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SUPPORT

OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

Annual Report of the Administrator for 1981

Summary

This report provides an account of the continued progress of the United Nations Volunteer programme during 1981, leading to the achievement of a record level of 1,000 serving volunteers by the middle of the year, and highlights the major events affecting UNV development during the year. It also attempts to bring into focus the major constraints within which the programme is functioning, including, in particular, the difficulties encountered in recruiting volunteers from industrialized countries and the increasingly precarious position of the Special Voluntary Fund. In addition, the report briefly discusses targets to be set for the programme during the third cycle, taking into account existing constraints in terms of staff resources and sources of recruitment as well as the over-all financial position of UNDP.

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INTRODUCTION

1. The twenty-eighth session of the Governing Council in June 1981 provided an opportunity for a review of the evolution and achievements of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme at the end of its first decade of implementation. The present report reviews the implementation of the programme in 1981. As regards the future path to be followed by UNV, it is expected that the Council's consideration and discussion of the analytical report (DP/1982/34) will provide further guidance. The high-level symposium convened in Sana'a, Yemen, in March 1982, the results of which were not known at the time of preparation of this report, is expected to provide inputs for the formulation of a programme of action for the coming years.

2. While reviewing the Administrator's report on the UNV programme for 1980 (DP/535), the Governing Council noted the successful completion of the programme's first decade of service and expressed the expectation that the programme's role and potential would be increasingly utilized in the years ahead. In so doing, the Council emphasized that expansion of the programme should reflect the needs of developing countries and, in particular, those of the least developed and newly independent countries. Furthermore, the Council noted the progress of UNV activities in the fields of domestic development services and youth, particularly in the preparatory activities for the International Youth Year. The Council also requested that efforts should be continued to recruit volunteers on the widest possible geographical base. The Council reiterated its invitation to Governments, organizations and individuals to initiate or increase their contribution to the Special Voluntary Fund. Finally, the Governing Council requested a short analytical report on the use of volunteers in the development process, to be submitted to its twenty-ninth session in June 1982. This report is included in document DP/1982/91, Operational Policy Matters.

3. At its thirty-sixth session, of 17 December 1981, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted resolution 36/198 in which it "notes with satisfaction the successful achievement of the United Nations Volunteers programme during the first decade of service, that it is active in ninety-three countries, including the least developed countries, and that it has, in response to General Assembly resolution 34/107 of 14 December 1979, reached ahead of schedule the target of one thousand volunteers in service." In the same resolution, the General Assembly also "considers that the programme is a valuable instrument of multilateral technical co-operation in response to the needs of the developing countries and, in particular, the least developed and newly independent countries". Lastly, the General Assembly resolution also echoed the Governing Council's appeal for new and increased contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund, "so as to enable the programme to overcome the financial constraints affecting it" and requested the Executive Co-ordinator "to explore ways of ensuring increased resources and to make proposals thereon to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme."

4. Both the Governing Council and the General Assembly, therefore, reconfirmed their support for the UNV programme, and recorded their appreciation of its relevance in the development process, as well as their confidence in its continued evolution and growth in response to the needs of developing countries. Thus, at the end of the first decade of UNV operations, the mandate of the programme was reaffirmed and its role and responsibilities endorsed.

I. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

A. General

5. The past year has demonstrated that there is now, more than ever before, a steadily growing realization on the part of Governments and specialized agencies that the UNV programme can provide effective and timely responses to a wide variety of development needs, both in terms of cost and level of expertise, and that it can thus help bring about additionality of resources in real terms, without sacrificing quality in favour of economy.

6. The growing acceptance of UNV as an integral component of development co-operation under UNDP auspices has also been recognized and articulated in the formulation of several country programmes which call for a wider utilization of volunteers during the third programming cycle. In this connection, it is important to note that decisions made by Governments to rely increasingly on UNV for development expertise would obviously be based on their positive experience of the programme over the past several years, rather than on purely financial considerations. Furthermore, there is also concrete and promising evidence that some countries, other than the traditional participants, intend to initiate co-operation with the programme on a growing scale in the new cycle. The appeal of the programme to a steadily widening group of countries has also been reflected in more and more requests from Governments for direct UNV participation in the formulation and review of country programmes.

7. The appreciation of the programme as an established instrument of development co-operation is borne out by its growth to a level of 1,000 serving volunteers by the middle of 1981, and the maintenance of this number in spite of the over-all trend towards reduction of inputs into country programmes in response to financial stringency. While the dynamic growth witnessed in recent years has been somewhat constrained as a result of posts being cancelled or suspended for financial reasons, the programme has still been able to keep up a healthy tempo of implementation. It can thus be noted that, contrary to the experience of the UNV programme in the mid-1970s, financial stringencies need not stunt the development of the programme. In fact, there is evidence that the prevailing financial situation may act as an additional incentive to recipient countries to give more serious and systematic consideration to the utilization of volunteers, whenever the type and level of expertise offered by UNV is appropriate and relevant to project requirements.

B. Main programme activities

8. By the middle of its tenth anniversary year, UNV reached, for the first time, the level of 1,000 volunteers serving in the field. The achievement of this figure in mid-1981 is particularly noteworthy, since in 1978 the General Assembly had established 1,000 volunteers as the target to be achieved by the end of 1983. For reasons analyzed in some detail later in this report, the programme stabilized slightly below the level of 1,000 volunteers during the remainder of 1981. Thus, at the end of the year, there was a total of 975 volunteers in service.

9. Trends discerned in the performance of the programme over the past few years continued to characterize the programme during 1981:

(a) The number of countries receiving assistance from the UNV programme increased from 87 in December 1980 to 91 by the end of 1981;

(b) In spite of continuing efforts to maintain a balance between recruitment from industrialized countries, on the one hand, and developing countries, on the other, the relative participation of industrialized country nationals in the programme continued to decline. By year's end, only 215 or 22 per cent of the serving volunteers were recruited from 22 industrialized countries, whereas 760 or 78 per cent were nationals of 57 developing countries;

(c) In order to achieve its current strength of approximately 1,000 volunteers in the field, the programme assigned an average of 39 volunteers per month throughout the year for an annual total of 470 volunteers. In the same twelve month period, 358 volunteers completed their assignments;

(d) The number of applications received for UNV assignments reached a new high of more than 3,300 in 1981. Out of this total, 1,428 applicants were found to be suitably qualified for inclusion in the UNV roster of candidates, which counted more than 2,000 names at the end of the year;

(e) In terms of regional distribution, the programme expanded considerably in Asia and the Pacific, where 44 per cent of the serving volunteers were assigned as of December 1981, compared to 35 per cent one year earlier. In the Africa region, the programme continued to grow in absolute terms and accounts for 38 per cent of the total strength. Lastly, the Arab States and the Latin America and Caribbean regions accounted for shares of 14 per cent and 4 per cent respectively at the end of the year;

(f) Efforts were continued to maintain and further increase the participation of women under the programme. With 195 women serving as volunteers as 1981 came to a close, they accounted for more than 20 per cent of the total strength; and

(g) At the end of 1981, the programme counted 460 volunteers assigned in 31 least developed countries (LDCs), thus underscoring the strong relevance of UNV to the particular needs of this group of countries.

10. The tenth anniversary year has provided a special opportunity for UNV headquarters to review and take stock of the results achieved by the programme and to consider ways and means of tackling constraints and problems still inhibiting the greater realization of the potential of the programme. In order to obtain additional guidance and views from the direct beneficiaries of the programme, as well as from other parties involved, a high-level symposium on the role and potential of volunteerism in international development co-operation was organized by UNV, in co-operation with UNDP, in Sana'a, Yemen, in March 1982, with the participation of senior officials from selected participating governments, UNDP, other United Nations organizations as well as bilateral co-operating organizations. This symposium served to review in depth the role of volunteerism as a tool of development and, in the light of experience, to chart its future orientation so as to optimize its usefulness and contribution to development. While a full report on the outcome of the symposium will be included in the Administrator's report to the Governing Council at its June 1983 session, an oral summary of the findings and conclusions will be presented to the Governing Council at its present session.

11. The vast and still largely unfulfilled need for middle-level/operational expertise of the type and calibre available under the UNV programme were among the subjects discussed during various meetings and conferences held during the year. For instance, the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in July and in which UNV participated, estimated that "as a result of the envisaged Substantial New Programme, the demand for middle-level/operational technicians, such as the United Nations Volunteers, may more than double in the 1980s to some 20,000 a year" (A/Conf. 104/2, Add. 2, para. 173). Moreover, the Substantial New Programme of Action adopted by the Conference calls for steps to be taken to "broaden the availability of expert staff, and where the recipient country so requests, full consideration should be given to the use of middle-level experts who can effectively perform many tasks in much closer contact with the people and institutions involved in the programme or project, such as United Nations and national volunteers, and volunteers from non-governmental organizations." (A/Conf.104/L.26, para. 43 (c)). Likewise, the ZIMCORD conference held in Salisbury in April 1981, in which UNV also participated, identified very considerable requirements for middle-level/operational expertise and, subsequently, at the request of the Government of Zimbabwe, several UNV posts were established in that country and recruitment of candidates started in the second half of 1981.

12. Among several other countries, Cuba and China initiated co-operation with UNV in 1981. In the latter country, some volunteers were already in post by the end of 1981 and recruitment was under way for an additional 25 posts.

Also, recruitment of Chinese candidates was initiated for a number of posts in various countries. Following the conclusion of an agreement between UNV and the Government of Cuba at the end of 1981, it was envisaged that concrete co-operation would start early in 1982.

13. At the invitation of the Government of Angola, a programming mission was fielded by UNV headquarters to the country and, as a result, it can be expected that a rapidly growing number of volunteers will be assigned in Angola from 1982 onwards to satisfy a very wide variety of needs indicated by the Government. Also, the Executive Co-ordinator was asked by the Government of Turkey to pay a visit to that country in November 1981 in order to explore areas of future co-operation. As a result, the Government expressed its intention to rely on UNV on a substantial scale for requirements of expertise in the next country programme and also formally agreed to actively promote the presentation of suitably qualified Turkish nationals as candidates for UNV assignments world-wide.

14. Towards the end of 1981, UNV headquarters was also asked to be represented at a meeting organized by UNDP in Dar-es-Salaam for the "Evaluation and programming of UNDP assistance to the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity." This meeting, which took place from 7 to 12 December 1981, identified significant scope for increased UNV involvement within the context of UNDP assistance to national liberation movements (NLMs) during the third cycle. As one of the initial steps to ensure the full realization of UNV potential in assisting NLMs, UNV headquarters was invited during the meeting to participate along with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) in a programming mission in early 1982, for the benefit of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). It is therefore expected that UNV assistance to NLMs will quickly expand beyond the present involvement which includes the assignment of six UNV technical instructors within project, Assistance to the Establishment of a Pilot Vocational Centre in Namibia" (NAM/78/008, which is being initiated with Angola as the host country), and a UNV instructor in secretarial training, who has been serving at the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, Zambia, since the end of 1979.

15. UNV co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was further strengthened and expanded during 1981 with funds made available by bilateral donors, in addition to the special UNDP contribution of US\$ 1 million approved in 1979. In South-East Asia, an average of more than 50 volunteers were assigned in various functions, in support of refugee relief activities. Eighteen volunteers were also assigned to Somalia to help alleviate the pressing refugee problems there.

16. As the previous paragraphs reflect, UNV stands ready to assist in meeting the challenges of the third programming cycle. In doing so, the programme will be keen to consolidate gains and experience accumulated over the first ten years of its activities. In particular, care will be taken not to lose sight of the intrinsic value of UNV as a programme based on the concept of volunteerism and, equally important, as one combining volunteerism with the now well-established ability and capacity of the programme to render valuable services as an instrument of international development co-operation. In this perspective, and taking into account existing staff resources at UNV headquarters, the programme could realistically continue to aim for a growth rate of approximately 100 volunteers per year during the third cycle, subject to resolution of the financial situation of the Special Voluntary Fund.

C. Youth and domestic development services

17. UNV activities in the fields of youth and domestic development services (DDS) continued with increasing momentum in 1981. Besides ongoing activities in Asia and the Pacific and in Latin America and the Caribbean, a regional project proposal was prepared for UNV co-operation with DDS and youth organizations in Africa, and was presented at the regional programming meeting for Africa held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in April 1981 under the joint auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and UNDP. Funds were subsequently earmarked from the regional IPF for Africa to finance such a project and preparatory activities will be launched in 1982. As for ongoing activities, a joint review and programming meeting with the organizations participating in the DDS project for Asia and the Pacific was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 8 - 14 November 1981, with a view to assessing the work accomplished and to chart a course for future action during the second phase of the project, due to commence in 1983. The meeting took into account the findings and results of a series of joint evaluation exercises conducted in Indonesia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka earlier in the year. Also, the outcome of a special workshop organized in Fiji for the benefit of the participating organizations in the South Pacific served as an input for the workshop held in Kuala Lumpur. At the end of the workshop, a draft recommendation was adopted setting forth guidelines for the future orientation of this project in which some 60 DDS organizations from 14 countries actively participated in 1981 and under which 95 UNV/DDS volunteers were assigned during the same year. While endorsing the UNV approach to co-operation with DDS organizations, which emphasizes the strengthening of existing DDS organizations and the creation of a framework for mutual technical assistance among them, the participants in the workshop called on UNV to consider the incorporation of activities in two areas during the second phase of the project, i.e. leadership and management training for senior staff of DDS organizations and also activities to promote youth participation in development, with particular reference to the forthcoming International Youth Year. The recommendation also calls on UNV to assist in attracting increased involvement in the project by the Government authorities concerned, so as to promote the evolution of a permanent structure for

co-operation among DDS organizations after the completion of UNV/UNDP assistance. Finally, UNV was also requested to explore possibilities of obtaining supplementary funds for the project under cost-sharing or other arrangements.

18. During an inter-governmental meeting organized in Costa Rica in November 1981, representatives of the governments participating in the UNV-executed regional project, Promotion of Youth Participation in Social Development Activities, adopted a formal decision to set up joint machinery among themselves to facilitate exchange of information and to promote co-operation in the field of youth, on a permanent basis. Taking into account the expressed interest of the participating Governments, the scope of the regional project has now been extended to include co-operation with the support to the participating Governments in examining ways and means of instituting the intended inter-governmental structure for long-term co-operation within the field of youth in the region. Furthermore, a decision was also taken during the meeting to initiate concrete co-operation in the context of the International Youth Year in 1985.

19. Also, in preparation for the International Youth Year, UNV continued to work closely with various United Nations agencies in the planning and implementation of activities within the over-all programme of action established by the International Youth Year Advisory Committee. For this purpose, UNV, as one of the core agencies, participated in several meetings, including the ad hoc inter-agency meeting convened in Vienna on 26 - 27 March 1981 and the subsequent meeting of the Advisory Committee, in order to exchange views on and co-ordinate activities for the International Youth Year. During the year, UNV also maintained close contact with the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, especially in order to review and strengthen co-operation in traditional and new areas, particularly in the context of the International Youth Year.

II. STATUS OF THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND

20. In compliance with the decision taken by the Governing Council at its session in June 1977 1/, financing of UNV in-country costs from the Special Voluntary Fund was discontinued by the end of 1981, except for a small number of UNV Programme Assistant posts in least developed countries, for which Special Voluntary Fund funding would be continued in accordance with decision

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1977 Supplement No. 3 A, (E/6013/Rev.1), para. 188.

79/24 adopted by the Governing Council in June 1979 ^{2/}. By the end of 1981, 13 UNV Programme Assistants were serving in LDCs with financing from the Special Voluntary Fund. All posts previously financed from the fund, totaling 180 in 1977, have been either terminated or absorbed under Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) arrangements.

21. In spite of the phasing out of the funding of in-country costs by the Special Voluntary Fund, the position of the SVF has recently deteriorated, since the level of annual contributions to it has remained static while the programme has grown rapidly. Furthermore, the situation has been aggravated by the phased decline of the UNDP allocation to the Fund from \$ 1 million in 1978 to \$ 250,000 in 1981 and ultimately to zero for the coming years. As shown in annex III, total contributions to the fund for 1981, excluding the UNDP allocation, amounted to \$1,111,137. In this connection, it must be underlined that one of the most important purposes of the Fund is to meet the external costs of volunteers recruited from developing countries for whom no co-sponsorship is available, as opposed to those recruited from industrialized countries. The crucial importance of receiving additional contributions is highlighted by the fact that, at present, more than 75 per cent of all serving volunteers are nationals of developing countries and thus have their external costs financed from the Special Voluntary Fund. Unless additional contributions are made to the Fund, UNV could be faced with an over-all decline of the programme. In view of the increasingly important response to development needs, both in terms of cost effectiveness and as an aspect of Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries (TCDC), every effort is being made to make Governments aware of the serious plight which UNV faces in implementing its programme unless donor countries are willing to provide it with a solid resource base. The Administrator will make an updated report on the finances of the Special Voluntary Fund at the twenty-ninth session of the Governing Council and make proposals in the light of the latest information.

III. RECRUITMENT

22. At its twenty-sixth session in June 1979, the Governing Council directed the UNV programme to pursue discussions with Governments in industrialized countries, as well as developing countries, with a view to broadening the recruitment base of the programme. Pursuant to decision 79/24^{3/}, formal discussions were held with five countries in Western Europe with perceived potential for increased participation: Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. In Eastern Europe, official discussions were held with the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. Two

^{2/} Ibid., 1979, Supplement No. 10 (E/1979/40).

^{3/} Ibid.

distinguished senior consultants - a former Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom and a former UNDP Assistant Administrator - assisted in this process, one covering Western and the other Eastern Europe. The Executive Co-ordinator held productive discussions with the Government of the United States of America - while working level consultations were held at UNV headquarters with the Governments of Denmark and Finland, and with the Government of Japan in Tokyo.

23. The broad conclusion emanating from these discussions is that, at Government level, there was, in general, expressed willingness to see greater participation by their nationals in the programme; goodwill was not lacking. Such enhanced participation is, however, subject to implementation through national co-operating organizations, particularly in Europe and Japan, and the results of such negotiations have yet to manifest themselves. It must be recognized that co-operating organizations are involved in recruitment of volunteers for both their own bilateral programmes and for UNV, and have their own established priorities in response to national objectives.

24. The consultations held with the Governments of Poland and Yugoslavia have led to agreement, in principle, to participate in the programme, while the authorities in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Romania expressed increased interest in UNV activities, subject to the final positive decisions to be taken officially by their respective Governments. Furthermore, contacts made with some developing countries that were not earlier participating in the UNV programme have resulted in the conclusion of agreements for volunteers to be recruited from them. Particularly noteworthy in this respect are the agreements concluded with the Governments of China and Cuba during 1981.

25. These consultations are continuing, particularly with industrialized countries, but, as already mentioned, national requirements are likely to inhibit a sizeable numerical breakthrough in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, the effort to open up new recruitment resources for the programme is a continuous one, and the advice of the Governing Council will be sought when any modified or new arrangements need to be considered.

IV. OTHER MATTERS

26. At its twenty-eighth session in June 1981, the Governing Council was informed of various activities being organized in the context of the tenth anniversary year of the programme. All these activities were successfully completed, including the issuance of a UNV stamp by the Postal Administration of the United Nations and the striking of a commemorative medal. As the Governing Council was also informed at its June 1981 session, a "Volunteer of the Year" was to be selected in the context of the tenth anniversary year of the UNV programme. For this purpose, nominations were invited from UNDP field offices. The selection was rendered difficult, as a result of the very large

number of nominations received from the field and it was therefore ultimately decided to select two Volunteers of the Year: Ms. Aira Paivoke, a plant physiologist from Finland working in Papua New Guinea, and Mr. Emmanuel Sekou, an agronomist from Ghana assigned to Yemen. These two volunteers were chosen for having exhibited qualities of performance and commitment so outstanding as to evince universal recognition of their special combination of human dedication and professional expertise. During a ceremony held on 1 December 1981 at United Nations headquarters in New York, the two volunteers received citations from the Secretary-General. Present at the ceremony were the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of Finland, Ghana, Papua New Guinea and Yemen, the Administrator of UNDP and other senior UNDP staff as well as the Executive Co-ordinator of UNV.

27. In observance of the programme's ten years in operation, the Secretary General of the United Nations paid the following tribute:

"Over the past ten years, the United Nations Volunteers programme has become a valuable addition to the UN family. As UN Volunteers, dedicated and creative young men and women - each with professional skills and experience - are currently on assignment around the world, working at the operational level, UN Volunteers are playing constructive roles in the development efforts of nearly one hundred nations. Within its first decade, UNV has created from the concept of voluntary service a viable instrument for international technical co-operation, uniting motivation and expertise into a dynamic, innovative and effective agent for development."

Annex I

COUNTRIES OF PLACEMENT AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF SERVING VOLUNTEERS

Total serving volunteers: 975 (31 December 1981)

Countries of placement:

Africa

Benin 10, Botswana 26, Burundi 8, Cape Verde 2, Central African Republic 26, Chad 1, Comoros 23, Congo 2, Equatorial Guinea 2, Ethiopia 8, Gambia 6, Ghana 2, Guinea 1, Guinea-Bissau 26, Ivory Coast 6, Kenya 11, Lesotho 24, Liberia 12, Malawi 3, Mali 7, Mauritania 8, Mozambique 17, Namibia 1, Niger 11, Rwanda 4, Sao Tome and Principe 6, Senegal 3, Seychelles 3, Sierra Leone 2, Somalia 35, Swaziland 6, Togo 1, Uganda 5, United Republic of Cameroon 3, United Republic of Tanzania 38, Upper Volta 17, Zambia 1.

37 countries

SUBTOTAL 367 - 37.6 per cent

Middle East and Europe

Bahrain 9, Democratic Yemen 12, Djibouti 3, Oman 1, Sudan 24, Syria 17, Turkey 1, Yemen 69, Yugoslavia 1.

9 countries

SUBTOTAL 134 - 13.7 per cent

Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda 1, Belize 1, Bolivia 1, Colombia 1, Dominica 2, Ecuador 1, Grenada 2, Guyana 2, Haiti 11, Honduras 4, Jamaica 1, Montserrat 1, Panama 1, Paraguay 1, Peru 1, Saint Kitts-Nevis 1, Saint Lucia 2, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 1, Trinidad and Tobago 3.

19 Countries

SUBTOTAL 40 - 4.1 per cent

Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan 2, Bangladesh 8, Bhutan 13, China 2, Cook Islands 13, Fiji 2, Hong Kong 1, Indonesia 11 + 18 DDS, Kiribati 2, Lao People's Democratic Republic 12, Malaysia 14 + 4 DDS, Maldives 9, Nepal 7, Niue 1, Pakistan 1, Papua New Guinea 16, Philippines 11 + 17 DDS, Samoa 12, Singapore 3, Solomon Islands 5, Sri Lanka 195 + 32 DDS, Thailand 10 + 1 DDS, Tonga 3, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands 2, Tuvalu 4, Vanuatu 3.

26 countries

SUBTOTAL 434 - 44.6 per cent

Countries of origin

Industrialized countries

Australia 2, Austria 1, Belgium 20, Canada 14, Denmark 2, Federal Republic of Germany 6, Finland 10, France 26, Hungary 1, Ireland 10, Italy 16, Japan 3, Netherlands 6, Norway 1, Poland 1, Portugal 2, Spain 3, Sweden 2, Switzerland 8, United Kingdom 15, United States of America 64, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 2.

22 countries

SUBTOTAL 215 - 22.1 per cent

Developing countries

Afghanistan 2, Algeria 2, Antigua and Barbuda 1, Argentina 1, Bangladesh 48, Benin 5, Brazil 9, Burma 152, Burundi 4, Central African Republic 1, Chad 4, Chile 2, Colombia 5, Congo 2, Costa Rica 1, Dominican Republic 1, Egypt 15, Ethiopia 4, Ghana 16, Guinea 1, Guyana 1, Haiti 4, India 88, Indonesia 10, Iran 1, Madagascar 3, Malaysia 1, Mali 2, Mauritius 10, Morocco 1, Namibia 1, Nepal 71, Niger 1, Nigeria 1, Pakistan 11, Paraguay 2, Peru 16, Philippines 87, Rwanda 14, Senegal 3, Seychelles 1, Sierra Leone 2, Singapore 1, Somalia 2, Sri Lanka 93, Sudan 5, Syria 1, Thailand 7, Togo 3, Trinidad and Tobago 1, Uganda 2, United Republic of Cameroon 1, United Republic of Tanzania 6, Uruguay 1, Zaire 15, Zambia 2, Zimbabwe 2, Refugees 11.

57 countries

SUBTOTAL 760 - 77.9 per cent

Annex II

BREAKDOWN OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIELD
 BY SECTORAL CATEGORY (December 1981)

8

| | | | |
|--|----------|---|-------------------------|
| Health..... | 264 | - | 27.1 |
| Agriculture..... | 142 | - | 14.6 |
| Education..... | 119 | - | 12.2 |
| Economic and social policy planning..... | 103 | - | 10.6 |
| Social services/youth activities..... | 74 | - | 7.6 |
| Relief activities..... | 72 | - | 7.4 |
| Industry..... | 50 | - | 5.1 |
| Transport/communication..... | 47 | - | 4.8 |
| Vocational training..... | 40 | - | 4.1 |
| Power generation/natural resources..... | 36 | - | 3.7 |
| Science and technology..... | 15 | - | 1.5 |
| Cultural/social/human sciences..... | 7 | - | 0.7 |
| International trade..... | <u>6</u> | - | <u>0.6</u> |
| | TOTAL | - | <u>975</u> <u>100.0</u> |

Annex III

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND
 (US \$)
 (As at 31 December 1981 unless otherwise specified)

| <u>Country</u> | <u>1980</u> | <u>1981</u> | <u>Pledged for 1982</u> |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Austria | 7 150 | 7 700 | 7 700 |
| Bangladesh | - | - | 1 000 |
| Belgium | 222 222 | 202 532 ^{a/} | - |
| Bhutan | - | 500 | 575 |
| Botswana | 512 | 509 | 571 |
| Brazil | - | 10 000 | 10 000 |
| Canada | - | - | - |
| Democratic Yemen | 661 | - | - |
| Denmark | 16 395 | 12 577 | - |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | 197 740 | - | - |
| Guinea Bissau | - | 395 | - |
| India | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 |
| Indonesia | - | - | 1 000 |
| Italy | - | 205 321 ^{b/} | 168 067 |
| Lesotho | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| Liberia | 10 275 | - | 2 000 |
| Morocco | 5 000 | 5 000 | 5 000 |
| Netherlands | 200 000 | 200 000 | 193 750 |
| Norway | - | - | 84 746 ^{c/} |
| Philippines | - | 1 000 | - |
| Solomon Islands | - | - | 500 |
| Sri Lanka | - | - | 3 000 |
| Sweden | 229 794 | - | - |
| Switzerland | 151 512 | 103 865 | - |
| Thailand | 1 500 | 1 500 | 1 500 |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands | - | 1 000 | - |
| Tunisia | - | 4 000 | 4 600 |
| Uganda | - | 38 | - |
| United States of America | 300 000 ^{d/} | 350 000 ^{d/} | - |
| | 1 347 961 | 1 111 137 | 489 209 |

^{a/} Received 17 February 1982

^{b/} Received 11 January 1982

^{c/} Received 16 February 1982

^{d/} Received 6 February 1982