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program. However, technical assistance is effective only as part of a broader plan based on a full knowledge of human and material resources, and unfortunately many countries lack this knowledge. Accordingly, the Special Fund was established to carry out the pre-investment function of conducting large-scale surveys to define the resources that would attract the necessary capital to industries likely to contribute to economic development. These pre-investment surveys have also continued under the UNDP.

Approved UNDP projects are carried out by "executing agencies", which include Specialized Agencies, UNIDO and the United Nations itself. The UNDP does not execute any of its projects, but it co-ordinates them and provides funds.

From 1959 to the close of the First United Nations Development Decade in 1970, the UNDP and its two predecessor organizations provided \$1,200 million (U.S.) in development aid. Thousands of projects, most of them 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 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 that 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