

tion of the World Health Organization. EPTA is financed by the voluntary contributions of the developed and developing countries alike and, in 1964, these amounted to over \$51.6 million. This sum, while only a slight increase over that for 1963, was almost double the amount pledged in 1959 and provided for 2,500 experts and 3,000 fellowships. Canada's contribution in 1964 was \$2,325,000 (Canadian).

The Special Fund, which also works through the existing facilities of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, provides pre-investment assistance designed to help governments to survey national resources, develop advanced educational and technical-training facilities, improve their development planning and establish or strengthen applied-research institutes. Since it began work in 1959, it has approved 485 projects in 130 countries and territories. Twelve of these projects, which cost the Special Fund \$5.8 million, have already produced over \$755 million in investments. The Special Fund is also financed by voluntary contributions and in 1964 it was expected that these would reach \$94.6 million by the time all governments had made their pledges. Canada contributed \$5 million.

EPTA and the Special Fund, whose proposed consolidation into the United Nations Development Programme was an item on the agenda of the nineteenth session, are the principal channels through which United Nations aid is funnelled to developing countries. In addition, however, the United Nations-FAO World Food Programme¹ supports pilot projects in economic and social development through the use of multilateral contributions in cash and kind, while the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)² aids projects related to the welfare of children. Of special interest as the largest technical-assistance programme ever mounted by the United Nations in any one country is the United Nations Programme of Technical Co-operation in the Congo (formerly known as the Congo Civilian Fund). In 1964, it sent to the Congo some 570 experts and technicians who provided the backbone of many essential services of the government, such as judiciary and law enforcement, civil aviation, public works, public health, transport, social affairs, and police training. The Programme also provided 800 secondary school teachers representing 47 nationalities and a contingent of 400 Nigerian police. Aside from aid provided by EPTA and the Special Fund, the Congo Programme is financed from a number of sources, including individual governments. Its total cost in 1964 was \$17 million, and Canada's contribution was \$500,000. During the year, the effectiveness of the Programme was much reduced by the rebellions in the Congolese provinces in which a num-

¹ See Page 54

² See Page 62