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UNITED NATIONS



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INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General
A:

DATE: 22 September 1964

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM:
DE:

Martin Hill

SUBJECT: Forthcoming session of ACC: 28 - 29 September 1964
OBJET:

1. The prospects are that the following heads of agency will attend: Morse, Candau, Woods, Twigt (ICAO), Davies and Roullier. Adiseshiah will represent Maheu and Orr will represent Sen. Southard, the Deputy Managing Director, will represent Schweitzer of IFF, and the Vice-Director of UPU - a Mr. Ridge - will replace Mr. Weber. No senior officer will be coming from IAEA, whose Annual Conference only finished a few days ago.
2. The main topics on the agenda relate to the document you will be submitting to the General Assembly on a specialized agency for industrial development; to the proposed evaluation of the impact of the United Nations programmes in a number of countries; to ICSAB (especially the action to be taken on the report on career prospects); and to criteria for the allocation of Special Fund projects in the field of technology - an item which is being pushed by Maheu. None of these looks as though it might raise controversy at ACC. Some questions regarding the merger may be brought forward, but I think these have been settled for the time being by a meeting we held today. I shall, of course, be briefing you again at the end of the Preparatory Committee's session which starts tomorrow.
3. Several of the ACC members want to hear from Prebisch, who however is tied up on the 28th and 29th with his Committee on Conciliation Procedures. He has, however, agreed to talk at the lunch on Monday, if you so wish, about present plans and prospects in his field.

*

* *

4. I presume that you will want the proceedings on Monday to open, as is customary, with a private meeting on the 38th floor? Will it be convenient to fix this for, say, 11 o'clock? Two hours should be ample and the meeting could then be followed by your luncheon. The participants will certainly wish to have the usual "political" briefing from you; I will notify you later of any matters other than those mentioned above which they appear likely to raise.

ACC PRIVATE MEETING, Monday, 28 September 1964

ILO	Mr. Morse
IMF	Mr. Southard
WHO	Dr. Candau
FAO	Mr. Orr
UNESCO	Mr. Adiseshiah
IBRD	Mr. Woods
WMO	Mr. Davies
ICAO	Mr. Twigt
UPU	Mr. Ridge
IMCO	Mr. Roullier
ITU	Mr. GROSS
	Secretary-General
United Nations	Mr. Narasimhan
	Mr. de Seynes
	Mr. Hill
	Mr. Kittani
	(Perhaps Sir Alexander MacFarquhar will be called later)
Special Fund	Mr. Hoffman
TAB	Mr. Owen
UNICEF	Mr. Pate
UNRWA	Mr. Michelmores

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: The Secretary-General
A:

DATE: 25 September 1964

REFERENCE: _____

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Martin Hill
DE:

SUBJECT: Notes for ACC, 28-29 September 1964
OBJET:

It looks as though this will be a relatively unexciting meeting, and it could probably be completed on Monday. I attach the agenda and two documents: the report of the consultation on implications of the Merger (CO-ORDINATION/R.478) and the report of the Preparatory Committee (CO-ORDINATION/R.479), with its annexed draft report to ECOSOC, which covers almost all items.

I. PRIVATE MEETING

As regards the private meeting at 11 a.m. in your Conference Room, the following items may be discussed, in addition to your "political" round-up:

(a) Developments and Problems in respect of individual agencies

The traditional Review, around the table, of any problems affecting particular agencies which members wish to mention in private (there being another opportunity, under item 2 of the agenda, for such discussion in the afternoon).

(b) Procedures for inter-agency co-ordination on political matters

This item (item 4 of the agenda) was proposed by Mr. Morse, who will probably want to say something on it at the private meeting. While the question of representation of South Africa is now settled for ILO and FAO, they are concerned with the questions of Portugal and some other countries (China, Zambia).

(c) ICSAB

It would seem appropriate to discuss in private the action to be taken in respect of the ICSAB report on career prospects (See CO-ORDINATION/R.479, page 11). Full agreement on initial procedures - i.e. referral of the report to CCAQ - has been reached at the Preparatory Committee and its report contains a draft decision for ACC consideration.

You will probably want to take the opportunity of the private meeting (since names cannot well be mentioned at the regular meeting) for a first exchange of views about the ^{partial} renewal of the Board. The members have received your letter on the subject, copy of which I attach.

(d) /



- 2 -

(d) Criteria for the allocation of Special Fund projects in the field of science and technology

I understand that Adiseshiah has been instructed to raise this question (see CO-ORDINATION/R.479, page 4) at ACC itself. The Preparatory Committee, in its report to ACC, has advised that it would serve little purpose to attempt to devise such criteria at this stage, but that rather each agency should think out and put on paper, for the further guidance of the Managing Director of the Special Fund, the fields in which it thinks it is competent and equipped to take responsibilities.

You may wish to mention that Prebisch cannot be at the meeting but will attend the luncheon and give some indication of how things are developing in regard to UNCTAD.

It is possible that Dr. Candau may wish to discuss the implications of the merger (CO-ORDINATION/R.478) and that Mr. Morse may have something to say (CO-ORDINATION/R.479, pages 6 and 7) on the proposed specialized agency/about which you are to submit a report to the General Assembly. If they do, Messrs. Hoffman and de Seynes are ready to participate.

for Industrial
Development

II. REGULAR MEETING

As regards the regular meeting, to be held in Conference Room 8 at 3 o'clock, you may wish to take up each item in its place on the agenda.

Under item 2, Messrs. Pate and Michelmores will be prepared to speak. It might be a good opportunity to invite Mr. Woods and Mr. Southard to speak about the Tokyo Conference and Mr. Adiseshiah might talk about expected developments at UNESCO's General Conference (which opens in Paris on 20 October) and which, if you agree, I may have to attend briefly and address on your behalf).

Item 3 (Developments concerning the Special Fund and EPTA) is traditional. Messrs. Hoffman and Owen are prepared to speak and answer questions.

Item 4 (Procedure for co-ordination on political matters) See above.

Item 5/



- 3 -

Item 5 (Report of the Inter-Agency Consultation of the practical implications of the merger (CO-ORDINATION/R.478))

You may wish to note this short document rather closely. Mr. de Seynes can comment if necessary on paragraph 2, Mr. Hoffman on paragraphs 3, 4 and 5. Paragraph 4 recommends that "a further inter-agency consultation should be arranged by ACC as soon as practicable in the light of the final action taken by the General Assembly on the merger proposals, for the purpose of considering the practical implications of the Assembly action". This should be read in conjunction with paragraph 5 which makes a further recommendation to ACC to arrange for a reasonable interval between the Assembly's decision and the entry into force of the new arrangements. If that is done, the new Consultative Board would not come into existence for perhaps several months after the close of the General Assembly's session and an ad hoc consultation such as the one held this week would be necessary for the purpose of working out practical details of implementation.

Item 6 (Items covered by the Preparatory Committee in its report (CO-ORDINATION/R.479)) could be taken up paragraph by paragraph. I have underlined and put a cross in the margin at the points of particular importance or have made pencilled annotations in the margin for your guidance. Here are some additional notes.

Paragraph 4. George Ivan Smith has explained his plans to the Preparatory Committee and answered questions, but it is felt that the Directors-General themselves would appreciate a similar exchange and I have arranged for him to be present at our 3 o'clock meeting.

Paragraph 7(c) All this is delicate, and the language of our report was carefully chosen, since the interests of several agencies are so much involved.

Paragraph 9, Annex 1 represents something of an experiment, namely the issuance of an ACC report on a single topic or group of topics. ACC may wish to give close attention to the wording of the opening paragraphs of Annex 1 and consider whether this form of reporting is appropriate. (Owing to Staff Day the revised text is not yet available but this will be corrected by Monday morning).

Paragraph 10. These proposed private projects to evaluate the total impact of UN programmes represent a real headache and are a matter of considerable political delicacy. There is, however, nothing to discuss at ACC at this stage.

Paragraph 15(c)/



- 4 -

Paragraph 15(c). You may like to obtain the consensus of ACC in favour of maintaining the present arrangements whereby the Chairman of ICSAB is appointed by the Secretary-General.

Paragraph 19. A good deal of importance is attached to getting a target fixed for next year's Autumn meeting, but Eklund is in a fix and you may like to make any decision reached subject to his concurrence.

*

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One reason why this meeting is a bit thin is that it is earlier than usual while ECOSOC was later than usual and consequently there was not sufficient time for new elements to develop since we were all together in Geneva. Gross informed us in July that he could not manage this September date, which was impossible also for Eklund, but was favoured by Sen and Maheu. Boerma had been willing to come, but since he has to be here for the Advisory Committee and consultations with Philippe and me on 19 and 20 October, I told him that his presence now was not strictly necessary. You may have noted the formal note from Wyndham-White informing you he would not be attending: there is considerable fence-mending to be done there.

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Conference Room Paper No.1
25 September 1964

ENGLISH ONLY

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION
Thirty-eighth session
28-29 September 1964
United Nations Headquarters

REVISED DRAFT AGENDA

- ✓ 1. Adoption of the agenda.
- ✓ 2. Developments and problems affecting particular agencies.
- ✓ 3. Developments concerning the Special Fund and EPTA.
- ✓ 4. Procedure for co-ordination on political matters.
- ✓ 5. Report of the Inter-Agency Consultation on the practical implications of the "merger." (document CO-ORDINATION/R.478)
- ✓ 6. Items covered by the Preparatory Committee in its report. (document CO-ORDINATION/R.479)
- ✓ 7. Other questions.

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Distr.
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CO-ORDINATION/R.479
25 September 1964

ENGLISH ONLY

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION
Thirty-eighth session
28-29 September 1964
New York

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
Report of the Preparatory Committee on
its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions

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1. Introduction

The Preparatory Committee held its forty-seventh session at the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva, on 14, 16 and 29 July and 7 August 1964^{1/} and its forty-eighth session at United Nations Headquarters on 22, 23 and 25 September 1964. The Committee's comments and recommendations to the ACC are set forth below.

2. Progress Report on the Development Decade

It had been agreed at a meeting in Geneva that a first draft of the contributions of the agencies to the Progress Report on the United Nations Development Decade would be submitted by the third week of September 1964. The drafts are being discussed individually between representatives of the agencies and the Secretariat, which intends to prepare and transmit to the agencies by the end of December 1964 a consolidated draft of the report covering the activities of the whole United Nations family and based on the Draft Framework of Functional Classifications of Activities (E/3886, Annex I). Any comments or further contributions from the agencies will be taken into account in the preparation of the final report. The Committee agreed that an inter-agency meeting, should one be deemed necessary, might be arranged through correspondence to consider the consolidated report before it is issued.

3. Arrangements for ACC meeting with the Council's officers and the Chairman of its Co-ordination Committee

The Committee recommends to the ACC that the next meeting with the officers of the Council and the Chairman of the Co-ordination Committee, pursuant to ECOSOC resolution 1043 (XXXVII) be held in Vienna on 29 April 1965. This meeting should be scheduled so that the Council and its Committees are aware of it well in advance. Invitations could of course be addressed to the new officers of the Council when they are elected in March. The Preparatory Committee will consider at its Spring session and recommend to ACC a list of topics to be discussed at the meeting.

In connexion with the broader issue of ACC-Council relations, the Committee discussed the form and contents of the ACC reports including the

possibility of the issue as separate ACC reports of the findings of the ACC on important matters and the possibility of summarizing major points in the general report to the Council, with a view to improving their impact on and consideration by the Council.

4. Training programme for South Africans -- paragraph 11 of Security Council resolution of 18 June 1964

At the ACC meeting held on 20 July 1964, the executive heads of the agencies concerned had expressed their readiness to assist, but felt that detailed information was needed regarding the scope and nature of the task, together with indications of the principles and criteria to be applied. The arrangements which the Secretary-General has made for gathering the necessary information and formulating the criteria to be applied, and for consulting and maintaining contacts with the specialized agencies principally concerned will be reported verbally to the ACC.

5. Science and Technology

(a) Criteria for the allocation of Special Fund projects in the field of science and technology (UNESCO)

The following were among the points made in the discussion of the proposal

(1) While it is relatively easy to draw dividing lines for the "black and white" areas in science and technology, the "grey" areas cannot be divided up by formula but will inevitably present problems that can only be resolved by discussion between the agencies directly concerned. (2) Some organizations considered that statements showing what the agencies are empowered and equipped to do along the lines of the one already presented by UNESCO, while not providing actual criteria could be useful as supplementary general guides to the allocation of Special Fund projects. (3) Attention should also be given to the views of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, which has offered some observations on the subject in its first report and will shortly be considering various aspects of it in more detail.

It was agreed on the basis of this discussion that the formulation of criteria should not be attempted at this time but that if ACC agrees the

George New
Smith

Paul does
not want
to be bound
by any
criteria - he
must keep
a somewhat
free hand.

X

various organizations concerned should be invited to present to the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology at its next session written statements of the kind referred to in (2) above.

(b) Date and place of the third session of the Sub-Committee

In the light of discussions at the inter-agency meeting on science and technology in Geneva on 13 August, it was agreed that the third session of the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology should be held in Geneva on 4, 5 and 6 January 1965.

(c) Allocation of studies relating to education and training methods in science and technology

Operative paragraph 4 of the recently adopted Council resolution 1047 which calls for the development of new education and training methods in science and technology requires a decision whether that subject should be considered by the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology or by the Sub-Committee on Education and Training.

X It was agreed to recommend (a) that this subject should be assigned to the latter Sub-Committee, whose findings should be transmitted by the ACC to the Advisory Committee and be available to the Sub-Committee on Science and Technology; (b) that in order to provide additional guidance to the Sub-Committee on Education and Training, the Advisory Committee should be invited at its November session to formulate as explicitly as possible the questions concerning education and training on which it would like information and suggestions from the members of the United Nations family.

6. Water Resources

X The Committee considered the report of the "Eleventh Inter-Agency Meeting on International Co-operation with respect to the Development and Utilization of Water Resources" (CO-ORDINATION/R.476). The Preparatory Committee recommends for ACC approval the proposal contained in paragraph 8 of the report that "in the future the Inter-Agency Meeting be considered by the ACC as its Sub-Committee on Water Resources Development questions and therefore be referred to as the Sub-Committee." It also endorsed the principles and

/...

practical steps contained in paragraph 10 of the report designed to ensure better inter-agency co-ordination in this field. It approved the recommendation in paragraph 59 of the report that the Twelfth Inter-Agency Meeting be held on 22 February 1965, in Geneva, the host organization being the World Health Organization.

7. Industrial Development

(a) Report of the Seventh Inter-Agency Meeting on Industrial Development

The Preparatory Committee took note of this Report which records inter-agency discussion and agreement on a number of matters including the forthcoming regional and international symposia and the system of reporting by the agencies to the Committee on Industrial Development.

(b) Report on Training for Industrialization

The Preparatory Committee noted that under resolution 1029 (XXXVII) of the Economic and Social Council the Secretary-General's report prepared in conjunction with the specialized agencies was being referred to the agencies for comments.

(c) Study by the Secretary-General requested under Council resolution 1030 B (XXXVII)

The Commissioner for Industrial Development referred to the preliminary discussions he had held with the executive heads and senior officers of several agencies on the subject of the study on the scope, structure and functions of a specialized agency for industrial development which the Secretary-General had been requested to prepare for the General Assembly under ECOSOC resolution 1030 B (XXXVII). When a first draft had been prepared it would be circulated to the agencies. The study was intended to give not the opinion of the Secretary-General but an outline of the possible scope, terms of reference and functions of such an agency. As such, the study would not represent a final blueprint and it would be open for comment by all the agencies during and after the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

In the ensuing discussion reference was made to the difficulties faced in drawing up this report in the light of the continuing divergence of views

/...

between the majority and the major potential contributors, the effect which the creation of a new agency would have on the general work of the United Nations in the field of economic development, and the relationship between any such agency and the work of some of the existing specialized agencies.

It was suggested that the report should not be simply a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of having a specialized agency of the traditional type for industrial development. There were many intermediate possibilities. One would be the gradual development of the Centre for Industrial Development into an increasingly autonomous body, with the Committee for Industrial Development as its governing body and the Commissioner as its executive head. The Centre could continue to be financed, initially at any rate, from the United Nations budget. Such an approach might help to bridge some of the divergencies of view and facilitate co-ordination. Another possibility would be the development of the Centre into a body analogous to the Special Fund relying on the existing organizations dealing with industrialization as executing agencies.

These were intended as tentative rather than firm suggestions, thus the purpose was to try and avoid the next stage of the discussion becoming simply a further crystallization of existing positions. The key to a wider measure of agreement was the fullest consultation prior to the submission of proposals to the General Assembly. This was indeed what the last ACC Report had envisaged.

The importance of continuous consultation with agency representatives at all stages of the preparation of the study was emphasized by several speakers. There was general agreement that the mandate of any new specialized agency should take account of the competence of various existing agencies in relation to industrial development.

It was explained that the Secretary-General's report would be submitted not as an agreed text put forward on behalf of all interested organizations but as a study on which the Secretary-General and the interested Directors-General would be free to comment in the General Assembly as they saw fit.

/...

8. Secretary-General's studies under ECOSOC resolution 1049 (XXXVII) on assistance in cases of natural disaster

The Committee was informed of the progress of the study which the Secretary-General is to submit to the General Assembly under operative paragraph 1(b) of ECOSOC resolution 1049 (XXXVII). It was noted in particular that the Secretary-General does not envisage a large fund which would take over the existing responsibilities of other agencies or a Fund based on voluntary contributions, which might adversely affect the amount of voluntary support available to existing United Nations operations. It was possible that he would recommend authorization to draw funds within modest limits from the Working Capital Fund rather than the establishment of a special credit for disaster relief. He was anxious, moreover, to avoid establishing any new administrative machinery or any arrangements involving invidious decisions as between claims from different countries. Several members of the Committee emphasized that the availability of certain funds for use by the Secretary-General on the outbreak of a natural disaster would be a welcome addition to the resources at the disposal of the United Nations family. Various suggestions were put forward concerning the use of such a Fund. The representative of the Secretary-General undertook to send a draft, which should be ready within a month, to the agencies concerned for their comments.

It was pointed out that an entirely different set of questions was raised by operative paragraph 3 of resolution 1049, which concerned primarily the co-ordination of non-governmental organizations. The Secretary-General had not yet started his study of this matter.

9. Rural and Community Development

The Committee recommends to the AGC to issue the text of Annex I as a separate report to the Economic and Social Council.

10. World Campaign for Universal Literacy

A draft of the report which the Secretary-General has to present to the forthcoming General Assembly in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1937 (XVIII) was circulated to the Preparatory Committee. This draft had been prepared in close co-operation with UNESCO in view of the latter's major role in the field of eradication of illiteracy. It has also benefitted from contributions from ILO, WHO and FAO as well as from the World Food Programme. The draft report which is not yet finalized was considered generally satisfactory.

11. Evaluation of programmes -- proposed pilot projects -- ECESOC resolution 1042 (XXXVII)

The Committee was informed of the United Nations Secretariat's preliminary thinking as regards the pilot projects for the evaluation of the impact of United Nations programmes, in implementation of Council resolution 1042 (XXXVII). It was also informed of the readiness of the TAB and the Special Fund staffs to assist and of the decision of TAB to seek postponement of its own evaluation of the functioning of the EPTA in selected countries. Members of the Committee stressed the delicate nature of the proposed evaluation -- particularly because of its potential political implications for the country concerned should it reveal some waste of multilateral foreign aid -- and expressed the opinion that such an evaluation should be planned and executed with the full co-operation of the governments concerned. It was agreed that the agencies would be fully associated with the evaluation at all stages. In a few weeks' time, and after a first consultation with officials the TAB and the Special Fund, who, in accordance with the Council's resolution and the ACC's own proposal in E/3886, have a special role to play, the Secretary-General should be in a position to consult further with the specialized agencies and IAEA as regards the tentative scope and nature of the evaluations envisaged and the countries that might in the first instance be approached.

12. Study of preparation and submission of agency budgets
ECOSOC resolution 1044 (XXXVII)

Turner agrees X
The Committee recommends that an inter-agency meeting of high-level financial and budget officers should be convened within the next two or three months to consider the Council resolution and report to the Spring session of the ACC, and that the time and place of the meeting should be arranged by the United Nations Controller, if necessary through correspondence.

13. Co-ordination of schedules of Conferences and meetings

The Committee reviewed measures by ACC to facilitate the Co-ordination of schedules of Conferences and meetings as requested by the ECOSOC in resolution 909 II (XXXIV). It agreed with the conclusions and recommendations contained in paragraphs 78 and 79 of the report of the twenty-fourth session of the CCAQ (CO-ORDINATION/R.430). Experience has confirmed that in practice the most that can be done is to arrange an agreed calendar for the major recurrent meetings; to insist that the dates of other meetings should be fixed with due regard for the fixed calendar; and to ensure that advance information on the meetings not in the fixed calendar should be exchanged between organizations as early as possible in the planning stages.

X
The first of these measures has largely been accomplished, the second, in respect of which there had been some regrettable exceptions, calls for continued vigilance. There is also much room for improvement in the application of the third measure. The arrangements referred to in paragraph 190 of the ACC's twenty-eight report (25/3765) have not been working as satisfactorily as could have been wished, owing to the failure of the United Nations and certain other organizations to provide the necessary information regarding their programmes. The Preparatory Committee recommends to the ACC to appeal to all organizations to co-operate in the implementation of all the above measures without delay.

14. International Co-operation Year

An oral review of the work of the General Assembly Committee for the International Co-operation Year, established by resolution 1907 (XVIII), was presented to the Preparatory Committee, which took note of the various plans being considered and prepared by that Committee for implementation in 1965, with emphasis on the participation of the agencies in the ICY.

15. Reports of the International Civil Service Advisory Board

(a) Career prospects in the International Civil Service

X
The Committee noted the general agreement among ACC members to refer the ICSAB report on "Career prospects in the International Civil Service" to the CCAQ for consideration and comments at an early stage. It submits the following proposed terms of referral as a basis for the consideration of the matter by ACC :

McFarlane
Raymond
" The Committee considered the recommendation of the International Civil Service Advisory Board, contained in its report (ICSAB/XII/6, para. 29) on Career Prospects in the International Civil Service, that ACC should endeavour to formulate a career advancement plan for specified groups of staff in the professional category.

Noting the problems of application referred to in para. 40 of the Board's report, the Committee decided to request its Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) to convene a special session in October 1964 in order to examine the Board's recommendations in detail, to work out a scheme which would take into account the variety of circumstances in all the organizations and to prepare a draft ACC statement under cover of which the ICSAB report would be submitted to the nineteenth session of the General Assembly.

The Committee agreed that for purposes of staff consultation prior to the CCAQ session the ICSAB report could be made available to staff associations on a confidential basis."

X
(b) Review of international base salary scales

The Committee recommends that ACC endorse the scope of the proposed review of international base salary scales as contained in document ICSAB/XII/5.

X
(c) Working arrangements of the Board

The ACC may wish to note the document containing the Working Arrangements of the Board (ICSAB/XII/7).

16. Ad hoc meeting on fellowships

The Committee agreed that an ad hoc meeting of fellowship officers should be convened during the Spring of 1965. It also agreed that should any administrative questions regarding fellowships be discussed which require synchronized inter-agency action, the views of the meeting should be referred to the CCAQ.

17. Date and place of next meeting of the Sub-Committee on Education and Training

The Committee recommends that the next meeting of the Sub-Committee on Education and Training should be held in Europe in the early part of April 1965, the exact time and place to be arranged by the Sub-Committee's Secretary.

18. Committee of agency representatives on the economic and social consequences of disarmament

It was agreed that an initial meeting of the Committee of agency representatives of the economic and social consequences of disarmament would be held in Geneva ^{to possibly in Paris} on 28-29 October 1964 to consider the organization of work and prepare the grounds for a substantive meeting in 1965.

19. Next session of the Preparatory Committee

The Committee recommends to the ACC that the next session of the Preparatory Committee be held in Geneva beginning on 14 April 1965. It also felt that it would be useful if the ACC could agree at this stage on a target date for its meeting in the Autumn of 1965. While IAEA could not commit itself at such an early stage for any definite date in view of its Tokyo Conference, other members of the Committee considered 14-15 October as the most convenient date for the ACC meeting.

20. Other questions

*acc
April
1964*

(a) The Committee received the report of the ad hoc Inter-Agency Meeting on Rehabilitation of the Handicapped held in Geneva on 31 August to 2 September 1964 (CO-ORDINATION/R.477) and may revert to it at its Spring session.

Prasad

(b) The Committee was informed of the decision taken at the Third Meeting of the Governing Council of the Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning regarding the establishment of a consultative committee in terms of paragraph 165 of the twenty-ninth report of the ACC (E/3886). Since this decision is not in conformity with the ACC recommendation, the ACC may wish to examine the matter at its Spring session.

(c) The Committee took note of the report of the informal inter-agency meeting on the study of environmental pollution and its control held in Geneva on 2-3 July 1964 (Conference Room Paper No.3, dated 23 September 1964), which resulted in an outline for a report to the ECOSOC under paragraph 6 of resolution 910 (XXXIV).

(d) The report of the inter-agency consultation on practical implications of the merger arranged by ACC in July will be before ACC in document CO-ORDINATION/R.478.

X

(e) The Preparatory Committee in its report to the 36th session of ACC (CO-ORDINATION/R.438) referred to the situation resulting from the reservations made by several governments to the provisions of Section IV of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies regarding telecommunication privileges. It was recommended that ACC might consider this matter with a view to defining a joint action to be undertaken by the United Nations and the agencies for the purpose of obtaining an amendment to the ITU Convention, at the 1965 Plenipotentiary Conference, so as to recognize the privileges involved. Subject to the views of the Secretary-General of ITU, the Preparatory Committee recommends that an inter-secretariat meeting should be held in Geneva in the course of the next few months to prepare for consideration and appropriate action by ACC at its Spring session.

ANNEX I

DRAFT REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
ON CO-ORDINATION

- X
1. The ACC at its 38th session held at United Nations Headquarters on 28 and 29 September, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, considered that it would be useful to bring to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at this time certain findings and recommendations, reached under its auspices among the agencies concerned, on Community Development and National Development, and on Inter-Agency Co-operation on Urgent Economic and Social Development Projects Affecting Refugees, and on Adult Literacy and Community Development (see annex).
 2. At the same session, consultations were held and work was initiated or advanced on a large number of other subjects, including international work on industrial developments, the evaluation of programmes of the United Nations family, the application of science and technology to development, studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the ^{programme} campaign for universal literacy, and international assistance in cases of natural disaster.
 3. Reports on ACC's consideration of these and other subjects will be made to the Council's next summer session.
- *****

ACC Preparatory Committee
Forty-eighth session

DRAFT SECTION FOR ACC REPORT

Rural and Community Development

A. Community Development and National Development

1. The ACC noted with satisfaction the report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development convened under Council resolution 830 F (XXXII) entitled "Community Development and National Development"^{1/} and it observed that the basic concept as stated in the working definition developed by the ACC and endorsed by the Council eight years ago^{2/} was considered basically sound. The expert group had further elaborated upon it to take into account the latest experience and needs of the countries in various parts of the world, particularly in: (a) relating community development to national planning and to such basic social reform measures as agrarian reform; (b) emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of community development and local government and the role of the central and regional government in providing the necessary technical, financial and other support to community development; and (c) highlighting the importance of incentives for increasing the economic and social impact of community development; and (d) drawing attention to the need for more applied research and improved training of community development workers and technicians to fully implement these objectives and policies.

2. The ACC stressed the necessity that community development programmes should, where possible, be of a comprehensive nature and be designed to make a real impact on national development, within the framework of national and local development

^{1/} United Nations Publication sales number: 64.IV.2.

^{2/} Official Records ECOSOC, XXVth Session, Agenda item 4, Annex III.

plans. Any local pilot projects should be designed to demonstrate how government services and local people work together in community development to demonstrate how such a programme may be implemented over a wider area. It was recognized in this connexion that orientation of national officials to community development approach often takes time, so that persistence and patience is needed before a pilot effort can be broadened.

3. The ACC noted the emphasis given to problems involved in rapid urbanization. While agreeing that the basic concept and principles of community development were equally applicable to urban and rural areas, more experience and studies on any differences in approach and on any adaptations were needed.

4. The ACC noted that the report had received the endorsement of the Council which has drawn the attention of the member Governments to its analysis and recommendations. In order to further this effort the ACC recommended the regional and country level staff and technical assistance advisers of the United Nations agencies concerned should assist in interpreting the recommendations of the Report to individual Governments and to regional inter-governmental bodies and in the practical application of those recommendations at the national level.

5. The ACC also noted a suggestion contained in an internal evaluation report of the United Nations activities in rural community development^{3/} that future assistance might concentrate on fewer projects with greater concerted efforts from several United Nations agencies. In line with this suggestion, the ACC decided to select in the coming year one or two countries in each major developing region of the world, in addition to those in which concerted effort is already in effect, for joint planning and implementation among several agencies. Such a concerted approach would be directly in line with the "Project Planning" policy of EPTA. The selection of such projects need not be confined to the countries in which several agencies are already active, although the existence of a starting point would be a favourable factor. Account should be taken of the "climate" in the selected countries which can ensure a maximum impact of community development.

B. Inter-agency Co-operation on Urgent Economic and Social Development Projects Affecting Refugees

6. The ACC considered a paper prepared by the UNHCR entitled "Inter-agency Co-operation on Urgent Economic and Social Development Projects Affecting Refugees".

^{3/} The report was submitted to the Council in 1963, through the Social Commission as document E/CN.5/373.

This paper was written in response to a decision of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme adopted at its meeting on 25 May 1964: "It invited the High Commissioner to prepare, after consultation with appropriate specialized agencies, a paper for eventual consideration by the ACC containing proposals for procedures to be followed in future when governments request, at short notice, urgent action in the field of economic and social development affecting refugees which involves the technical, managerial and financial participation of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, particular attention being paid to the principle that financial responsibility would wherever possible be assigned to the agency or agencies which have undertaken operational responsibilities in respect to all or a part of the projects concerned".

7. After reviewing the paper, the ACC made the following recommendations and considerations:

(a) It was observed that refugees who arrive in large numbers in a developing country first require emergency aid - food, shelter, blankets, clothing and medical treatment - but as soon as possible after their arrival, assuming voluntary repatriation or resettlement in a third country does not offer a practicable and better solution, provision should be made for their employment, permanent settlement and integration. The conversion of refugee problems from emergency relief to settlement and integration requires careful planning to reduce the relief period to a minimum and to ensure that refugees will not be a lasting social burden but will be given a chance to participate fully in the development of their countries of asylum. It is at this stage that the United Nations and the specialized agencies could be actively involved. In this connexion it is noted that the problem of refugees in developing countries is only one, and frequently a minor, aspect of an over-all economic and social development problem. Hence, any plan designed especially to assist refugees, places them in a special position vis-à-vis the indigenous population. Accordingly, the Group emphasized the necessity of planning development projects for the benefit of refugees as part of the larger programme of a given area or country.

(b) During the early stages of a new development project affecting refugees in which urgent action is required, the UNHCR at the present time appears to be the principal international agency upon which the project must depend for initial

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capital investment. Some of the agencies might be able to give emergency assistance on a temporary basis by diverting some of their regular staff or experts in the field, but it is unlikely that they will be able to make capital available in support of economic and social development projects affecting refugees. Certain types of assistance could be secured from EPTA, UNICEF, WFP and possibly the Special Fund. Aside from these United Nations bodies, assistance may also be available from bilateral programmes and voluntary agencies.

(c) The principle that financial responsibility should be assigned to the agencies which undertake the operational responsibilities cannot be fully applied in the initial phases of development projects affecting refugees, since the financial resources for this purpose are lacking in the agencies. They may, however, be able to provide technical and managerial assistance within their field of competence or, they may, given sufficient opportunity, place the problem before their respective governing bodies for consideration of possible support. Consequently, a procedure which reflects the financial realities of the situation is the only one possible, it being understood that the Executive Committee of the UNHCR can only be expected to provide an initial modest contribution from its programme funds required to launch economic and social development projects which offer the hope of a permanent solution to refugee problems. In this connexion it is noted that in previous emergencies, as for example, in the Congo, the United Nations which called upon the other agencies to participate was responsible for ensuring the necessary financing of the project. The UNHCR, when it calls upon other agencies to assist in the solution of refugee problems, has a certain financial responsibility, the magnitude of which must be negotiated in each case, and which should correspond to the specific interest of refugees which is at stake in an economic and social development project.

(d) The resident representative should be utilized to the maximum extent at all stages of a development project affecting refugees and his advice should be sought on the ways in which a project affecting refugees may be related to more general economic and social development projects, the government's participation therein and the possible contributions of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

(e) Even when the UNHCR has recommended the integration of specialized projects for refugees into general economic and social development projects operated by other agencies it should retain a continuing interest in the development of these projects and the solution of the refugee problems forming a part thereof.

(f) The governments of asylum should be regarded as the principal authorities responsible for all activities in favour of refugees and if they require assistance it should be given to them to help them discharge this responsibility by strengthening the official machinery for dealing with refugee and associated problems.

(g) The extent to which United Nations and specialized agencies can assist in the solution of refugee problems will depend upon the available resources and the necessity for establishing priorities in particular countries, where the general needs of the local population are extremely pressing. At the same time, every effort should be made by the UNHCR through its operational partners to solve refugee situations as soon as possible, not only in the best interest of refugees themselves, but also in order to avoid unfortunate frictions.

8. With the above considerations in mind, the ACC recommended the following procedure for inter-agency co-operation on economic and social development projects affecting refugees:

(a) If the High Commissioner is requested by the government of asylum to help in a new refugee situation, he will send his representative to the country to discuss the situation with the Government or Governments concerned, it being understood that the Resident Representative is kept informed.

(b) During the initial relief period the UNHCR, if requested by the governments of asylum to help, will usually call upon an appropriate agency to act as operational partner.

(c) In order to keep the relief period as short as possible, it would be desirable if the Government, benefiting from available support, could endeavour to provide employment for refugees to earn their maintenance for example by public works, land improvement and cultivation, with the object of settlement if it is decided to resettle rather than repatriate or settle in another country of asylum.

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(d) The Resident Representative, in co-operation with the representative of United Nations and specialized agencies, should as soon as feasible be consulted on possible development plans which could help to consolidate refugee settlement; following a request from the government for technical assistance, a further meeting of UNHCR, United Nations, ILO and FAO will be held in Geneva.

(e) If they agree that the conditions exist for them to act jointly in carrying out such a project, they will name the co-ordinating agency. The latter agency will examine the problem with the other agencies concerned including UNESCO and WHO. It will organize any immediate action necessary, and in consultation with the Government prepare a plan.

(f) The plan, defining the role of each agency concerned, will be submitted to the Government for approval after having had the endorsement of the agencies concerned. The plan will also specify the means whereby the project will be financed and the conditions under which it will be carried out - as a project of Technical Assistance, Special Fund, International Bank, one or more bilateral programmes, an action financed from emergency funds at the disposal of an agency, etc.

(g) Once the government of asylum and the agencies have agreed on the plan and their respective roles therein, responsibility for execution of the plan will be based upon the Agreement between the Agencies and the Government. (The transfer of equipment and other elements, previously provided by UNHCR, will then take place from UNHCR to the co-ordinating agency.)

C. Adult Literacy and Community Development

9. The ACC took note of the new orientation of UNESCO's proposals for a World Literacy Programme. The original conception of a World Campaign for the Eradication of Mass Illiteracy within the Development Decade, which had been put forward in 1963 by UNESCO, in Council document E/3771, in direct response to resolution 1677 (XVI) of the General Assembly, was now being modified in favour of an experimental and selective approach. This approach would be selective in two senses:

- it would envisage the selection of not more than eight countries which could serve as experimental areas;

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- within these countries pilot projects would be launched in organized sections of the economy, where motivation for literacy is likely to be highest and where literacy linked to technical and vocational training should have a more immediate effect on economic development.

10. Evaluation "built into" the projects would permit a careful appraisal of the cost of literacy and its contribution to social and economic development and would enable recommendations to be made at the end of a three-year experimental phase as to the viability of a world-wide campaign or other measures to eradicate mass illiteracy.
11. During this experimental period normal technical assistance would continue to be given to other Member States undertaking national literacy programmes, and believed that such an orientation would bring adult literacy into closer relation with community development, of which it was recognized to be an important element.
12. It was suggested that among the criteria for the selection of pilot projects and countries might be included - the contribution envisaged from voluntary organizations and the prospects of popular participation, as volunteer workers and teachers, in organizing classes, providing premises, contributing to costs, and, specifically for the illiterate section of the population, in regularly and continuously attending classes.
13. It was understood that the centres for education in community development in Latin America and the Arab States (ASFEC AND CREFAL) would have an important part to play in a World Literacy Programme. The closer relationships of adult literacy programmes with community development in social and economic development should ensure that this would not detract from the accepted programme of education for community development. It was assumed that some 20 per cent of the activities of the two centres might be considered as contributing at present and would continue to contribute, to adult literacy. These activities include short courses, elements of the regular training course, preparation of educational materials, and elements of the research and publication programmes.
14. UNESCO undertook to keep the participating organizations informed, and to consult them as appropriate through the Inter-Agency Committee or otherwise, on any proposed orientation of the activities of the two centres to meet the needs of a World Literacy Programme. In general, the ACC would welcome any strengthening of the work of the Centres for adult literacy, provided that this did not weaken their other services to community development programmes in the two regions.

25 September 1964

**DRAFT REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE
ON CO-ORDINATION**

1. The ACC at its thirty-eighth session held at United Nations Headquarters on 28 and 29 September, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General, considered that it would be useful to bring to the attention of the Economic and Social Council at this time certain findings and recommendations, reached under its auspices among the agencies concerned, on Community Development and National Development, on Adult Literacy and Community Development and on Inter-Agency Co-operation on Urgent Economic and Social Development Projects Affecting Refugees.
 2. At the same session, consultations were held and work was initiated or advanced on a large number of other subjects, including international work on industrial development, the evaluation of programmes of the United Nations family, the application of science and technology to development, studies of the economic and social consequences of disarmament, the programme for universal literacy, and international assistance in cases of natural disaster.
 3. Reports on ACC's consideration of these and other subjects will be made to the Council's next summer session.
 - A. Community Development and National Development
 4. The ACC noted with satisfaction the report of the ad hoc Group of Experts on Community Development convened under Council resolution 830 F (XXII) entitled "Community Development and National Development"^{1/} and it observed that the basic concept as stated in the working definition developed by the ACC and endorsed by the Council eight years ago^{2/} was considered basically sound. The expert
- ^{1/} United Nations Publication sales number: 64.IV.2.
- ^{2/} Official Records ECOSOC, XXVth Session, Agenda item 4, Annex III.

group had further elaborated upon it to take into account the latest experience and needs of the countries in various parts of the world, particularly in:

(a) relating community development to national planning and to such basic social reform measures as agrarian reform; (b) emphasizing the mutually complementary nature of community development and local government and the role of the central and regional government in providing the necessary technical, financial and other support to community development; and (c) highlighting the importance of incentives for increasing the economic and social impact of community development; and (d) drawing attention to the need for more applied research and improved training of community development workers and technicians to fully implement these objectives and policies.

5. The ACC stressed the necessity that community development programmes should, where possible, be of a comprehensive nature and be designed to make a real impact on national development, within the framework of national and local development plans. Any local pilot projects should be designed to demonstrate how government services and local people work together in community development to demonstrate how such a programme may be implemented over a wider area. It was recognized in this connexion that orientation of national officials to community development approach often takes time, so that persistence and patience is needed before a pilot effort can be broadened.

6. The ACC noted the emphasis given to problems involved in rapid urbanization. While agreeing that the basic concept and principles of community development were equally applicable to urban and rural areas, more experience and studies on any differences in approach and on any adaptations were needed.

7. The ACC noted that the report had received the endorsement of the Council which has drawn the attention of the member Governments to its analysis and recommendations. In order to further this effort the ACC recommended the regional and country level staff and technical assistance advisers of the United Nations agencies concerned should assist in interpreting the recommendations of the Report to individual Governments and to regional inter-governmental bodies and in the practical application of those recommendations at the national level.

8. The ACC also noted a suggestion contained in an internal evaluation report of the United Nations activities in rural community development^{3/} that future

^{3/} The report was submitted to the Council in 1963, through the Social Commission as document E/CN.5/373.

assistance might concentrate on fewer projects with greater concerted efforts from several United Nations agencies. In line with this suggestion, the ACC decided to select in the coming year one or two countries in each major developing region of the world, in addition to those in which concerted effort is already in effect, for joint planning and implementation among several agencies. Such a concerted approach would be directly in line with the "Project Planning" policy of EPTA. The selection of such projects need not be confined to the countries in which several agencies are already active, although the existence of a starting point would be a favourable factor. Account should be taken of the "climate" in the selected countries which can ensure a maximum impact of community development.

B. Adult Literacy and Community Development

9. The ACC took note of the new orientation of UNESCO's proposals for a World Literacy Programme. The original conception of a World Campaign for the Eradication of Mass Illiteracy within the Development Decade, which had been put forward in 1963 by UNESCO, in Council document E/3771, in direct response to resolution 1677 (XVI) of the General Assembly, was now being modified in favour of an experimental and selective approach. This approach would be selective in two senses:

- it would envisage the selection of not more than eight countries which could serve as experimental areas;
- within these countries pilot projects would be launched in organized sections of the economy, where motivation for literacy is likely to be highest and where literacy linked to technical and vocational training should have a more immediate effect on economic development.

10. Evaluation "built into" the projects would permit a careful appraisal of the cost of literacy and its contribution to social and economic development and would enable recommendations to be made at the end of a three-year experimental phase as to the viability of a world-wide campaign or other measures to eradicate mass illiteracy.

11. During this experimental period normal technical assistance would continue to be given to other Member States undertaking national literacy programmes, and believed that such an orientation would bring adult literacy into closer relation with community development, of which it was recognized to be an important element.

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12. It was suggested that among the criteria for the selection of pilot projects and countries might be included - the contribution envisaged from voluntary organizations and the prospects of popular participation, as volunteer workers and teachers, in organizing classes, providing premises, contributing to costs, and, specifically for the illiterate section of the population, in regularly and continuously attending classes.

13. It was understood that the centres for education in community development in Latin America and the Arab States (ASPEC AND CREFAL) would have an important part to play in a World Literacy Programme. The closer relationships of adult literacy programmes with community development in social and economic development should ensure that this would not detract from the accepted programme of education for community development. It was assumed that some 20 per cent of the activities of the two centres might be considered as contributing at present and would continue to contribute to adult literacy. These activities include short courses, elements of the regular training course, preparation of educational materials, and elements of the research and publication programmes.

14. UNESCO undertook to keep the participating organizations informed, and to consult them as appropriate through the Inter-Agency Committee or otherwise, on any proposed orientation of the activities of the two centres to meet the needs of a World Literacy Programme. In general, the ACC would welcome any strengthening of the work of the Centres for adult literacy, provided that this did not weaken their other services to community development programmes in the two regions.

C. Inter-Agency Co-operation on urgent Economic and Social Development Projects affecting Refugees

15. The ACC noted the decision of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme adopted at its meeting on 25 May 1964:

"It invited the High Commissioner to prepare, after consultation with appropriate specialized agencies, a paper for eventual consideration by the ACC containing proposals for procedures to be followed in future when governments request, at short notice, urgent action in the field of economic and social development affecting refugees which involves the technical, managerial and financial participation of the United Nations and its specialized agencies particular attention being paid to the principle that financial responsibility would wherever possible be assigned to the agency or agencies which have undertaken operational responsibilities in respect of all or a part of the projects concerned."

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16. It further noted, pursuant to this decision, the paper prepared by the High Commissioner containing proposals for procedures to be followed in future where economic and social development projects on the United Nations and specialized agencies can provide a solution to particular refugee problems.

17. The ACC is of the opinion that, as the economies of the developing countries are predominantly rural, the programmes of rural development in which the United Nations, ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO are collaborating are, in general, particularly relevant to the problems that these countries face in resettling refugees. The concept of rural development and the areas for which each of the participating organizations assumes primary responsibility are discussed in the 28th Report of the ACC (E/3765, Part II).

18. In response to the request of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme the ACC believes that the following text might well serve as a basis for future action where the responsibilities of the UNHCR and those of the United Nations and specialized agencies coincide:

19. Guiding Principles

(a) Refugees who arrive in large numbers in a developing country first require emergency aid - food, shelter, blankets, clothing and medical treatment - but as soon as possible after their arrival, assuming voluntary repatriation or resettlement in a third country does not offer a practicable and better solution, provision should be made for their employment, permanent settlement and integration. The conversion of refugee problems from emergency relief to settlement and integration requires careful planning to reduce the relief period to a minimum and to ensure that refugees will not be a lasting social burden but be given a chance to participate fully in the development of their countries of asylum. It is at this stage that the United Nations and the specialized agencies could be actively involved. In this connexion it is noted that the problem of refugees in developing countries is only one, and frequently a minor, aspect of an over-all economic and social development problem. Hence, any plan designed especially to assist refugees places them in a special position vis-à-vis the indigenous population. Accordingly, the ACC emphasized the necessity of planning development projects for the benefit of refugees as part of the larger programme of a given area or country.

(b) During the early stages of a new development project affecting refugees in which urgent action is required, the UNHCR at the present time appears to be

the principal international agency upon which the project must depend for initial capital investment. Some of the agencies might be able to give emergency assistance on a temporary basis by diverting some of their regular staff or experts in the field but it is unlikely that they would be able to make capital available, in support of economic and social development projects affecting refugees. Certain types of assistance could be secured from EPTA, UNICEF, WFP and possibly the Special Fund. Aside from these United Nations bodies, assistance may also be available from bilateral programmes and voluntary agencies.

(c) The principle that financial responsibility should be assigned to the agencies which undertake the operational responsibilities cannot be fully applied in the initial phases of development projects affecting refugees, since the financial resources for this purpose are lacking in the agencies. They may, however, be able to provide technical and managerial assistance within their field of competence or they may, given sufficient opportunity, place the problem before their respective governing bodies for consideration of possible further support. Consequently, a procedure which reflects the financial realities of the situation is the only one possible, it being understood that the Executive Committee of the UNHCR can only be expected to provide an initial modest contribution from its programme funds required to launch economic and social development projects which offer the hope of a permanent solution to refugee problems. In this connexion it is noted that in previous emergencies, as for example in the Congo (Leopoldville), the United Nations which called upon the other agencies to participate was responsible for ensuring the necessary financing of the project. The UNHCR, when it calls upon other agencies to assist in the solution of refugee problems, has a certain financial responsibility, the magnitude of which must be negotiated in each case, and which should correspond to the specific interest of refugees which is at stake in an economic and social development project.

(d) The resident representative should be utilized to the maximum extent at all stages of a development project affecting refugees and his advice should be sought on the ways in which a project affecting refugees may be related to more general economic and social development projects, the Government's participation therein and the possible contributions of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

(e) Even when the UNHCR has recommended the integration of specialized projects for refugees into general economic and social development projects operated by other agencies it should retain a continuing interest in the development of these projects and the solution of the refugee problems forming a part thereof.

(f) The Governments of asylum should be regarded as the principal authorities responsible for all activities in favour of refugees and if they require assistance it should be given to them to help them discharge this responsibility by strengthening the official machinery for dealing with refugee and associated problems.

(g) The extent to which the United Nations and specialized agencies can assist in the solution of refugee problems will depend upon the available resources and the necessity for establishing priorities in particular countries, where the general needs of the local population are extremely pressing. At the same time, every effort should be made by the UNHCR through its operational partners to solve refugee situations as soon as possible, not only in the best interest of refugees themselves, but also in order to avoid unfortunate frictions.

20. Procedure for Co-ordination

(a) If the High Commissioner is requested by the Government of asylum to help in a new refugee situation he will send his representative to the country to discuss the situation with the Government or Governments concerned, it being understood that the resident representative is kept informed.

(b) During the initial relief period the UNHCR, if requested by the Governments of asylum to help, will usually call upon an appropriate agency to act as operational partner.

(c) In order to keep the relief period as short as possible, it would be desirable if the Government, benefiting from available support, could endeavour to provide employment for refugees to earn their maintenance, for example by public works, land improvement and cultivation, with the object of settlement if it is decided to resettle rather than repatriate or settle in another country of asylum.

(d) The resident representative, in co-operation with the representatives of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, should as soon as feasible be consulted on possible development plans which could help to consolidate refugee settlement; following a request from the Government for technical assistance, a further meeting of UNHCR, the United Nations, ILO and FAO will be held in Geneva.

/...

(e) If they agree that the conditions exist for them to act jointly in carrying out such a project, they will name the co-ordinating agency. The latter agency will examine the problem with the other agencies concerned including UNESCO and WHO. It will organize any immediate action necessary, and in consultation with the Government, prepare a plan.

(f) The plan, defining the role of each agency concerned, will be submitted to the Government for approval after having had the endorsement of the agencies concerned. The plan will also specify the means whereby the project will be financed and the conditions under which it will be carried out - as a project of Technical Assistance, Special Fund, International Bank, one or more bilateral programmes, an action financed from emergency funds at the disposal of an agency, etc.

(g) Once the Government of asylum and the agencies have agreed on the plan and their respective roles therein, responsibility for execution of the plan will be based upon the Agreement between the Agencies and the Government. (The transfer of equipment and other elements, previously provided by UNHCR, will then take place from UNHCR to the co-ordinating agency.)

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22 September 1964

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ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION
Thirty-eighth session
28-29 September 1964
New York

PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE PROPOSALS FOR BRINGING TOGETHER
THE SPECIAL FUND AND EXPANDED PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
IN A NEW UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Report of the Inter-Agency Consultation

1. Pursuant to the decision of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its meeting on 20 July 1964 (CO-ORDINATION/R.472, paragraph 5), an inter-agency consultation convened at the United Nations Headquarters on 21-22 September 1964 and considered the first steps relating to the practical implications of the Council's proposals for bringing together the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in a new United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). A list of the representatives of agencies who attended the meeting appears as an annex.
2. The meeting agreed that the main points contained in the statement made by the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs to the Co-ordination Committee of the Economic and Social Council (E/3966, paragraph 5) continue to be the common views of the agencies and should be introduced into the record of the General Assembly's consideration of the recommendations of ECOSOC.
3. There was full agreement at the meeting that the provisions of operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Council's recommended resolution make it clear that country targets and country and project programming will be maintained for the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in the United Nations Development Programme.
4. The meeting also agreed to recommend that a further inter-agency consultation should be arranged by the ACC as soon as practicable in the light of the final

action taken by the General Assembly on the proposals, for the purpose of considering the practical implications of the Assembly action.

5. Finally the meeting agreed to recommend to the ACC that it would be important for the General Assembly to provide a reasonable period of time between the decision of the Assembly and the entry into force of the new arrangements in order to facilitate an orderly transition from the Special Fund and Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance into the United Nations Development Programme and avoid any interruption of programming schedules.

ANNEX

PRESENT:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Martin HILL	Deputy Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs	United Nations
	Mr. E.J. RICHES	Treasurer and Financial Comptroller	ILO
	Mr. J.L. ORR	Director, Liaison Office	FAO
	Mr. P. BERTRAND	Chief, Special Fund Division	UNESCO
	Mr. M.P. SIEGEL	Assistant Director- General	WHO
	Mr. E. LOPEZ-HERRARTE	Representative	IBRD
	Mr. E.M. LEWIS	External Relations Officer	ICAO
	Mr. S.N. DAS GUPTA	Counsellor	UFU
	Dr. H. SEBASTIAN	Chief, Technical Co-operation Division	WMO
	Miss Mary JEFFREYS	Liaison Officer, United Nations and specialized agencies	
	Mr. R. COOMARASWAMY	Director, Programme Division	TAB
	Mr. G. DUMONTET	Secretary of the Governing Council	Special Fund
	Mr. J.J. CHARNOW	Chief of Reports	UNICEF
	Mr. S. MOE	Director of Liaison	UNRWA
	Mr. F. URRUTIA	Representative of the High Commissioner in the United States	UNHCR
	Mr. W.R. LEONARD	Deputy Commissioner for Technical Assistance	United Nations
	Mr. Ismat KITTANI	Secretary	United Nations
