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U. N.'s Special Fund

1954-61

- The U.N.'s Special Fund - An Explanatory Paper by the Managing Director, 1 Jan. 59.
- Rules of procedure of the Governing Council of the Special Fund, 7 July 59.
- U. N.'s Special Fund 1960 (1 booklet)

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1 January 1959



T H E
U N I T E D N A T I O N S
S P E C I A L F U N D

An Explanatory Paper

by the Managing Director

U N I T E D N A T I O N S

New York, 1959

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FOREWORD

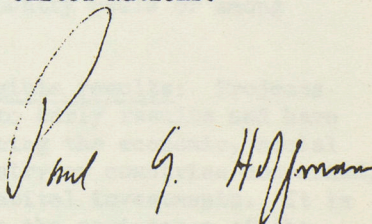
The newly established United Nations Special Fund has a strategic role to fill with respect to the less developed areas. It is designed to concentrate on the removal of bottlenecks and other obstacles that have been hampering the progress of a country or a region. Among the most important of these is the lack of comprehensive surveys in depth of natural resources, manpower, skills and industrial potentials which would create a solid basis for future advancement.

This the Special Fund will be competent to provide, without conflicting with - in fact it will complement - the activities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the International Bank, the other specialized agencies of the United Nations and the United Nations itself, or the bilateral technical aid programmes. Every precaution is being taken to assure that overlapping functions are avoided.

Through such surveys, accompanied where appropriate by pilot and other projects, we look forward confidently to an effective contribution by the Special Fund to the economic advancement of the less developed countries.

This explanatory paper, which is based on resolution 1240 (XIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 14 October 1958, is issued in the hope that it may be of use, particularly to government officials and others who are directly concerned, in clarifying the objectives and principles of the Special Fund and the methods and procedures of its operations.

This is my first opportunity, as the Managing Director of the Special Fund, to address all Governments eligible to participate. May I, as my first statement, express my deep appreciation of the confidence placed in me. I shall do my best to justify it. I hope the Special Fund will fulfil our expectations that it will help significantly the further economic development of the less developed countries, one of the most important objectives of the United Nations.



Paul G. Hoffman
Managing Director

1 January 1959
United Nations Special Fund
New York City, New York

I. CRITERIA FOR SELECTING PROJECTS FOR
SPECIAL INVESTMENT

The newly established United Nations Special Fund has a special role to fill with respect to the less developed countries. It is intended to complement the efforts of other agencies and to provide a catalyst for the development of the less developed countries. The Fund will be particularly concerned with the promotion of economic growth and the improvement of living standards in the less developed countries. It will also be concerned with the promotion of technical cooperation and the transfer of technology to the less developed countries.

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Through such surveys, studies and other projects, we hope to make an effective contribution to the economic development of the less developed countries. The Special Fund will be particularly concerned with the promotion of economic growth and the improvement of living standards in the less developed countries. It will also be concerned with the promotion of technical cooperation and the transfer of technology to the less developed countries.

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I. CRITERIA FOR SELECTING PROJECTS FOR THE SPECIAL FUND

The Special Fund's operations are intended to be of immediate significance for the acceleration of the economic development of the less developed countries and will, it is hoped, facilitate new capital investments of all types by creating conditions which will make such investments either feasible or more effective.

The Managing Director of the Special Fund, in reviewing applications for assistance and in making recommendations to the Governing Council, and the Governing Council in turn, in deciding on these recommendations, will be guided by certain criteria which are of particular importance to Governments submitting requests:

1. Concentration on relatively large projects: The Special Fund will concentrate, as far as practicable on relatively large projects and will avoid allocation of its resources over a large number of small projects. This is an important criterion which will distinguish Special Fund operations from those of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The latter programme, in order to take account of the wide variety of needs and of opportunities for technical assistance, and while not excluding large projects, has generally had to spread its resources over a large number of projects and distribute its resources geographically through the system of country programming, in accordance with its basic legislation. The Special Fund, by contrast, will concentrate on a more limited number of projects involving relatively heavier individual budgetary commitments.

2. Urgency of needs: Consideration will be given to the urgency of the needs of the requesting countries. This criterion will be applied to project submissions and not to country needs in general, in view of the fact that programmes will be developed on a project basis. There will be no a priori allocation of funds on a country basis or among basic fields of assistance.

3. Prospect of early and tangible results: Projects will be undertaken which will lead to early results and have the widest possible impact in advancing the economic, social or technical development of the country or countries concerned, in particular by facilitating new capital investments. It is hoped that the work carried out with the assistance of the Special Fund may be taken into consideration in suitable cases by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

and other lending or granting agencies in making their decisions.

4. Wide geographical distribution: The Special Fund will give due consideration to wide geographical distribution of its aid over a period of years. The qualification "over a period of years" is meant to take into account the fact that the Special Fund, if it is to concentrate on relatively large projects, may be unable to ensure a wide geographical distribution in any particular year. In any case, as has been emphasized, decisions will be made on the basis of the merits of individual projects, and no country targets will be fixed.

5. Technical, organizational and financial feasibility: The Special Fund must give due consideration to technical, organizational and financial problems likely to be encountered in executing a proposed project. This criterion refers to arrangements which will have to be made with recipient Governments regarding the execution of certain projects. Such arrangements may have to do with expenditure of local funds or with the training of local personnel to assume responsibility when the project is completed. The purpose is to make it clear that the programmes assisted by the Special Fund cannot be successful without the full participation of the recipient Governments.

6. Effective co-ordination: The Special Fund will give due consideration to the arrangements made for the integration of projects into national development programmes and for effective co-ordination with other multilateral and bilateral programmes of the assistance given to a project.

7. No political interference: The General Assembly resolution specifies that the assistance furnished by the Special Fund shall not be a means of foreign economic and political interference in the internal affairs of the country or countries concerned and shall not be accompanied by any conditions of a political nature.

8. Early transfer of responsibilities to assisted countries: While the Special Fund may give assistance over a number of years (see 10 hereafter), projects should be devised in such a way as to facilitate transfer, as soon as possible, of the financial responsibilities of the Special Fund to assisted countries or to organizations designated by them.

9. Country and regional projects: Projects may be for one country or a group of countries or a region. It is believed that the Special Fund may be of particular value in financing projects involving several countries or an entire region.

10. Duration of projects: The Special Fund, in view of the nature of its operations which call for concentrated and sustained assistance, is specifically authorized and expected to approve projects for more than one year's duration. This is in contrast to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance which operates, from a financial point of view, on a year-to-year basis.

II. BASIC FIELDS AND TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

The Special Fund is to assist projects in the following basic fields: resources (including manpower), industry (including handicrafts and cottage industries), agriculture, transport and communications, building and housing, health, education, statistics and public administration.

Projects qualifying for assistance can take various forms or combinations of forms: surveys; research and training; demonstration, including pilot projects. They may be carried out by the provision of staff, experts, equipment, supplies and services, as well as the establishment of institutes, demonstration centres, plants or works, and other appropriate means, including fellowships, in so far as they are integral parts of a specific project financed by the Special Fund. All these types of assistance may be combined in such proportions as are judged necessary by the Managing Director for each project, taking into account the type of assistance requested by Governments.

The Special Fund will be in a better position to provide equipment than has been possible under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. However, the Special Fund will in no case finance capital investments.

III. PARTICIPATION IN THE SPECIAL FUND

Participation in the Special Fund is open to any States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

IV. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE SPECIAL FUND

The Special Fund is administered under the general authority of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Its organs are: a Governing Council, the Managing Director and his staff, and a Consultative Board.

A. The Governing Council

The Governing Council consists of representatives of eighteen States elected by the Economic and Social Council. It exercises the immediate inter-governmental control of the policies and operations of the Special Fund. In particular, it provides general policy guidance on the administration and operations of the Special Fund; exercises final authority regarding the approval of the projects and programmes recommended by the Managing Director; reviews the administration and the execution of approved projects; submits reports and recommendations to the Economic and Social Council; and approves the administrative budget of the Special Fund.

The present composition of the Governing Council, with nine members representing economically more developed countries, having due regard to their contributions to the Special Fund, the other nine representing less developed countries, is as follows: a/

<u>Representing more developed countries</u>	<u>Representing less developed countries</u>
Canada	Argentina
Denmark	Chile
France	Ghana
Italy	India
Japan	Mexico
Netherlands	Pakistan
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Peru
United Kingdom	United Arab Republic
United States	Yugoslavia

The Governing Council is to meet normally twice a year and on such occasions as may be necessary, in conformity with the rules of procedure it will adopt. The first session of the Governing Council will be held on 26 and 27 January 1959, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City.

a/ Argentina, France, India, Mexico, the United Kingdom and the United States are serving for three years; Chile, Denmark, Ghana, Italy, the Netherlands and the United Arab Republic for two years; Canada, Japan, Pakistan, Peru, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia for one year. Retiring members are eligible for re-election.

Decisions of the Governing Council on important questions, including questions of policy, the approval of projects and the allocation of funds, will require a two-thirds majority vote of the members present and voting.

B. The Managing Director and his staff

The Special Fund is administered by a Managing Director under the policy guidance of the Governing Council. The Managing Director has over-all responsibility for the operations of the Special Fund, with sole authority to recommend to the Governing Council projects submitted by Governments.

The Managing Director is assisted by a small group of officials selected on the basis of their special competence. As a general rule, he will rely as far as possible on the existing facilities of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Technical Assistance Board.

In order to facilitate field co-ordination between the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, it is provided that the Managing Director shall enter into an agreement with the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board concerning the role of the resident representatives of this Board in the work of the Special Fund.

The administration of the Special Fund is located at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York City.

C. The Consultative Board

A Consultative Board composed of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or their designated representatives, will assist the Managing Director with advice in the examination and appraisal of project requests and proposed programmes of the Special Fund.

Representatives of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency will be invited to the deliberations of the Consultative Board when projects falling mainly within their fields of activity are considered.

V. PROCEDURES

It is not possible, at this early stage, to describe in detail the procedures which will be followed for the submission, evaluation, approval and execution of project

requests. Many details are still to be settled by the Governing Council or will be developed by the Managing Director in the light of practical experience, with the advice of the Consultative Board. As in the case of other United Nations programmes, information on procedural matters will be brought to the attention of Governments from time to time in appropriate communications from the Managing Director. Meanwhile, Governments may welcome the following guidance:

A. Source of requests

Projects will be undertaken only at the request of a Government or group of Governments eligible to participate in the Special Fund. Requests from Non-Self-Governing Territories will be made through the metropolitan Governments; requests from Trust Territories will be made by the Administering Authorities.

B. Channel of requests

Governments should submit their requests for assistance to the Managing Director of the Special Fund.

Governments are requested by the General Assembly resolution to designate to the Managing Director an official channel for the submission of requests and that channel only will be utilized by the Special Fund. This is in order to ensure that requests will not be submitted independently by various government departments.

C. Presentation of requests

There is as yet no prescribed form for applications for assistance. As a general rule, however, all possible information should be provided which would permit the Managing Director to form a sufficient basis for further discussion and inquiries. The information supplied should be sufficient to enable the Managing Director to evaluate requests in the light of the principles governing the Special Fund and to present to the Governing Council, for a final decision by the latter, a complete case in accordance with what is stipulated hereafter under "Evaluation and approval of requests".

Governments are advised that the facilities of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, especially the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board, and of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, are at the disposal of Governments to assist and advise them, at their request, in the preparation of applications for assistance. The Managing Director of the Special Fund will also be glad to discuss

with the Governments any matters related to intended requests for assistance on which Governments may wish to consult him.

It is naturally difficult to give guidance and help to Governments as to the form of presentation and contents of their requests, at this initial stage of the work. From General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), Governments will note that they are expected to submit all possible information in the following respects:

1. Field and type of assistance required

It would be desirable for a project submission to indicate that the project conforms to the requirements of the above-mentioned resolution, in the light of the explanations given in Sections I and II above. Whenever a project bears a relationship with an existing or previous project assisted by the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance such relationship should be indicated.

2. Intended use and expected benefits

Whenever possible, quantitative estimates of benefits expected would be helpful such as, for example, the number of agencies and firms likely to utilize the services of a technological institute.

3. Technical data

Technical information would be desirable which would make it possible to form a general idea of the technical soundness of the project as a whole as well as of its various components.

4. Data bearing on the economic appraisal of the project

The project submission should preferably contain data which would make it possible to ascertain that the project is economically sound, in particular in relation to the general economic development programme or policies of the country. If possible, it would also be desirable to show that subsequent implementation of the project will not be hampered by financial, organizational or technical difficulties. Such information would be particularly significant in relation to requests in the field of natural resources surveys.

5. The extent and type of financing expected from the Special Fund

Wherever possible, financial information should include:

- (a) an estimate of the total cost;

(b) information on the extent of financing likely to be available from other sources (local financing, including services and facilities which the Government would provide, bilateral and other multilateral financing, contributions from private organizations etc.);

(c) breakdown of expenses so as to permit a financial evaluation of the project, including breakdown according to types of assistance (foreign staff, equipment, fellowships);

(d) in case of projects extending over several years, a general time schedule would be desirable.

D. Evaluation and approval of requests

Project requests will be evaluated by the Managing Director who will normally rely, in such evaluation, upon the assistance of existing services within the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. He is also authorized to contract, if necessary, the services of other agencies, private firms or individual experts for this purpose.

On the basis of the evaluation of project requests, the Managing Director, in consultation with the Consultative Board, will periodically develop programmes for submission to the Governing Council. The Managing Director will present to the Governing Council only those projects which he recommends for adoption. However, at the request of the Government, or Governments concerned, he will submit to the Governing Council, for its consideration, a report on project requests which he has been unable to include in his programme. The first programme of the Special Fund's operations and commitments for 1959 is expected to be ready for submission to the Governing Council around May.

The Managing Director will submit to the Governing Council, on each project, information which will include:

(a) An evaluation of the benefits expected to be derived by the requesting country or countries;

(b) A summary of the technical evaluation of the project;

(c) A proposed budget showing the financial implications of the project in their entirety, including a statement on the costs which would be borne by the recipient Governments;

(d) A draft agreement with the requesting Government or Governments;

(e) When appropriate, a draft agreement with the agent or agents responsible for the execution of the project.

The Governing Council will take a final decision on the projects and programmes recommended by the Managing Director and authorize him to conclude the appropriate agreements.

E. Execution of projects

Projects will be executed, whenever possible, by the United Nations, by the specialized agencies concerned, or by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Managing Director is also authorized, if necessary, to contract for the services of other agencies, private firms, or individual experts.

Arrangements for the execution of projects will be subject to the approval of the requesting Government or Governments, and will be specified in an agreement with these Governments. Such arrangements are to contain provisions regarding the cost, including any local costs for which the requesting Government will assume responsibility, and the facilities and services which it will provide.

The Managing Director will make appropriate arrangements to follow the execution of projects, and will currently report to the Governing Council on the status of progress of projects and the financial position of projects and programmes.

VI. FINANCES OF THE SPECIAL FUND

The resources of the Special Fund derive from voluntary contributions by Governments. The Special Fund is also authorized to receive donations from non-governmental sources. The General Assembly, in its resolution, recommended that, in view of the expected longer duration of many of the Special Fund's projects, government contributions should be pledged or indicated, whenever possible, for a number of years.

So far, forty-seven Governments have pledged contributions equivalent to a total of \$18 million for 1959. On the basis of available indications, it is expected that a total of about \$26 million will be pledged by Governments for 1959.

These contributions were made in the currency of the donor country, sometimes with provision for partial or full conversion to other currencies. The General Assembly, in its

resolution, urged Governments to make available as large a percentage as possible of their contributions in such currency or currencies as the Managing Director may indicate are required for the execution of the Special Fund's programme.

The General Assembly resolution provides that recipient Governments will be expected to finance part of the costs of projects, at least that part payable in local currency. This general rule may, however, be waived in the case of countries deemed financially unable to make even a local currency payment.

The Special Fund is authorized to build up gradually a reserve fund by earmarking a specific percentage of the total contributions of each year up to an amount which will be determined by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Managing Director.

The Governing Council is also authorized to consider allocating part of the resources of the Special Fund for assistance on a refundable basis, at the request of Governments, for projects within the terms of reference of the Special Fund.

VII. TIMETABLE OF STEPS ENVISAGED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROGRAMMES IN 1959

The Special Fund will start its operations on 1 January 1959. From that date until 26-27 January 1959, when the Governing Council holds its first session, it will obviously not be possible for the Managing Director to develop a programme of operations for submission to the Governing Council in conformity with paragraphs 35 and 38 of General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII). At its first session, the Governing Council will therefore deal primarily with matters relating to the general organization of its own work as well as that of the Special Fund generally. It is planned to hold a second session of the Governing Council in May, at which session the Council is expected to have before it a first programme of operations recommended by the Managing Director, on the basis of requests that may have been received up to the middle of March. A second programme of operations will be submitted to the Governing Council in a session scheduled to be held during the fall of 1959.

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The Special Fund is authorized to build up gradually a reserve fund by earmarking a specific percentage of the total contributions of each year up to an amount which will be determined by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Managing Director.

The Governing Council is also authorized to allocate part of the resources of the Special Fund for assistance on a retroactive basis, on the basis of requests, for projects within the technical competence of the Special Fund.

VII. TENTATIVE PROGRAMS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1952

The Special Fund will start its operations on January 1, 1952, from that date until the end of the year 1952. The Governing Council shall have its first session in the first half of 1952. It is possible that the second session of the Council will be held in the second half of 1952. The Council in conformity with paragraph 15 of the General Assembly resolution 1543 (XIV) of its first session, the Governing Council will therefore hold initially two sessions relating to the general organization of its work as well as that of the Special Fund generally. It is planned to hold a second session of the Governing Council in May, at which session the Council is expected to have before it a list of programs of operations recommended by the Managing Director on the basis of requests that may have been received up to the middle of March. A second program of operations will be submitted to the Governing Council in a session scheduled to be held during the fall of 1952.

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The Governing Council is also authorized to consider allocating part of the resources of the Special Fund on assistance on a refundable basis, at the request of Governments, for projects within the terms of reference of the Special Fund.

VII. TIMETABLE OF STEPS ENVISAGED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF OPERATIONS IN 1959

The Special Fund will start its operations on 1 January 1959. From that date until 26-27 January 1959, when the Governing Council holds its first session, it will obviously not be possible for the Managing Director to develop a programme of operations for submission to the Governing Council in conformity with paragraphs 39 and 40 of General Assembly resolution 1380 (XIV). At its first session, the Governing Council will therefore deal primarily with matters relating to the general organization of its own work as well as that of the Special Fund generally. It is planned to hold a second session of the Governing Council in May, at which session the Council is expected to have before it a first programme of operations recommended by the Managing Director, on the basis of requests that may have been received up to the middle of March. A second programme of operations will be submitted to the Governing Council at a session scheduled to be held during the fall of 1959.

UNITED NATIONS
SPECIAL FUND



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RULES OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE SPECIAL FUND

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RULES OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNING
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RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF THE SPECIAL FUND

I. MEETINGS

Rule 1. The Governing Council shall normally meet twice a year at such times as the Governing Council determines. Unless the Governing Council decides otherwise, its meetings shall be held at United Nations Headquarters.

Rule 2. Additional or special meetings of the Governing Council shall be held by decision of the Governing Council or at the request of:

- (a) A majority of the members of the Governing Council;
- (b) The Chairman, in consultation with the Managing Director.

Rule 3. At least six weeks before the date of the opening meeting of a session, the Managing Director shall forward to all members of the Governing Council the documentation relating to items of the agenda. In the case of meetings convened in pursuance of rule 2, the present rule shall be applied with due regard to administrative feasibility.

Rule 4. Meetings shall be held in public, unless otherwise decided by the Governing Council. However, meetings at which the projects recommended by the Managing Director are examined shall normally be held in private.

Rule 5. Each member shall be represented by an accredited representative who may be accompanied by alternate representatives and advisers.

Rule 6. Members of the Consultative Board or their representatives shall be entitled to participate without the right to vote in the deliberations of the Governing Council and of its committees.

Rule 7. In accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and other Agencies, the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be entitled:

- (1) To send representatives to meetings of the Governing Council;
- (2) To participate, through their representatives, in deliberations with respect to matters within the scope of their activities.

Rule 8. The Governing Council may invite any Member of the United Nations, or any member of a specialized agency or of the International Atomic Energy Agency, not a member of the Governing Council, to participate, without the right to vote, in its deliberations on any matter which the Governing Council deems to require such participation.

II. AGENDA

Rule 9. The provisional agenda for each meeting shall be prepared by the Managing Director. It shall include any item referred to it or proposed by:

- (a) The Governing Council at a previous session;
- (b) A member of the Governing Council;
- (c) A principal organ of the United Nations;
- (d) The Managing Director.

Rule 10. Any matter within the competence of the Governing Council not included in the provisional agenda for a meeting may be submitted to the Governing Council by a member or the Managing Director and added to the agenda by a decision of the Governing Council. The Governing Council may also decide to amend the agenda or to delete from it.

III. OFFICERS

Rule 11. The Governing Council shall, at the beginning of its first meeting each year, elect from among its members a Chairman, a First Vice-Chairman and a Second Vice-Chairman. The officers shall hold office until their successors are elected.

Rule 12. If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Governing Council, or is unable to perform the functions of his office, the First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman. If the First Vice-Chairman also ceases to represent a member of the Governing Council, or is unable to perform the functions of his office, the Second Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman.

Rule 13. The Chairman, or a Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman, shall participate in the meetings of the Governing Council in that capacity and not as the representative of the member by whom he is accredited. In such case, an alternate shall be entitled to represent the member concerned in the meetings of the Governing Council and exercise the right to vote.

IV. CREDENTIALS

Rule 14. The credentials of representatives and the names of alternates and advisers shall be submitted to the Managing Director. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman shall examine the credentials and report thereon to the Governing Council.

V. SECRETARIAT

Rule 15. The Managing Director or his representatives shall participate without the right to vote in the deliberations of the Governing Council and of its committees.

Rule 16. The Managing Director shall be responsible for the arrangements for meetings and the preparation of reports of the Governing Council and its committees.

VI. LANGUAGES

Rule 17. Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages, and English, French and Spanish the working languages of the Governing Council.

Rule 18. Interpretation shall be given from and into the official languages as necessary.

Rule 19. Any member may make a statement in a language other than an official language. In this case, he shall himself provide for the interpretation into one of the working languages. The interpretation into the other working languages by interpreters of the Secretariat may be based on the interpretation provided by the member.

Rule 20. The documentation of the Governing Council shall be made available in the working languages.

VII. MINUTES

Rule 21. The Managing Director shall be responsible for the preparation of the minutes of meetings which shall be circulated to the members for approval. They shall be issued in the working languages.

Rule 22. Statements of members will be recorded in the minutes only if their authors so request.

VIII. PROCEDURE

Rule 23. A majority of the members of the Governing Council shall constitute a quorum.

Rule 24. If an application to the Special Fund is being considered in respect of the country which is represented by the Chairman of the Governing Council, the Chairman shall yield the Chair to one of the Vice-Chairmen.

Rule 25.

- (a) The Governing Council shall normally vote by a show of hands except when a representative requests a roll call which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members beginning with the member whose name is drawn by lot by the Chairman.
- (b) The vote of each member participating in a roll call shall be inserted in the record.

Rule 26. Any member dissenting from a decision of the Governing Council may require that his views be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

Rule 27. Each member of the Governing Council shall have one vote.

Rule 28. Decisions in the Governing Council on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include questions of policy, the approval of projects and the allocation of funds.

Rule 29. Amendments to proposals relating to important questions and parts of such proposals put to the vote separately shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

Rule 30. Decisions in the Governing Council on questions other than those provided for in rules 28 and 29, including the determination of whether a particular question constitutes an important question, shall, if a formal vote has been requested, be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Rule 31. For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

Rule 32. If, in connexion with the conduct of business of a meeting, any procedural question arises which is not

covered in the present rules, it shall be decided by the Chairman, taking into account the corresponding rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council, if applicable. A member may appeal against such ruling of the Chairman. Such an appeal shall immediately be put to the vote, and the ruling of the Chairman shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

IX. COMMITTEES

Rule 33. The Governing Council may set up committees of the whole or committees of limited membership and refer to them any questions within its terms of reference for study and report. The Governing Council may, in consultation with the Managing Director, authorize such committees to meet while the Governing Council is not in session. Representatives of the agencies referred to in rule 7 and of the States referred to in rule 8 may attend such meetings at the invitation of the committee concerned.

Rule 34. Members of such committees shall be nominated by the Chairman, subject to approval by the Governing Council.

Rule 35. Reports submitted by committees shall state the decisions of the committees together with any dissenting views.

X. CONSULTATIONS WITH UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 36. The Governing Council may, when it considers it appropriate, invite appropriate bodies of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council to its meetings at which questions of concern to them are discussed.

XI. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSION OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 37. A rule of procedure may be amended or suspended by the Governing Council.

XI AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSION OF RULES OF PROCEDURE
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IX. COMMITTEES

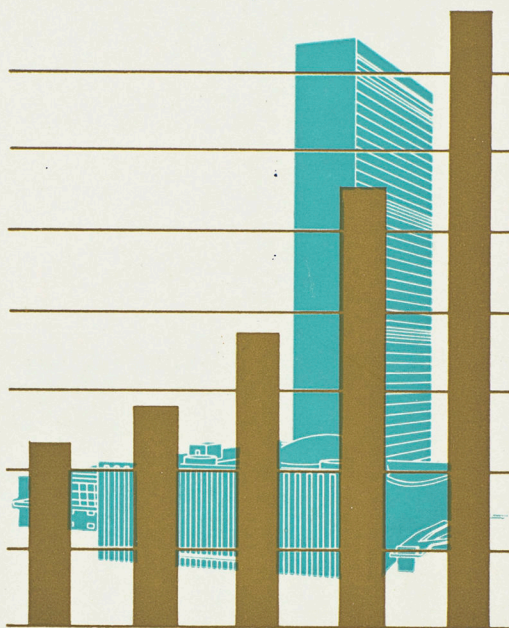
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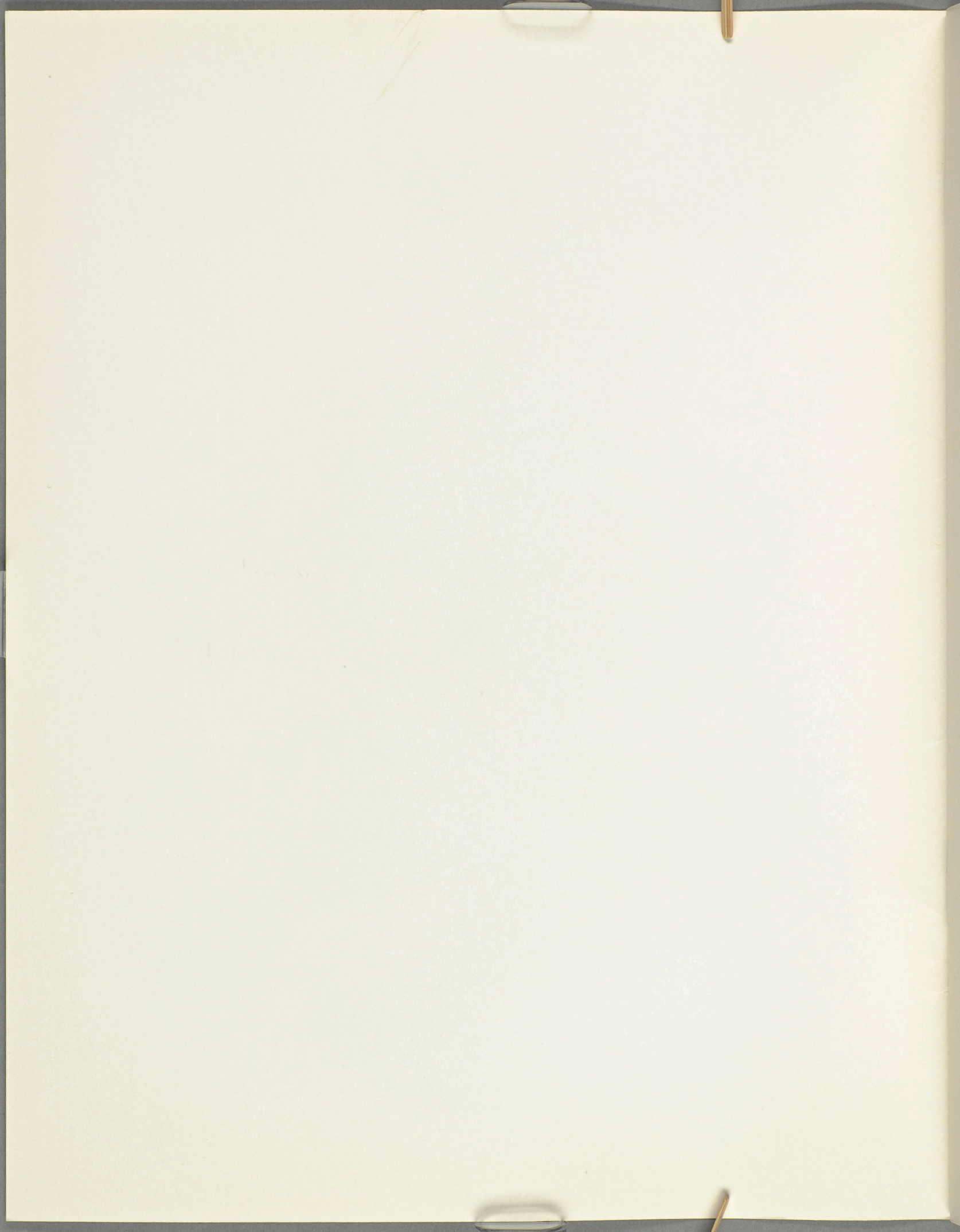


United Nations Special Fund

1960

UNITED NATIONS
New York





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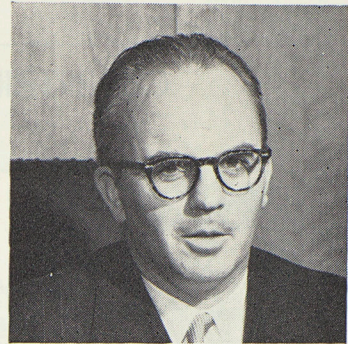
“The creation of a Special Fund marks the beginning of an important phase in the history of United Nations assistance to under-developed countries. Not only has it greatly enhanced the role of the Organization in the establishment of indispensable training schemes, and in the undertaking of major surveys and investigations which were heretofore beyond the means of United Nations programmes; but, by so doing, it has also considerably broadened the global perspective in which other efforts are framed. It adds a new dimension to the existing technical assistance activities whose impact may be considerably improved when they are conceived to support, or generate, larger Special Fund projects. At the same time, they bring the United Nations closer to the public authorities and private enterprises engaged in the financing of investment in the under-developed areas, thereby underlining the potentialities of the Organization as an Executing Agency for action of an even wider scope, for the benefit of the under-developed countries.”

Dag Hammarskjold
Secretary-General of the United Nations



“The coming of the UN Special Fund has brought new hope to the governments of many countries which are struggling valiantly to give their people a better living and a better life. Its work in the pre-investment field holds much promise of better utilization of the physical and human resources of the less developed countries.”

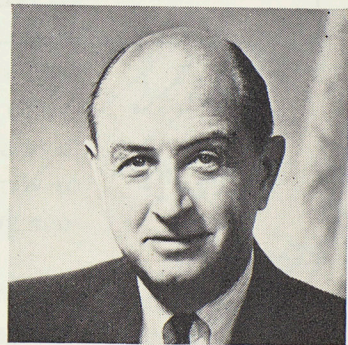
C. S. Jha
*Ambassador of India and Chairman of the Governing Council
of the United Nations Special Fund*



"The Special Fund came into existence at a time when the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies had already had a decade of experience in providing technical assistance to the less developed countries. The results were encouraging and gratifying, but innumerable requests had to be declined because resources were inadequate or could not be concentrated too heavily on relatively large projects. The establishment of the Special Fund was an imaginative response of the world community to an urgent need for further assistance in preparing the way for economic development, and notably by helping to finance larger projects specifically selected for their capacity to stimulate capital investment. It was also an expression of confidence in the machinery of the United Nations and its capacity to undertake important new tasks."

David Owen

Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board



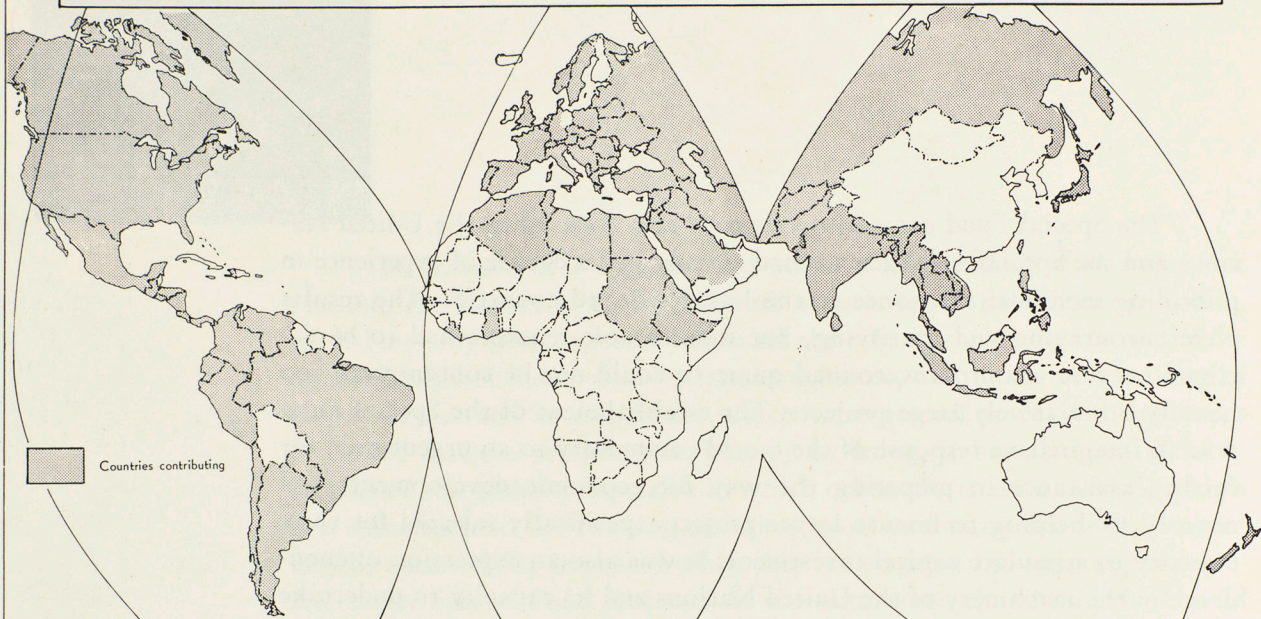
"The many meritorious projects which have been flowing into the Special Fund demonstrate, if proof be needed, the validity of its underlying concept. The surveys and training institutions which the Special Fund has agreed to finance should put the developing nations in a far better position than before to plan and carry out their development, and a number of the surveys will, I feel sure, lead in time to Bank investment."

Eugene R. Black

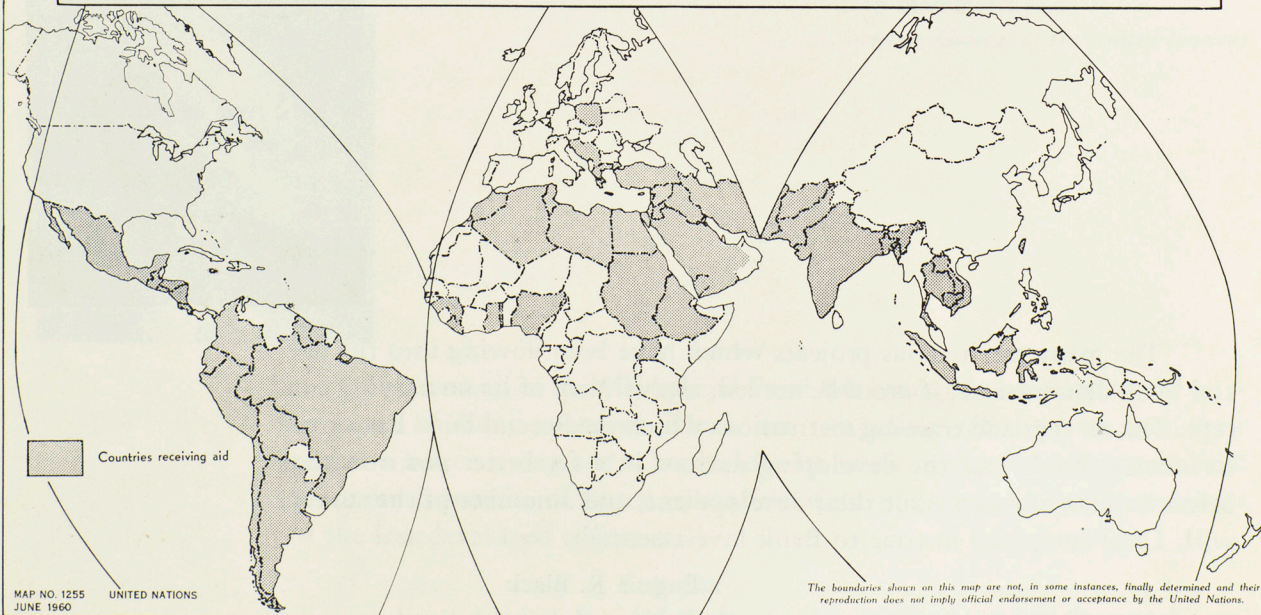
President of the International

Bank for Reconstruction and Development

COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO SPECIAL FUND
AS OF 1 JUNE 1960



COUNTRIES RECEIVING AID FROM SPECIAL FUND
AS OF 1 JUNE 1960



MAP NO. 1255 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1960

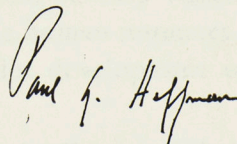
The boundaries shown on this map are not, in some instances, finally determined and their reproduction does not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Note: France, Italy and the United Kingdom received assistance on behalf of certain areas included in the Desert Locust control project which are not shaded on map.

After World War II the most urgent of all international tasks was the restoration of the economies of the war-torn countries. That task has been largely accomplished. Today an equally urgent task, one much more difficult, faces the world—that of speeding development of the low-income countries. There are profound moral reasons why the privileged people of the world should be concerned with the hundreds of millions of people who are underfed, illiterate and chronically ill. People of all faiths subscribe to the principle that the well-endowed and strong should give constructive help to those in less fortunate circumstances. There are compelling political reasons too, for unless the intense yearning of these people for a better life is heeded, ours will be a world of increasing tensions and explosive unrest. But there are also sound business reasons for action. The one-hundred low-income countries for which the United Nations has some responsibility constitute the great new economic frontier.

Most of these countries are not inherently poor. Output is low because of under-utilization of physical and human resources. Many of these countries could double their agricultural production if modern farming methods were employed. Other countries have untapped timber, fisheries and mineral resources. In almost all cases there are exceptional opportunities for the establishment of small industries and in some, heavy industry. Even more striking than the under-utilization of physical resources is the appalling waste of human resources. Given better health, better education, better training, tens of millions of people, now relatively ineffective, could contribute mightily to moving their countries from poverty and stagnation to self-propelling economic growth.

The United Nations Special Fund was established by the General Assembly to assist these countries in finding out the potentials of their physical resources, and to assist in establishing institutes to train people to make better use of those resources. In the pages that follow an effort is made to tell you how it has gone about this task.



Paul G. Hoffman
Managing Director
United Nations Special Fund

1 June 1960

Preface

COUNTRIES CONTRIBUTING TO SPECIAL FUND
AS OF JUNE 1960

The Special Fund is a new instrument of international cooperation... It is designed to provide technical assistance and training... The Fund is financed by contributions from member countries... The Fund's resources are used to support projects in the fields of health, education, and agriculture... The Fund's activities are carried out through the United Nations Development Programme... The Fund's operations are supervised by the Special Fund Board of Directors... The Fund's headquarters are located in New York, New York... The Fund's first year of operations was 1960... The Fund's total assets as of June 1960 were \$100 million... The Fund's total liabilities as of June 1960 were \$50 million... The Fund's net assets as of June 1960 were \$50 million... The Fund's total income as of June 1960 was \$20 million... The Fund's total expenses as of June 1960 were \$15 million... The Fund's surplus as of June 1960 was \$5 million... The Fund's total assets as of June 1960 were \$100 million... The Fund's total liabilities as of June 1960 were \$50 million... The Fund's net assets as of June 1960 were \$50 million... The Fund's total income as of June 1960 was \$20 million... The Fund's total expenses as of June 1960 were \$15 million... The Fund's surplus as of June 1960 was \$5 million...

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ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In the autumn of 1958, the United Nations General Assembly, keenly aware that an important area of economic assistance was inadequately served by existing machinery, created the United Nations Special Fund. The Special Fund came into existence on January 1, 1959.

The over-all aim of the Special Fund is to raise production and productivity. This cannot be achieved without adequate investment, but adequate and profitable investment can be assured only if the necessary preparatory work has been carried out. The Special Fund grants money to assist in the performance of such essential "pre-investment" work.

Curiously enough, certain of the advanced industrial countries, perhaps through over-familiarity with the role of pre-investment activities, and many of the under-developed countries, perhaps through inexperience, have not sufficiently recognized the vital importance of pre-investment work in the economic development of low-income countries. Because of this neglect, there has in some cases been a woeful waste of scarce capital and foreign assistance and, in many cases, further capital for development has been discouraged rather than attracted.

The Special Fund is authorized to make its grants to less-developed countries on a reimbursable basis but has not yet done so. It is thus not a lending agency but aims to serve all institutions that have funds to invest in development in the low-income countries. The Special Fund itself does not usually engage in field operations. It sub-contracts the execution of approved projects to the United Nations and certain of its specialized agencies. It is also empowered to contract for the services of other agencies, private firms or individual experts.

The Special Fund assists projects in three specific fields:

Surveys and Feasibility Studies—to reveal wealth-producing potentialities, for instance of land which might be put into production by irrigation, of rivers to produce electricity, of mineral deposits, and of marine resources.

Applied Research—to find new uses for local materials and products.

Manpower Training and Technical Education—to develop vocational and technical skills for a fuller utilization of the human resources of under-developed countries, and thereby the fuller development of natural resources.

Of allocations approved to date by the Special Fund, one-half was for surveys, more than one-third for training, and the remainder for research institutes.

Formation of Special Fund

Importance of Pre-Investment Activities

Spheres of Activity

CRITERIA FOR ASSISTANCE

Submission and Approval of Requests

The Special Fund operates on an individual project basis; it makes no *a priori* allocation of funds to any country or for any basic field of assistance.

Requests for Special Fund assistance must be submitted by Governments. They are addressed to the Managing Director, who, with the assistance of an international staff, selects those which are suitable for recommendation to the eighteen-nation Governing Council of the Special Fund for its approval.

The Managing Director and the Governing Council are guided in the choice of projects by general principles and criteria laid down by the United Nations General Assembly.

Project Requirements

These criteria represent several departures from practices generally applied in economic assistance programmes. They include an unusually high degree of selectivity, a very heavy contribution by recipient Governments to the cost of projects, and the assumption by those Governments of firm and relatively long-term obligations for the success and follow-up of projects. These exceptional standards are in part responses to limitations in the financial resources of the Special Fund. But they also reflect the strong belief of the Governing Council and the Managing Director that Special Fund assistance can produce effective results only where the leaders and people of a country are determined to help themselves.

The Special Fund concentrates on relatively large projects, generally requiring at least \$250,000 from the Special Fund, and projects it assists average three and one-half years duration. Due consideration is given to the urgency of the needs of the requesting countries and to achieving a broad geographical distribution of projects.

The Special Fund assists only schemes likely to contribute substantially to an under-developed country's economic growth. It insists that projects it approves fall within the framework of a consistent economic policy and are effectively co-ordinated with related national, multilateral and bilateral programmes.

Project requirements can be illustrated by examples in the major fields of Special Fund activity.

Selection of Surveys

In resource surveys preference is given to projects which should lead to early results and have the widest possible impact in advancing the economic, social or technical development of the countries concerned, in particular by facilitating new capital investment. The Special Fund does not conduct general natural resource surveys, but concentrates on those where preliminary investigations have provided sufficient promise to warrant an intensive survey to clarify doubt that exists whether to make an investment. Once that doubt is clarified, Special Fund assistance ceases. The answer may be negative, thereby saving scarce funds for investment in more productive projects. Or

the results may show possibilities for fruitful investment and increased productivity. The Special Fund expects the governmental department concerned to be capable of effective participation in the project and to be competent and determined to pursue the further action the survey results would require.

Example: NIGER RIVER SURVEY. The Federal Government of Nigeria is engaged in an over-all investigation of the Niger River system. The aim is to raise agricultural output through irrigation, to increase electrical generating capacity, and to improve navigation. Two preliminary surveys revealed that a system of dams might produce these benefits. The Special Fund has agreed to assist in financing a preinvestment survey for the multi-purpose dam scheme to which highest priority is given. Specifically, the project will investigate the most suitable precise location of a dam to produce electricity, to provide a road across the river, and to hold back water for irrigated agriculture. The reservoir created would be stocked with fish and the waters above the dam would be used for commercial transport. The total cost of the comprehensive investigation of this part of the Niger River development scheme will be more than \$2.4 million, to which the Special Fund will contribute \$735,000, and the Government the remainder.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, experienced in planning and financing hydro-electric development projects, will act as Executing Agency. It has in turn called upon specialized private firms to perform the actual survey. Positive findings should lead to substantial investments of capital which would improve the living standards of a large portion of the Nigerian population.

Special Fund assistance to training projects concentrates on training local vocational instructors and on the advanced training of students in technology. In the vocational field the Special Fund assists in training craft instructors, developing agricultural extension leaders and training manpower in other skills. It educates technicians to become engineers, architects, agronomists, foremen and supervisory personnel. The Special Fund has not assisted projects of mass education on the elementary or high school levels, or sponsored education in the liberal arts.

Example: INDIAN VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS TRAINING PROJECT. Illustrative of some of the Special Fund's assistance for teacher training projects is the Central Training Institute in Calcutta, India. This Institute, being set up by the Government with assistance from the Special Fund and the International Labour Organisation as Executing Agency, will begin operations early in 1961. It is to give training to a student body of 400 instructor-trainees in 15 trades (carpentry, mechanics, plumbing, etc.) and turn out approximately 2,400 craft instructors over the four-year period of Special Fund participation in the project. The instructors produced by the new Institute are to train a portion of the 770,000 craftsmen required under the country's current Five-year Plan.

Selection of Training and Technical Education Projects

The Indian Government will contribute over \$2 million to the cost of the project, and the Special Fund approximately \$1 million, of which 54 per cent will be for international experts and instructors, and 35 per cent for imported equipment.

Selection of Research Projects

The Special Fund is prepared to help finance certain institutions for applied research which will contribute to greater production and investment. To qualify for Special Fund assistance a research institute must engage in such activities as the development of improved manufacturing techniques, the design of new equipment, better use of raw materials, and market development. Further, the Special Fund expects that research results will be put to use, e.g., that financing will be available to permit follow-up action by governmental agencies and private entrepreneurs. In research as well as training assistance is furnished for a limited period and on a diminishing scale.

Example: THE CENTRAL AMERICAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR INDUSTRY (ICAITI) was created with United Nations technical assistance in Guatemala City in 1952. Since then it has demonstrated its capacity to assist the five participating countries—Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua—which are seeking a greater degree of economic integration. For instance, a technique developed by the Institute has led a large foreign food processor to invest in plants in three of the Central American Republics to produce a new highly usable form of flour made from corn, the staple food of people in the area. In addition, the new process will furnish a market for surplus corn existing in certain of these countries to meet deficits in others.

The Institute's potential capabilities won approval by the Special Fund of a grant of \$935,000 to assist, over a five-year period, in expanding its facilities and in putting the Institute on a self-sustaining basis. \$600,000 of this will be for experts, \$300,000 for scientific equipment and \$35,000 to cover costs to the United Nations as Executing Agency. The Governments of the five countries have agreed to contribute a further \$1,300,000, to meet the total cost of the project over the period of Special Fund assistance.

Accommodating new Opportunities

In the light of experience, occasions may arise for considering certain types and sizes of project requests which have heretofore not been entertained. Thus, experience led the Managing Director in May 1960 to propose, and the Governing Council to agree, that the Special Fund might assist in training certain secondary school instructors in countries where the need is particularly critical. Similarly, it was also agreed that the Special Fund might undertake, exceptionally, surveys costing it less than \$250,000 when early opportunities for appreciable investment are clearly evident.

OPERATIONS

By June 1960, the Special Fund had completed its "tooling-up" and begun performing the responsibilities assigned to it by the United Nations. The Managing Director had recruited a small staff and arranged for representation in the field. Administrative procedures and operating principles had been approved by the Governing Council. Machinery for processing requests had been developed and put into motion. Cooperative arrangements with the United Nations and certain of its specialized agencies as Executing Agencies had been worked out. Formal agreements for the implementation of approved projects had been signed with those organizations and with the Governments of many of the low-income countries which would receive assistance.

Formal requests for 219 projects, involving approximately \$195 million in expenditure by the Special Fund, had been received and considered. The Governing Council had approved the allocation of \$55 million in Special Fund resources for 74 projects in 49 countries and territories. Requests for 54 projects were under active consideration for possible recommendation to the Governing Council in December 1960. Of the remaining requests, 8 were withdrawn by Governments and 83 were of such a nature that the Managing Director was unable to recommend them for approval.

One approved project had been completed, eighteen additional projects were in operation and many more were shortly to enter the implementation phase as preparatory work was being completed at an accelerating pace.

Two United Nations Pledging Conferences, held in the autumn of 1958 and 1959, had provided the Special Fund with the equivalent of \$63 million pledged by 74 countries, developed and under-developed alike. The other major source for the financing of approved projects came from contributions of the countries receiving the assistance. These countries meet the costs of all local goods, facilities and services, and may supplement the funds supplied by the Special Fund for experts, equipment and services which come from abroad.

The gross cost of the 74 projects approved by the Governing Council totals \$135 million, to which the Special Fund will contribute \$55 million and the remaining \$80 million will be paid in the form of counterpart contributions by the countries and territories whose economic development the projects are designed to promote.

Within its three broad fields of activity, Special Fund allocations were concentrated in seven specific categories of projects. These are shown in the table below. This table, however, conceals the important fact that individual projects in one category more often than not include other activities. Most of the surveys, for instance, provide for the training of local personnel to undertake further surveys, and also contain elements of research. The table

**The first one-
and-a-half years**

**Receipts and
Expenditures**

**Commitments for
Projects**

shows the proportion of each different type of project in the cost of the total programme, and the amount of the Special Fund and Government counterpart contributions to each category.

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT COSTS BY PROJECT TYPE

(In U.S. dollar equivalents)

	Special Fund Contribution	Government Contribution	Total	Percent of Total
	(000)	(000)	(000)	
TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING				
University-level Technical Education	\$ 9,812	\$21,125	\$ 30,937	22.9
Vocational & Technical Training.....	10,787	16,250	27,037	20.0
SURVEYS AND FEASIBILITY STUDIES				
Water, Irrigation & Power Surveys..	11,847	14,900	26,747	19.8
Agriculture, Livestock & Soil Surveys (not including water).....	9,587	11,398	20,985	15.5
Mineral & Geological Surveys.....	3,903	2,037	5,940	4.4
Meteorology.....	2,121	3,554	5,675	4.2
Other Surveys.....	1,305	998	2,303	1.7
RESEARCH INSTITUTES				
Industrial Research Institutes.....	5,368	10,123	15,491	11.5
TOTAL	\$54,730	\$80,385	\$135,115	100.0

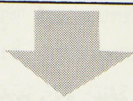
The proportions of Special Fund and Government contributions to the various categories of projects thus far approved are shown graphically in the chart on the following page. It will be noted that particularly in the case of research and training projects the Government counterpart contributions are considerably larger than the contributions of the Special Fund. The reason is that such projects normally involve substantial costs for buildings, local equipment and local staff. On the other hand, the contribution of the Special Fund is generally higher in the case of surveys, which by their nature require the services of a greater proportion of foreign technicians and equipment.

The chart also shows possible sources of future investment capital which the projects should attract, including financing by local and foreign governments, private capital at home and from abroad, and loans from international sources such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and, eventually, the International Development Association.

PARTNERSHIP FOR PROGRESS

GOVERNMENT MONIES
(Mostly Local Currency)

SPECIAL FUND MONIES
(Foreign Exchange)



WATER, IRRIGATION, AND POWER SURVEYS

AGRICULTURE: LIVESTOCK OR SOIL SURVEYS, INSTITUTES

METEOROLOGY

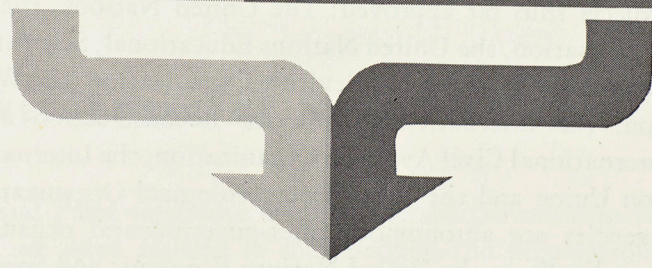
MINERAL AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING BELOW UNIVERSITY LEVEL

UNIVERSITY LEVEL TECHNICAL EDUCATION

OTHER PROJECTS



IMPROVED INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

for Capital Derived from

NATIONAL
PUBLIC
PRIVATE

INTERNATIONAL
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND
DEVELOPMENT
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION
(INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION)

FOREIGN
PUBLIC
PRIVATE

Allocations for Goods and Services

The distribution of Special Fund allocations according to the cost of services and goods to be supplied is shown in the table below. These proportions vary greatly from project to project and among the different types of projects. The relatively small amount of money destined to provide fellowships reflects the policy of the Special Fund to grant fellowships only for nationals to acquire abroad the knowledge and skills they need to take over functions performed by temporary international experts supplied under Special Fund grants.

COMPONENTS OF SPECIAL FUND ALLOCATIONS

	Amount	Percentage
Experts	\$22,076,550	40.3
Equipment	21,691,250	39.6
Fellowships	1,934,700	4.2
Other Services	5,174,810	9.6
Executing Agency Costs	3,466,325	6.3
TOTAL	\$54,729,645	100.0

THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Executing Agencies

The Special Fund seeks to avoid establishing any services which would duplicate those of other institutions. It has been particularly fortunate in obtaining the co-operation of the following organizations in implementing projects thus far approved: The United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization.* These Executing Agencies are autonomous inter-governmental organizations which report periodically to the United Nations Economic and Social Council and coordinate their efforts with those of the other United Nations organs and agencies. They have their own administrations, programmes and budgets, and are reimbursed by the Special Fund for certain costs connected with the execution of projects it helps finance.

The Executing Agencies' roles vary considerably in respect of different projects. In some instances they are fully engaged in field operations; in others their functions are limited to such administrative tasks as recruitment, pro-

* Other agencies related to the United Nations and working in specialized economic, social, scientific, and technical fields include the International Atomic Energy Agency, International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, Universal Postal Union, and Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

curement, and periodic supervision, with the recipient Government almost exclusively responsible for operations.

The Special Fund itself has ultimate responsibility for the effective and economical use of funds placed at its disposal by Governments. It therefore not only receives periodic progress reports from the Executing Agencies, but also sends investigators into the field.

The relationships between the recipient Governments and the Special Fund on the one hand, and between the Executing Agencies and the Special Fund on the other, are set out in basic agreements which specify the rights and obligations of the parties. Further regulations for the implementation of projects are detailed in Plans of Operation signed by the Government, the Executing Agency and the Special Fund for each project. These describe who is to do what, when, how and with whom. As a guide, they lay down the the purposes, methods and phasing of implementation for each project. As control documents they provide the standards against which the three parties may measure the progress of the project. As contracts they lay down the conditions under which the assistance will be given and received. If the specified conditions for executing a project are not met, Special Fund assistance to it will be suspended.

Both the basic agreements and the Plan of Operation must be signed before projects can get underway. In addition, the Government must deposit in a bank designated by the Special Fund its first instalment against its obligations for local operating costs before the Special Fund will authorize expenditure of its funds.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROJECTS

Requests for Special Fund assistance originate in the Government concerned. Governments are often assisted in the selection and preparation of suitable requests by the thirty-eight Resident Representatives of the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, who also represent the Managing Director in the fifty less-developed countries to which they are accredited. The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies provide technical guidance to Governments in the preparation of requests.

Experience has shown that despite the combined efforts of these parties requests are sometimes received which require further preparation to qualify for consideration. The Governing Council has therefore authorized the expenditure of \$250,000 during 1960 for experts to advise Governments in the revision and re-formulation of requests for sound projects of high priority.

Legal Framework

Conditions for Implementation

Formulation of Requests

The Managing Director and his staff, in their critical examination of every request received for assistance, sometime send outside consultants into the field to report on the feasibility of proposed projects.

Consultative Board

Project proposals which appear to meet the criteria of the Special Fund and to hold sufficient promise are given further consideration in meetings of a Consultative Board. There views concerning proposals are exchanged between the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board of the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, and the Managing Director of the Special Fund.

In the light of the wide spectrum of expertise he has obtained, the Managing Director is in a good position to recommend for the approval of the Governing Council projects he is confident are exceptionally sound and merit international assistance through the Special Fund.

The Governing Council

The Governing Council is composed of representatives of nine countries considered economically less developed, and nine more industrialized nations.* It normally meets twice each year, and has three major tasks: to consider and agree on guidelines for Special Fund policy; to supervise the administration of Special Fund activities; and to approve the allocation of resources for projects and operations.

The Managing Director assists the Council in this latter task by submitting to it a description of each project which he recommends, proposing an amount which the Fund might contribute, and answering questions members raise.

Projects approved by the Governing Council are not implemented until pre-requisites for their execution are met by all parties concerned.

The Governing Council, which exercises immediate inter-governmental control of the policies and operations of the Fund, reports annually to the UN Economic and Social Council. It, in turn, reviews the administration and operations of the Special Fund, particularly their relation to those of the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. The Economic and Social Council transmits the report of the Governing Council, together with its own comments, to the General Assembly where all members of the United Nations review the progress and operations of the Special Fund and agree on any appropriate recommendations.

* The following countries are serving as members of the Governing Council in 1960: Argentina, Canada, Chile, France, Ghana, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Pakistan, Sweden, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, and Yugoslavia.

SCOPE OF UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE

The United Nations family of organizations is providing assistance in almost every conceivable field of economic development. For convenience, these services may be grouped into those called "pre-investment"—that is which help create conditions to make investment feasible and more effective—and activities which involve lending and investment.

Among the pre-investment activities should be included the work of the United Nations organs and agencies, such as its four regional economic commissions, which provide valuable forums for regular meeting of senior Government and private officials to exchange knowledge and experience and to harmonize national economic and trade policies. Also in this pre-investment category are the services which range from technical assistance and training in health, public administration, agriculture, technology, etc. to the provision of senior officials as operational and executive personnel in government departments of certain less-developed countries.

The United Nations and many of its related agencies operate technical assistance programmes of their own and in addition participate in the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. This latter programme has, over the past decade, sent more than 9,000 experts and advisers to under-developed countries, and provided fellowships for study abroad to 16,000 nationals of those countries.

Many of these activities might better be described by the awkward term "pre-pre-investment", for they serve to prepare the way for such more intensive pre-investment work as that of the Special Fund. In fact, a good number of its projects arose out of earlier assistance of the United Nations and its specialized agencies to the countries concerned.

The Special Fund, for its part, serves the larger aims of these organizations by strengthening national institutions and by expanding the supply of skilled manpower and technicians. These, together with feasibility reports it sponsors, will particularly serve United Nations agencies engaged in actual investment—such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Finance Corporation and the International Development Association when it is created—as well as governmental and private financing institutions.

The members of the United Nations family of organizations are each indispensable links in the integrated chain of United Nations assistance for world economic growth.

The UN Family

Links in a Chain

CONCLUSION

Value of Pre-investment

Eighteen months of Special Fund activity have helped to focus needed attention on the critical importance of adequate pre-investment work in accelerating economic development and social progress. The low-income countries are now more aware of the great potentialities of pre-investment services. They are devoting increasing amounts of their own limited resources to pre-investment work and are preparing a great many requests for Special Fund assistance to projects of strategic economic importance.

Advanced countries, too, now better appreciate the urgency of increasing pre-investment activities in the low-income countries. They see that pre-investment work can put to especially productive use the tens of billions of dollars in local, foreign and international capital now relatively idle, as well as the additional private and public, national and international funds now being earmarked for investment in low-income countries.

Usefulness of United Nations

Representatives of the less developed countries, in stressing the need for additional outside pre-investment assistance, also emphasize their wish that a greater proportion of such assistance be channeled through the United Nations. Reasons: (1) Countries of the north, south, east and west, and in all stages of development are partners in the world Organization, pay a share of programme costs and have a voice in determining broad policy. (2) United Nations assistance is scrupulously impartial, acceptable to all parties in recipient countries and above any accusation of seeking a political or commercial advantage for another country or particular group of countries.

Representatives of the advanced countries, too, are increasingly recognizing the economic, technical and political advantages of channeling a larger share of outside economic assistance through the United Nations. Reasons: (1) United Nations assistance programmes can obtain experts as well as growing financial support from nearly all countries of the world. (2) Fully multi-national assistance, free from extraneous considerations inherent in bilateral aid, obtains adherence by recipient Governments to businesslike criteria and conditions, more whole-hearted and effective participation by the beneficiary countries, and greater returns for money spent.

Trends and Target

The creation of the Special Fund and a modest increase in the resources available to it are tangible evidence of these trends towards clearer recognition of the need for more pre-investment work and of the practical utility of administering more of it through the United Nations. Already in 1958 the General Assembly agreed that a minimum of \$100 million was needed annually for United Nations technical and pre-investment assistance including that of the Special Fund. However, for calendar 1960, only \$72 million has been pledged, of which slightly over \$37 million was for the Special Fund.

Rising amounts of capital are becoming available for world economic development, and the need of the low-income nations for pre-investment assistance through the United Nations grows steadily larger and more urgent. In the very near future the Special Fund's resources must exceed even the General Assembly's target if international capital is not to stagnate and if the billion and a quarter people inhabiting the one hundred under-developed countries and territories associated with the United Nations are to come into their own.

**Too little,
Too late?**

CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES

Government Pledges to the Special Fund for 1959 and 1960 as at 31 May 1960

(U. S. Dollar equivalents)

Country	For 1959	For 1960	Country	For 1959	For 1960
Afghanistan.....	\$ 6,000	\$ 9,000	Jordan.....	—	\$ 40,000
Albania.....	—	2,000	Laos.....	3,000	20,000
Argentina.....	100,000	96,004	Lebanon.....	15,625	15,873
Austria.....	—	50,000	Liberia.....	10,000	15,000
Belgium.....	250,000	100,000	Libya.....	10,000	20,000
Brazil.....	208,108	208,108	Luxembourg.....	3,000	4,500
Bulgaria.....	14,706	14,706	Mexico.....	34,000	34,000
Burma.....	10,000	10,000	Monaco.....	2,026	1,013
Byelorussian SSR.....	50,000	50,000	Morocco.....	20,000	20,000
Cambodia.....	2,000	5,000	Nepal.....	1,000	2,000
Canada.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	Netherlands.....	2,440,105	2,440,105
Ceylon.....	5,000	5,000	New Zealand.....	70,000	70,000
Chile.....	55,612	52,381	Norway.....	377,992	419,992
China.....	20,000	20,000	Pakistan.....	104,998	129,998
Colombia.....	16,393	16,393	Panama.....	1,000	1,000
Czechoslovakia.....	69,444	69,444	Paraguay.....	10,000	—
Denmark.....	332,996	332,996	Peru.....	10,000	70,000
Ecuador.....	10,000	40,000	Philippines.....	66,000	66,000
El Salvador.....	—	1,000	Poland.....	125,000	125,000
Ethiopia.....	29,187	29,000	Portugal.....	10,000	10,000
Fed. Rep. of Germany.....	476,190	1,904,762	Romania.....	16,667	16,667
Fed. Rep. of Malaya.....	5,000	5,000	Saudi Arabia.....	25,000	25,000
France.....	1,072,068	1,072,067	Spain.....	—	50,000
Ghana.....	28,000	28,000	Sudan.....	27,000	28,000
Greece.....	25,000	30,000	Sweden.....	2,103,228	2,103,228
Guatemala.....	8,000	8,000	Switzerland.....	465,116	465,116
Haiti.....	22,000	22,000	Thailand.....	160,000	160,000
Holy See.....	1,000	1,000	Tunisia.....	2,000	20,000
Honduras.....	—	5,000	Turkey.....	210,000	323,333
Hungary.....	42,608	42,608	Ukrainian SSR.....	125,000	125,000
India.....	500,000	1,750,000	USSR.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Indonesia.....	16,333	16,667	United Arab Republic.....	287,192	—
Iran.....	50,000	50,000	United Kingdom.....	1,000,000	5,000,000
Iraq.....	28,006	28,000	USA.....	10,326,856*	15,036,070*
Israel.....	15,000	45,000	Venezuela.....	40,000	40,000
Italy.....	600,000	600,000	Viet-Nam, Republic of.....	16,686	8,000
Japan.....	480,000	480,000	Yugoslavia.....	150,000	175,000
				\$25,817,142	\$37,279,031

* See footnote on following page.

**UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL FUND
FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

May 31, 1960

(U. S. Dollar equivalents)

Cash deposits and marketable securities		\$27,095,441
Accounts receivable and deferred charges		1,414,125
Contributions receivable from governments:		
For 1959	\$ 2,221,822	
For 1960	31,660,022*	
For 1961 and 1962	<u>930,232</u>	34,812,076
Due from governments for local operating costs		<u>252,800</u>
Total		<u>63,574,442</u>
Deduct:		
Appropriations for approved projects	\$31,911,910	
Less: remittances to executing agencies	<u>741,550</u>	31,170,360
Project preparation assistance		250,000
Funds held in trust		25,000
Other liabilities and credit balances	<u>450,716</u>	<u>31,896,076</u>
Balance available for appropriation		<u>\$31,678,366</u>
Balance available for appropriation 1 January 1960		\$23,488,743
Contributions pledged by governments:		
For 1959	\$25,817,142*	
For 1960	37,279,031*	
For 1961 and 1962	<u>930,232</u>	\$64,026,405
Less: contributions pledged before 31 December 1959, adjusted for exchange differences		<u>56,612,120</u> 7,414,285
Government obligations for local operating costs		512,450
Donations and miscellaneous income		140,349
Unused portion of 1959 administrative budget		<u>122,539</u>
Balance available for appropriation		<u>\$31,678,366</u>

* The Government of the United States pledged for 1959 a contribution of \$38 million and for 1960 a contribution of \$40 million to the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, subject to the condition that each contribution would not exceed 40 per cent of the total contributions to each of the two programmes. The amount listed for 1960 represents matching of contributions pledged by Governments for 1960 as at 31 May 1960 and of payments received from Governments for local costs of projects.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL

(As of May 31, 1960)

AFGHANISTAN SURVEY OF LAND AND WATER RESOURCES AND AGRICULTURAL STATION

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$1,257,400	63.4%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	727,000	36.6%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,984,400	100.0%
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Duration: Agricultural Station—5 years, Survey—3 years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To provide information for the improvement of existing irrigation systems, and to assess land and water resources needed for the most rational development of the country's agriculture and general economic development.

Method: The Special Fund will help produce the basic information required, help develop and disseminate improved agricultural methods, and help train a competent local staff for these purposes.

ARGENTINA MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING OF SUPERVISORY AND SKILLED PERSONNEL

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 997,000	58.2%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	717,000	41.8%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,714,000	100.0%
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Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: International Labour Organisation

Purpose: To increase industrial productivity through better use of existing plants and improved efficiency of manpower.

Method: The Special Fund will provide experts to train managers, engineers and other industrial personnel in productivity improvement techniques; establish pilot projects for supervisory and vocational training in different industrial establishments; and assist in training instructors in various techniques and skills.

ARGENTINA ELECTRIC POWER STUDY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 250,000	83.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	50,000	16.7%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 300,000	100.0%
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Duration: Six months

Executing Agency: International Bank

Purpose: To furnish the Government the basis for the establishment of its power development policies.

Method: Special Fund assistance will define the probable trends of power demand of the various utility systems in Argentina during the next ten-year period; suggest the projects that would best provide the required amount of power; supply estimates of annual and total investment costs; and propose the basic institutional and financial policies needed for a successful implementation of the programme.

ARGENTINA SURVEY OF THE RAILWAY AND ROAD SYSTEMS AND FORMULATION OF A NATIONAL TRANSPORT PROGRAMME

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 520,000	49.8%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	525,000	50.2%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,045,000	100.0%

Duration: One and a half years

Executing Agency: International Bank

Purpose: To provide programmes for public investment and organizational improvements to achieve the rehabilitation and development of the transport system.

Method: The Special Fund will help carry out a comprehensive technical and economic survey of roads and railways, and in the light of study of the long-term transport needs of the country, prepare a phased transportation development plan.

BOLIVIA AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 336,500	69.1%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	150,000	30.9%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 486,500	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To improve the level of agricultural training particularly in the highlands (by strengthening the Agricultural Faculty of the University of Cochabamba and the Practical Agricultural School).

Method: The Special Fund will provide experts as instructors in agronomy, animal husbandry, soil analysis, hydrology and entomology, and train counterpart personnel to continue the teaching after the end of Special Fund assistance; it will also provide fellowships for training nationals abroad as well as equipment for the laboratories and the experimental station.

BOLIVIA PRE-COLONIZATION SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 283,500	70.2%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	120,000	29.8%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 403,500	100.0%

Duration: Two to three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To determine areas in the Santa Cruz region suitable for colonization so as to relieve pressure on the poor agricultural land of the highlands and increase agricultural production.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in surveys covering technical and economic factors, including soil quality, water availability, suitable crops, and provide the Government with a necessary planning basis for colonization. Personnel from teams doing similar precolonization surveys in Peru and Ecuador will participate in this project.

BRAZIL SURVEY OF THE SAN FRANCISCO RIVER BASIN

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 974,200	49.7%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	990,000	50.3%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,964,200	100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To determine the physical and economic feasibility of introducing large-scale irrigation in the semi-arid zone of northeastern Brazil.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in surveying about 60,000 square kilometres by providing equipment, instruments, and experts in the following fields: water development and management; groundwater and engineering geology; riverflow measurements; soils survey and classification; land-use and farm management; design and operation of farm irrigation and drainage systems; irrigation agronomy; agricultural economics; livestock.

CHILE HYDROMETRIC AND HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL STATIONS

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 612,500	34.8%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,200,000	66.2%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,812,500	100.0%

Duration: Four and a half years

Executing Agency: World Meteorological Organization

Purpose: To obtain basic hydrometric and hydrometeorological information required for irrigation, flood control, hydro-power development, etc., and have further information collected on a continuing, systematic basis.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in establishing, equipping and operating a nation-wide network of observation facilities.

CHILE MINERAL SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 990,300	58.6%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	700,000	41.4%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,690,300	100.0%

Duration: Two and one-half years

Executing Agency: United Nations

Purpose: To assess the mineral development potential of a region in Northern Chile believed to contain commercial quantities of many metallic and non-metallic minerals, and to assist the Government in building up its national institutions to continue the survey and expand it to other areas of Chile.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in the compilation of available geological and mineral data, and in aerial photography and interpretation, geological base mapping, airborne geophysical surveying, ground investigations and test drilling.

CHINA HYDRAULIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 321,450	61.6%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	200,000	38.4%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 521,450	100.0%
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Duration: One year

Executing Agency: United Nations

Purpose: To help develop the irrigation facilities and hydro-power capacity of Taiwan to meet the increasing requirements of its expanding agriculture and industry.

Method: Assistance from the Special Fund, in the form of experts, fellowships and equipment, will strengthen the pre-investment planning work of the Water Resources Planning Commission and of associated Government agencies engaged in research and development of Taiwan's water resources.

CHINA TRAINING AND RESEARCH CENTRE FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 296,100	52.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	270,000	47.7%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 566,100	100.0%
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Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: International Telecommunication Union

Purpose: To train engineers and physicists in post-graduate courses leading to higher degrees in telecommunication and electronics, and provide shorter training courses at a high level for scientists and technicians already engaged in the industry. Expansion of the electronics industry is expected to meet internal needs of Taiwan and provide a basis for exports.

Method: The Special Fund will furnish experts and equipment to develop the Training and Research Centre for Telecommunications and Electronics.

COLOMBIA SENA VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROJECT

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 540,800	30.8%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,217,500	69.2%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,758,300	100.0%
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Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: International Labour Organisation

Purpose: To provide needed instructors for training and upgrading courses which will be operated for various trades and occupations throughout the country.

Method: Special Fund assistance will include experts and equipment to train instructors in the following trades: general mechanics, machine tools, automotive and diesel mechanics, electricity, welding and sheet metal work, foundry, woodwork, masonry, textile and leather work, manufacture of clothing, graphic arts and agricultural mechanics.

COLOMBIA SOIL SURVEY OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE LLANOS ORIENTALES

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 370,500	53.8%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	317,800	46.2%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 688,300	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To determine the soil capabilities and land use possibilities of the northern part of the Llanos Orientales covering an area of approximately 168,804 square kilometres. The results of this survey will help the Government in its efforts to develop this area.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in taking aerial photographs, producing land-use maps from the aerial photographs, and by field surveys of soils and agricultural potentialities. Training of nationals during the survey will permit them to carry on similar surveys independently.

ECUADOR EXPANSION OF METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 405,000	33.7%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	797,000	66.3%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,202,500	100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: World Meteorological Organization

Purpose: To provide the Government with the means to procure basic meteorological and hydrological data needed for the general development of its economy and, in particular, for the development of its agriculture, hydro-power, transportation and sanitation.

Method: The Special Fund will provide equipment and expert assistance to expand the existing meteorological and hydrological services. A number of fellowships are also to be offered.

ECUADOR PRE-COLONIZATION SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 148,300	52.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	135,000	47.7%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 283,300	100.0%

Duration: Two to three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To determine the suitability for settlement in the temperate region of the inner-Andean valleys and in the intermediate area between the highlands and the coast.

Method: The Special Fund will provide experts and some equipment to assist local personnel in the surveys of soil quality, water availability, suitable crops and other technical and economic factors and will provide the Government with a necessary planning base for colonization. Personnel from teams doing similar studies in Bolivia and Peru will participate in this project.

ECUADOR FISHERIES INSTITUTE

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 633,800	48.9%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	663,050	51.1%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,296,850	100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To determine the opportunities for the development of a variety of marine resources in the seas off Ecuador.

Method: The Special Fund, by providing experts and equipment, will help the National Fisheries Institute investigate the distribution and density of the marine resources and provide a scientific basis for their management and commercial use.

EL SALVADOR GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION IN THE VALLEY OF THE LOWER RIO GRANDE DE SAN MIGUEL

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 348,300	38.2%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	562,500	61.8%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 910,800	100.0%

Duration: Two years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To assess the groundwater potential in the Valley of the Lower Rio Grande de San Miguel, to provide a sound basis for large-scale irrigation projects to help meet the need for increased cultivated area.

Method: The Special Fund will provide experts, part of the equipment and a fellowship to assist in drilling and testing a number of wells to obtain information regarding the quantity and quality of water at different depths.

ETHIOPIA AWASH RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 930,100	74.0%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	327,000	26.0%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,257,100	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To obtain data on water resources for the development of hydro-power and irrigated agriculture in the Awash River Valley.

Method: The Special Fund, by providing experts and equipment, will assist in an aerial survey of the valley, a power site survey of the more suitable places on the river, a soil survey of potential irrigable areas, a hydrometeorological study of the whole river and its tributaries, and a detailed water management study of the recently completed Koka Dam reservoir.

GHANA SURVEY OF THE VOLTA RIVER FLOOD PLAIN

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 345,000	66.9%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	170,000	33.1%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 515,700	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To determine whether topographic conditions exist in the lower Volta flood plain for large-scale growing of crops under irrigation, and calculate costs of irrigation and drainage works in areas selected for development.

Method: The Special Fund will assist the Government by providing experts and some equipment for the survey.

GREECE PILOT PROJECT IN GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 280,000	71.8%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	110,000	28.2%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 390,000	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To find plentiful sources of water on which rural, urban and, in many cases, industrial development depend.

Method: The Special Fund will help, through provision of experts and equipment, in the investigation of the limestone strata which underlie much of the region selected for the survey and most of Greece as well.

GUINEA GENERAL DEVELOPMENT SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 425,000
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	To be determined
	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	To be determined

Duration: One year

Executing Agency: United Nations

Purpose: To evaluate the country's resources, with a view to preparing new programmes for development and training, reconstructing the administrative machinery and improving day-to-day administration.

Method: The Special Fund will assist the Government of the newly independent country by providing a number of administrative, financial and other experts.

INDIA INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTORS' TRAINING INSTITUTE

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 949,700	30.7%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	2,140,000	69.3%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$3,089,700	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: International Labour Organisation

Purpose: To aid India in meeting its urgent needs for additional craftsmen by expanding training facilities.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in establishing a Central Training Institute for Industrial Instructors at Calcutta. The Institute will offer training in fourteen crafts, including drafting (civil and mechanical), electrical installation, fitting, grinding, machining, mechanics (instrument and motor), moulding, sheet metal work, turning, welding and wood working.

INDIA MECHANICAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 707,600	42.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	967,000	57.7%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,674,600	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To improve through applied research, design development and testing facilities the mechanical goods now being produced by small and medium scale enterprises.

Method: The Fund will, by the provision of experts, fellowships and equipment, help India in the establishment of a mechanical engineering research institute.

INDIA REGIONAL LABOUR INSTITUTES

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 351,400	22.8%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,190,046	77.2%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,541,446	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: International Labour Organisation

Purpose: To help India in dealing with the social and psychological aspects of industrial development so that improved working methods and working conditions will increase Indian productivity.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in establishing three Regional Labour Institutes to extend the work of the existing Central Labour Institute in Bombay under a co-ordinated plan for disseminating information and carrying on research and training in occupational problems.

INDIA POWER ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTES

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$1,953,800	41.7%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	2,731,000	58.3%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$4,684,800	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To establish facilities for investigations and research of problems connected with the development and utilization of power resources in India and to develop through applied research suitable types of domestic equipment and use of indigenous materials.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in establishing two power engineering research institutes, at Bangalore and Bhopal. The former will be a research laboratory to design and evaluate different types of electrical generating and transmission equipment. The second will do research, closely related to manufacturing, on switchgear, equipment development and testing instruments.

INDIA CENTRAL PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING RESEARCH INSTITUTE

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 525,000	12.8%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	3,590,000	87.2%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$4,115,000	100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: World Health Organization

Purpose: To establish a Central Public Health Engineering Institute which will conduct research into the design and construction of water purification plants and sewage systems and into the use of indigenous materials.

Method: The Special Fund will assist the Government primarily by furnishing the imported equipment and instruments needed for the Institute's laboratories.

INDIA FISHERIES TRAINING INSTITUTE

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 610,300	45.5%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	730,000	54.5%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,340,300	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To assist in establishing an Institute to give practical training to fisheries officers.

Method: The Special Fund, by providing the services of experts, equipment and fishing craft, will enable the Institute to give courses in the technics and economics of the industry. This includes work on fish processing and marketing, fish biology and fish culture, fishing gear and methods, navigation, fishery engineering, inland fish conservation, principles of management, fishery administration, and laws and regulations.

INDIA CENTRAL MINING RESEARCH STATION

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 695,900	45.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	840,000	54.7%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,535,900	100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: International Labour Organisation

Purpose: To promote the production of coal and other minerals through the execution of research and tests concerned with safety, health and productivity in underground mining.

Method: The Special Fund will provide to the Central Mining Research Station the special equipment necessary for studies and tests on problems of ventilation and lighting, prevention of fires and explosions, occupational diseases, modern mining methods and machinery, and testing of equipment.

INDIA SURVEY OF WATER SUPPLY RESOURCES OF GREATER CALCUTTA

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 324,100	67.5%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	155,900	32.5%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 480,000	100.0%

Duration: Two years

Executing Agency: World Health Organization

Purpose: To help Calcutta, the largest industrial city in India, to develop an adequate water supply system and sanitation scheme, urgently required by the city's growing population and industry.

Method: The Special Fund will provide advisory services to the Metropolitan Water and Drainage Board of Greater Calcutta on technical, organizational and administrative aspects of current and future works and plans for the solution of the water supply and related sewerage and drainage problems.

INDIA SURVEY OF POTENTIAL HYDROPOWER SITES

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$2,361,400	32.1%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	5,000,000	67.9%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$7,361,400	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: United Nations

Purpose: To select sites for the construction of dams primarily for power production, but also for multi-purpose river valley development, including irrigation, navigation and flood control.

Method: The Special Fund will contribute the cost of drilling equipment, installation of the soils and materials test laboratory, and experts' services to carry out topographical, geological and hydrological surveys.

INDONESIA BUILDING MATERIALS RESEARCH LABORATORY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 550,900	44.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	694,500	55.7%

Total Project Cost: \$1,245,400 100.0%

Duration: Six years

Executing Agency: United Nations

Purpose: To establish a laboratory for the development and testing of local building materials; the existence of the laboratory would also close the gap between laboratory research and actual full-scale production of building materials either at the factory or the village industry level.

Method: The Special Fund will provide experts, fellowships, and equipment for the laboratory.

IRAN TEHERAN POLYTECHNIC

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$1,364,300	54.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,150,000	45.7%

Total Project Cost: \$2,514,300 100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To train practical engineers for service in industry and in Government programmes.

Method: Special Fund assistance will enlarge an existing institute into a Polytechnic, which will greatly increase the number of graduate engineers available. Experts and equipment will be supplied, as well as twenty-four fellowships to Iranians who will become the permanent teaching staff of the Polytechnic.

IRAN SOIL FERTILITY SURVEY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOIL FERTILITY UNIT

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 545,100	33.8%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,068,000	66.2%

Total Project Cost: \$1,613,100 100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To carry out soil fertility surveys in various parts of Iran, to train Iranian personnel in such surveying, and to establish a Soil Fertility Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture.

Method: Assistance of the Special Fund to the Government will further experiments on soil fertility to be made in twelve regions of Iran in the next five years; approximately 1,680 experiments will be carried out.

IRAQ TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE, BAGHDAD

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 934,500	19.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	3,900,000	80.7%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$4,834,500	100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To train technicians for industry and Government services at the post-secondary school level as well as teachers for vocational and technical schools.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in the establishment of a technical training institute, with an annual intake of 75 students, the institute to provide training courses of four years, and a one-year extension course in technical teaching.

ISRAEL PILOT PROJECT IN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 355,000	50.4%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	350,000	49.6%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 705,000	100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To define and integrate the agricultural and engineering techniques necessary for the conservation and rational use of land and water resources.

Method: The Fund will provide experts to advise in the planning and direction of the preliminary investigations and studies, in the design of special installations and, to some extent, in the evaluation of results.

ISRAEL CENTRAL METEOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 314,300	39.5%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	483,333	60.5%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 797,633	100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: World Meteorological Organization

Purpose: To centralize the existing meteorological services, to improve the equipment for those services, and to provide better staff training facilities with the view to offering more effective service to agriculture, hydro-power projects, and transportation.

Method: The Special Fund will provide equipment and instruments for a new institute, the services of several experts for the installation of new equipment, as well as a limited number of fellowships.

ISRAEL EXPERIMENTAL COASTAL GROUNDWATER COLLECTORS

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 341,800	23.9%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,087,200	76.1%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,429,000	100.0%

Duration: Two and one-half years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To construct a series of experimental groundwater collectors to intercept a portion of the fresh water seeping into the sea. Future construction of full-scale collectors by the Government will make possible an estimated 11 per cent increase in the area of irrigated land in Israel.

Method: Field reconnaissance, detailed geological and hydrological investigations, construction of observation wells, laboratory tests and design of the different structures followed by construction of the designed installations and trial runs will be expedited through Special Fund aid in experts, fellowships and equipment.

LAOS TECHNICAL TRAINING

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 583,900	43.6%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	755,000	56.4%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,338,900	100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To assist in the emergency training of technical teachers who will themselves then train mechanics and tradesmen. There are no trained instructors in Laos at present and craftsmen cannot be effectively trained until teachers are available.

Method: The Special Fund contribution will be through provision of expert services and equipment.

LEBANON TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 723,800	29.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,750,000	70.7%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$2,473,800	100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To help the developing small industries in Lebanon, which now suffer from the relative lack of technical and other advanced skills, by expanding Lebanese technical schools and introducing other forms of industrial training.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in the establishment of a Technical Training Institute by the provision of experts, equipment and fellowships.

LIBYA INSTITUTE FOR HIGHER TECHNOLOGY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$1,057,800	35.6%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	2,000,000	65.4%

Total Project Cost: \$3,057,800 100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To provide nationals with technological training so that they may serve in Libyan Government departments, public utilities, development projects and private businesses whose technical staffs are now largely composed of expatriates.

Method: The Special Fund will provide the equipment and pay for the services of foreign staff to provide four-year courses in mechanical, civil and electrical engineering and in food processing.

MEXICO NATIONAL FORESTRY INVENTORY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 417,900	28.6%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,044,000	71.4%

Total Project Cost: \$1,461,900 100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To assist in the survey of the forest resources of Mexico, and to study inventory methods for tropical forest—to provide a guide to the best means for the full utilization and good management of these resources.

Method: The Special Fund will help in carrying out an aerial survey on which ground surveys will be based. It will also provide additional equipment for a photogrammetric laboratory and for extensive mapping and ground survey work.

MOROCCO ENGINEERING SCHOOL

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 751,500	27.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	2,000,000	72.7%

Total Project Cost: \$2,751,500 100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To provide higher level engineering training in Morocco so that civil, mechanical, electrical and mining engineers will be available for Government programmes and developing industries.

Method: Special Fund assistance will be given towards the establishment of an engineering school by providing experts and equipment.

MOROCCO SURVEY OF THE RIF REGION

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 702,800	37.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,180,000	62.7%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,882,800	100.0%

Duration: Two years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To assist Morocco in the preparation of an agricultural development plan for the Rif Region, within the framework of the national five-year plan.

Method: The Special Fund will assist through intensive technical surveys and studies of the agricultural possibilities of the Rif Region, carrying out experimental work, testing techniques, providing field demonstrations and training and helping in the preparation of a development plan for the region.

NETHERLANDS, SURINAM MINERAL SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 770,000	52.7%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	692,000	47.3%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,462,000	100.0%

Duration: Two years

Executing Agency: International Bank

Purpose: To make a detailed mineral investigation of the promising areas of the interior of Surinam, revealed by a preliminary general airborne reconnaissance.

Method: Special Fund assistance for detailed airborne geophysical surveys, and for ground parties using geophysical and drilling equipment, will give a close estimation of the extent and content of ore bodies encountered, to the point where sufficient geological and mineral data will be available to attract investment capital for further development work.

PAKISTAN SOIL SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 700,500	25.7%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	2,029,300	74.3%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$2,729,800	100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To make an assessment of the soil resources in East and West Pakistan needed for future planning in such fields as irrigation and reclamation projects, soil conservation and afforestation projects, and for land settlement schemes.

Method: From the existing aerial photographs, the Special Fund will assist in producing soil maps and sampling soils for physio-chemical analysis. Pakistani personnel will be given preliminary training in soil classification.

PAKISTAN MINERAL SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$1,582,600	83.2%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	320,000	16.8%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,902,600	100.0%
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Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: United Nations

Purpose: To investigate and assess coal and iron ore deposits to determine the feasibility of establishing a local iron and steel industry. If the conclusions of the survey are favorable, more than \$50,000,000 a year in foreign currency can be saved for other imports.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in intensive drilling with correlated geological and mineral studies and in-service training of Pakistani technical staff to determine the extent of available iron ore and coal reserves, while laboratory and pilot plant tests will ascertain the technical and economic feasibility of their exploitation.

PAKISTAN TRAINING OF ENGINEERING AND OTHER TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$2,294,400	67.0%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,130,000	33.0%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$3,424,400	100.0%
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Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To increase the supply of engineers and other technical personnel for the Water Development Programme.

Method: The Special Fund will provide specialist associate professors and some equipment for two engineering colleges giving training at the degree and post-graduate levels. It will also provide equipment for seven technical institutes training engineer-technicians, as well as for the Irrigation Research Institute at Lahore. In addition, the Special Fund will provide 25 traveling fellowships to permit senior trainers of skilled tradesmen to study educational institutions in advanced countries.

PAKISTAN LABOUR MANAGEMENT CENTRES

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$1,039,000	46.4%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,200,000	53.6%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$2,239,000	100.0%
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Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: International Labour Organisation

Purpose: To train future instructors in labour management and technical supervision, in diesel operator training, and in general engineering trades.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in the establishment of three centres for such training by providing experts, equipment and fellowships.

PERU PRE-COLONIZATION SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 182,500	64.7%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	100,000	35.3%

Total Project Cost: \$ 282,500 100.0%

Duration: Two to three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To appraise lowland and semi-tropical valleys in the Andes, with a view to an immediate expansion of Government colonization efforts in the region.

Method: The Fund will assist in making surveys covering technical and economic factors such as soil quality, water availability, suitable crops, and provide the Government with a necessary planning basis for colonization. Personnel from teams doing similar studies in Bolivia and Ecuador will participate in this project.

PERU MARINE RESOURCES RESEARCH INSTITUTE

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 716,300	40.6%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,045,300	59.4%

Total Project Cost: \$1,761,600 100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To establish a balanced fisheries policy, in order to improve the diet of many Peruvians and to increase exports of fish.

Method: The Special Fund will assist, by supplying experts, training and the provision of equipment, in the establishment of a Marine Resources Research Institute to investigate the distribution and density of marine resources, the management of their development, improving fishing techniques, the processing and marketing of marine products, and the organization of the marine products industry.

PERU VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS' TRAINING INSTITUTE

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 475,500	79.2%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	125,000	20.8%

Total Project Cost: \$ 600,500 100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: International Labour Organisation

Purpose: To train trade instructors for work in small villages and in city schools to increase the productivity and diversify the economy of the Andean Indian population and to integrate it with that of the rest of the country.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in organizing, equipping and staffing an institute to give instructors' courses in industrial skills to sixty trainees at a time.

PERU EXPANSION OF METEOROLOGICAL AND HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A HYDRAULICS LABORATORY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 788,300	42.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,074,000	57.7%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,862,300	100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: World Meteorological Organization

Purpose: To meet needs for meteorological and hydrological data essential to the best development and use of water resources.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in augmenting the networks of meteorological and hydrological stations, and in the establishment of a national hydraulics laboratory to be used for instruction as well as research. It will provide technical equipment and instruments, advise on the location of stations and train local personnel in their operation and maintenance, advise on the installation and operation of the laboratory, and assist in the planning and establishment of a central Government service for hydro-meteorology and hydraulics.

POLAND NATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRAINING OF SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL IN INDUSTRY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 786,900	23.9%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	2,500,000	76.1%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$3,286,900	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: International Labour Organisation

Purpose: To help Poland improve labour output through using better supervisory and management techniques.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in establishing a national centre to provide research and consulting services, and in establishing a residential training college to instruct those who will eventually teach productivity, supervisory and management techniques at regional centres.

THAILAND INVESTIGATION OF SILTING CONDITIONS IN THE BANGKOK PORT CHANNEL

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 615,000	71.1%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	250,000	28.9%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 865,000	100.0%

Duration: Three and one half years

Executing Agency: International Bank

Purpose: To determine the most economical type of remedial works which would effectively reduce the shoaling problem in the Bangkok port channel.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in a field investigation and a hydraulic model study to provide data for the Government's Port Authority as to the character and cost of remedial works to be undertaken.

THAILAND CIVIL AVIATION SCHOOL

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$1,339,600	44.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,687,800	55.7%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$3,027,400	100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: International Civil Aviation Organization

Purpose: To provide the skilled technicians which expanding civil aviation requires in ever larger numbers, both on the ground and in the air.

Method: Special Fund assistance will help to provide additional school facilities and equipment for training in the technical skills needed by flight and ground personnel. The facilities of the school will be available to trainees from surrounding countries as well as from Thailand itself.

TOGO LAND AND WATER USE SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 700,000	72.7%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	263,000	27.3%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 963,000	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To ascertain soil and water use conditions of areas in northern and southern Togo, to facilitate their development.

Method: The Special Fund is assisting with experts, equipment, fellowships, and, through contractual services, with aerial photographs, making possible the preparation of soils maps and the completion of hydrological surveys in the areas.

TUNISIA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH IN CENTRAL TUNISIA

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 897,200	36.5%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,560,000	63.5%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$2,457,200	100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To carry out field studies and demonstrations concerning agricultural and water utilization problems in semi-arid regions of Central Tunisia.

Method: The Special Fund will assist with the provision of foreign experts in agronomy, forestry, soils, livestock and extension, with fellowships for Tunisian personnel who will carry on with the experimental work after the end of the project, and with equipment for demonstrations and materials for experimental work.

TURKEY MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$1,617,950	18.1%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	7,300,000	81.9%
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$8,917,950	100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To assist private and Government development programmes to obtain engineers in sufficient numbers.

Method: Special Fund assistance is for the school of architecture and the departments of chemical, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering at the Middle East Technical University, which will train students from outside Turkey as well as Turks. The teaching staff will be strengthened by foreign experts, and laboratory and other teaching equipment and books will be supplied.

TURKEY ANTALYA REGION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 359,600	43.2%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	473,000	56.8%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 832,600	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To assist in the preparation of a long-term development plan for the Antalya Region.

Method: The Special Fund will assist by provision of foreign experts in agriculture, forestry, economics, water resources, geology and industrial development.

**UNITED ARAB
REPUBLIC** PILOT PROJECT FOR DRAINAGE OF IRRIGATED LAND

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 338,000	25.0%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,000,000	75.0%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,338,000	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To increase production from presently irrigated lands and to achieve increase of crops by perennial irrigation when water becomes available.

Method: The Special Fund will assist in carrying out pilot studies and demonstrations in the Nile Valley under varying soil and water conditions in order to determine the depth, spacing and type of drains to connect remote farms to a central drainage system.

**UNITED ARAB
REPUBLIC** SOIL SURVEY FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 301,000	37.6%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	500,000	62.4%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 801,000	100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To select the most suitable land on the fringes of the desert available for reclamation, as well as to indicate which land already under irrigation may be more intensely utilized.

Method: The preparation of a reconnaissance type soil survey and classification of an area of approximately 2 million acres situated on the desert fringes of the Nile Valley, already undertaken by the Egyptian Government, will be accelerated through the use of the aerial photographs the Special Fund will assist in making.

**UNITED ARAB
REPUBLIC** SURVEY OF THE GROUNDWATER RESOURCES OF THE JEZIREH

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 472,400	45.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	570,000	54.7%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,042,400	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To facilitate the development of the groundwater resources of the area and to co-ordinate groundwater development with surface water development in areas to be brought under gravity irrigation with river water.

Method: Special Fund assistance will make possible a survey of the small surface water resources of the Northern Jezireh, Syrian Region, a full-scale prospecting for groundwater, and a study of the economic limits of such development.

**UNITED ARAB
REPUBLIC** CIVIL AVIATION SCHOOL

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$1,063,400	57.1%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	797,100	42.9%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,860,500	100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: International Civil Aviation Organization

Purpose: To train additional personnel in the technical skills needed in civil aviation.

Method: The Special Fund will provide instructors, fellowships, and imported training equipment to expand facilities which will be open to trainees from surrounding countries as well as from the United Arab Republic itself.

UNITED KINGDOM BRITISH GUIANA: SURVEY OF SILTATION CONDITIONS
OF THE DEMERARA RIVER

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 277,100	63.4%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	160,000	36.6%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 437,100	100.0%

Duration: Two years

Executing Agency: International Bank

Purpose: To allow heavier ship tonnages to enter and leave the harbor of Georgetown thus reducing costs and improving the country's trade position.

Method: The Special Fund will assist the Government in obtaining data on silting conditions in the Demerara River and eventually in constructing a scale model in which the conditions can be simulated and the most economical remedial works and control methods determined.

**UNITED KINGDOM,
BRITISH GUIANA** SOIL SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 491,000	55.9%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	388,000	44.1%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 879,000	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To obtain information concerning certain coastal and riverain areas of British Guiana for the planning of agriculture development and the utilization of the new lands being brought under production.

Method: The Special Fund will assist the Government by providing the services of experts and equipment to survey some 4,000 square miles of potentially arable land.

**UNITED KINGDOM,
MALTA** POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 601,200	40.0%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	900,000	60.0%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,501,200	100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To increase the availability of skilled technicians and engineers thereby helping Malta toward the essential diversification of its economy.

Method: The Special Fund will assist the newly established Polytechnic Institute by the provision of teachers and equipment for post-secondary school courses in mechanical engineering, chemistry, physics and mathematics.

UNITED KINGDOM NIGERIA: SURVEY OF A MULTI-PURPOSE DAM SITE
ON THE NIGER RIVER

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 735,000	30.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,690,000	69.7%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$2,425,000	100.0%
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Duration: One year

Executing Agency: International Bank

Purpose: To investigate the hydroelectric, agricultural, transportation and fisheries potential of a portion of the Niger Valley.

Method: The Special Fund will pay for independent contractors to assist in surveying a site for a possible hydroelectric dam and in studying the feasibility of creating a fishery in the lake, possibilities for improving agriculture through irrigation, and the navigability of the river.

**UNITED KINGDOM,
UGANDA** AERIAL GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 313,500	69.2%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	140,000	30.8%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 453,500	100.0%
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Duration: One year

Executing Agency: United Nations

Purpose: To indicate, through an aerial geophysical survey of selected promising areas, smaller areas in which an intensive ground investigation for the assessment of economically important minerals will be concentrated.

Method: With Special Fund assistance, the promising areas will first be investigated by airborne geophysical methods. Anomalies thus revealed will be verified, and mineral occurrences encountered in the anomalous areas explored and assessed in detail by conventional ground geological methods, complemented by geophysical and geochemical methods and test drilling.

**UNITED KINGDOM,
THE WEST INDIES** ENGINEERING FACULTY FOR THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
OF THE WEST INDIES

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 881,900	25.7%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	2,545,440	74.3%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$3,427,340	100.0%
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Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: UNESCO

Purpose: To assist the Government in training West Indian engineers, who will replace and supplement expatriate engineers now working in the West Indies.

Method: The Special Fund will assist the Engineering Faculty of the University College, established in 1947, to offer courses leading to degrees in mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering. The annual intake will be forty students. The Special Fund will furnish teaching equipment and teachers from abroad.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM MINERAL SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 246,700	57.2%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	185,000	42.8%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$ 431,700	100.0%

Duration: Three years

Executing Agency: United Nations

Purpose: To determine the commercial development potential of non-fuel mineral resources in areas known or believed to contain potentially valuable ores, with a view to creating local industries based on such minerals.

Method: The Special Fund will assist by providing ground investigators, while deeper samples will be obtained through diamond drilling for laboratory analysis and ore-dressing tests. Vietnamese geologists, engineers and technicians will be trained throughout the project.

YUGOSLAVIA TRAINING OF VOCATIONAL INSTRUCTORS

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$1,001,575	33.4%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	2,000,000	66.6%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$3,001,575	100.0%

Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: International Labour Organisation

Purpose: To increase facilities for vocational training so that an increased number of trained and skilled personnel can enter industry and public services, and to extend facilities for the retraining of those already employed.

Method: The Special Fund is assisting the Federal Institute of Productivity and five functional branch centres in the elaboration of programmes for instructor training and in the training of teaching staff.

REGIONAL CENTRAL AMERICAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR INDUSTRY (ICAITI)

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$ 935,000	41.8%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,300,000	58.2%
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<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$2,235,000	100.0%

Duration: Five years

Executing Agency: United Nations

Purpose: To further the objectives of the Institute—the economic development and integration of the isthmus (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua)—by giving technical advice to governments and industry, and investigating the best utilization of the natural resources of the region.

Method: The grant from the Special Fund will enable the Institute, situated in Guatemala City, to engage additional expert personnel and increase its plant and equipment in order to be able to meet effectively the growing needs of Central American industry and governments.

REGIONAL CAMBODIA, LAOS, THAILAND AND REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM:
(MEKONG RIVER BASIN) SURVEY OF FOUR TRIBUTARIES

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$1,326,700	74.5%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	454,000	25.5%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$1,780,700	100.0%
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Duration: Four years

Executing Agency: United Nations

Purpose: To indicate the economic development possibilities of a selected tributary basin of the Mekong River in each of the four countries with the conclusions concerning the differing basins to be co-ordinated and applied to a step-wise development of the whole region, and to establish agricultural experimental stations in each country.

Method: In each basin the Special Fund will assist in carrying out: a general reconnaissance survey of water potential, consisting of hydrological, topographical, soils, irrigation and flood control studies; detailed engineering and agricultural studies of a selected smaller area leading to a comprehensive feasibility report with recommendations on possible multipurpose dam sites and type and scope of development in the basin; and the establishment of agricultural experimental and training stations.

INTER-REGIONAL AFRICA, ASIA, MIDDLE EAST—DESERT LOCUST SURVEY

<i>Special Fund allocation:</i>	\$2,492,700	66.3%
<i>Government contribution, equivalent of:</i>	1,266,350	33.7%

<i>Total Project Cost:</i>	\$3,759,050	100.0%
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Duration: Six years

Executing Agency: Food and Agriculture Organization

Purpose: To prevent costly damage inflicted on crops by the Desert Locust.

Method: The project will be undertaken in cooperation with nineteen Governments (Ethiopia, France, Ghana, India, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom and Yemen) directly concerned with the problem. The Special Fund will assist in an ecological survey, field research, and training and demonstration of new control techniques in Desert Locust outbreak areas.

