In *Foreign Policy for Canadians*, published in 1970, the Canadian Government stated its intention to increase support of the UNDP on evidence that its effectiveness was being improved. Canada has been a major supporter of the UNDP and its predecessor programs from their inception and up to March 31, 1972, contributed a total of \$123.8 million to them. Canada's 1971 contribution of \$16,185,000 was the fourth-largest, representing 6.6 per cent of all contributions.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established by the General Assembly in 1949, and its mandate has been successively renewed up to December 31, 1973. For the Office's activities a refugee is defined as a person who has left his native country and does not enjoy the same rights as the citizens of his country of residence. The UNHCR's primary task is to provide legal protection and emergency relief, such as food and medical supplies, to refugees who are not being assisted by other United Nations organizations. In some cases, the UNHCR has, with other United Nations organizations, endeavoured to integrate the refugees into their host society. The High Commissioner's program is administered by an executive committee composed of representatives of 31 states, including Canada, which are members of the United Nations or the Specialized Agencies.

The UNHCR was preceded by a number of other organizations created to help the 2,200,000 refugees in Europe after the Second World War. Immediately after the war, the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees (IGCR) was formed to help refugees establish themselves in their country of asylum, return to their native country, or emigrate to another country. In 1946 the International Refugee Organization was established as a United Nations agency to continue this work.