

In 1970, the UNDP, in partnership with participating governments and the 14 United Nations agencies⁽⁶⁾, carried out about 3,000 technical co-operating projects in the developing world. This involved an outlay of more than \$239 million (U.S.) by the UNDP and a somewhat larger sum in cash or kind by the recipient countries themselves. From 1959 to the close of the First United Nations Development Decade, the UNDP and its two predecessor organizations provided some \$1,200 million (U.S.) in technical co-operation assistance. Thousands of projects, most of modest size, were implemented under the technical-assistance component of the 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 Governing Council. By the end of 1969, the UNDP had spent approximately \$640 million (U.S.) in the execution of these projects and the recipient countries had contributed in cash and kind the equivalent of \$900 million (U.S.).

The publication, late in 1969, of the *Capacity Study of the United Nations Development System* (the "Jackson Report") came at the end of two decades of rapidly-expanding involvement by the United Nations system in the field of economic and social development. In his report, Sir Robert Jackson made recommendations for major reforms in the organization and operations of the United Nations development system in order to increase the capacity of the system to handle a greatly expanded program. At recent meetings of the Governing Council of the UNDP, Canada has played an active role in the formulation of a wide-ranging series of principles and guidelines for strengthening the UNDP, based on recommendations of the Jackson Report. These decisions centre on 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 (over 90) throughout the world, and streamlining project procedures.

Canada has been a major supporter of the UNDP and its predecessor programs from their inception and, up to and including 1971, has contributed \$107.5 million to them. Canada's 1970 contribution was \$15.3 million, which represents over 6 per cent of all contributions. In its foreign policy review published last year, the Government stated its intention to increase support of the UNDP on evidence that its effectiveness was being improved. In addition to its contributions to UNDP, Canada has contributed to a number of United Nations programs concerned with education assistance to Southern African refugees. In this regard, part of Canada's contribution to UNHCR is directed to Southern African refugees and in 1970 Canada contributed \$50,000 to the United Nations Consolidated Education and Training Program for Southern Africans (UNETSPA).

(6) Includes the 13 Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).