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OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

Annual Report of the Administrator for 1980

Summary

Coinciding with the tenth anniversary of the UNV programme, this report looks back briefly to some of the key elements that characterize the evolution and development of the UNV concept and programme. In terms of the future, the report identifies the second decade as one of consolidation and innovative application of the UNV concept and programme. Additionally, the report discusses the progress of UNV activities for the year 1980, including the continued growth of the programme to a level of 863 volunteers in the field and a record average fielding per month of 35 qualified volunteer development workers in response to requests from developing countries during the year. It also reports, as requested in Governing Council decision 80/41 on the progress of preparatory activities in the field of youth with respect to the International Youth Year.

The attention of the Council is drawn to the draft decision contained in paragraph 29 of this report.

* Re-issued for technical reasons

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INTRODUCTION

1. The present report on the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) is of special significance. The year 1981 represents an important landmark in the history of the programme for UNV has now successfully completed its first decade of service. This report, besides reviewing activities for the year 1980, looks back on some of the milestones passed during these first ten years.
2. In reviewing the 1979 annual report (DP/484), the Governing Council noted with satisfaction the programme's continued growth and in decision 80/41 acknowledged "the increasing role which the United Nations Volunteers programme is playing by bringing a unique input into the technical co-operation process"^{1/}, including UNV's activities in relation to youth and Domestic Development Service. In addition, in paragraph 4 of the same decision, the Council indicated "the expectation that the United Nations Volunteers programme will play a significant role in the preparation of projects and programmes related to the International Youth Year in 1985" and requested that progress on these preparations be reported to its twenty-eighth session. Finally, the Council requested "the Administrator to submit to the Council at its twenty-eighth session proposals for adequate staffing of the United Nations Volunteers, taking into account the expansion of the programme" and requested that he "recommend to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council that the title of the post of Co-ordinator of the United Nations Volunteer programme should be more appropriately named to reflect the responsibilities and functions of the post." In response to these directives the UNV headquarters has been strengthened during 1980, and the question of secretariat staff levels is dealt with further in discussions of the UNDP budget presentation. At its thirty-fifth session the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Administrator as well as the decision of the Governing Council concerning the UNV programme, and the change in the title of the post of Co-ordinator, which was renamed Executive Co-ordinator.

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1980 Supplement No. 12, E/1980/42/Rev.1, Chap. XI.

I. THE FIRST DECADE

A. Evolution of the concept of international volunteerism within the United Nations

3. The United Nations Volunteers programme, which became operational in January 1971, following General Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, celebrates this year the successful completion of its first decade of service. The concept of international volunteerism within the United Nations development system has now matured into a viable programme. When the General Assembly first decided in favour of an innovative delivery of technical assistance through utilization of "volunteer" personnel inputs, the outcome of such a venture could hardly be predicted. Indeed, the level of programme activity during the early years of the decade gave the impression that its contribution as a development tool might be only marginal and token. During the later years, however, this impression was replaced by evidence of the programme as a dynamic, increasingly essential input in technical co-operation activities. Some of the key elements and results of the evolution and growth of the UNV concept are highlighted below.

(a) During the late 1960s, the United Nations development system was searching for and exploring new approaches to strengthen and diversify the delivery of technical assistance. Parallel to this was a search for a way to ensure, within the United Nations system, a more effective contribution to development by qualified members of the younger generation. One possible solution was international volunteerism, and it provided the context within which the United Nations Volunteers programme was born;

(b) As the programme evolved, the volunteer came to be perceived as a person who gives his or her services, skills and time to accomplish tasks he or she believes in; as someone with professional, technical or practical skills who offers his or her knowledge and abilities in return for remuneration based solely on immediate need for maintenance. The volunteer in most cases is young, but may also be a middle aged or recently retired person who shares the same goals;

(c) General Assembly resolution 2659 (XXV) emphasized that volunteers must "have the technical and personal qualifications required for the development of recipient countries", and that they be assigned at the request and with approval of recipient Governments;

(d) These principles guided the growth and evolution of the UNV concept during its first decade. The more consistent and coherent articulation of the logic of the UNV concept in recent years has resulted in the rapid growth of the programme's activities;

(e) Traditional volunteerism has largely been replaced within the United Nations system by a new concept, developed by the United Nations Volunteers, which emphasizes such considerations as:

- (i) Universality of participation: recruitment and assignment of volunteers on the widest geographical basis possible;
- (ii) Recipient-oriented approach: the act of volunteering is a response to specific needs and working goals which are determined by the recipient country, not by the donor; and
- (iii) Synthesis of volunteer motivation and professional skills: while individual motivation may vary, men and women who participate in this approach to development do so under challenging conditions and according to a volunteer formula which allows for a fixed and modest level of remuneration and emphasizes the possession of qualifications and skills specific to the particular development needs of the countries concerned;

(f) Thus the United Nations Volunteers do not represent special causes, nor is the programme an outlet for zealous young generalists full of goodwill but devoid of skills. Rather, it has come to represent an opportunity for reciprocal sharing of technical skills by qualified and mature volunteer development workers under the aegis of the United Nations; and

(g) Under the particular aegis of UNDP, the UNV programme demonstrates the benefits of a pragmatic concept of volunteerism for development within the tripartite system of technical co-operation of the United Nations.

B. Development and growth of the UNV programme

4. The biggest test during this past decade has been the ability of the United Nations Volunteers to translate, in real development terms, the UNV concept into a fully functioning operational programme. During the initial stages of the programme, progress was slow. From a total of some 41 volunteers at the end of 1971, the number had risen to a modest 285 by December 1976. Thereafter, the programme developed momentum, reaching its initial target level of 500 volunteers, and then the present level of 863 volunteers at the end of December 1980.

5. Despite initial reluctance by some developing countries as well as some United Nations agencies, demand for the services of United Nations Volunteers

has steadily increased. The receipt of over 600 requests for United Nations Volunteers during 1980 demonstrates the growing confidence of developing countries that the programme will serve their development needs.

6. In terms of the supply of UNV candidates, the scepticism at the beginning of the decade as to the availability of sufficient numbers of professionally qualified men and women willing to volunteer their services has by and large been dissipated. One turning point in this respect occurred in December 1973 when the General Assembly authorized UNV to undertake certain activities which hitherto had been subcontracted to voluntary organizations. It should be added that the expanding and more sophisticated requirements of developing countries have increased the need for a larger supply base for recruitment, particularly in the industrialized countries, and efforts are being made to accomplish this.

7. The development of the UNV programme has witnessed growing diversity in the types of assignments for which United Nations Volunteers are requested. Developing countries, with the assistance of Resident Representatives, utilize the potential of the UNV programme imaginatively. The programme, following through on the recipient-oriented approach of the founding resolution, is shaped by the nature of new requests emanating from the developing countries. As a result it maintains dynamism and relevance in its response to often changing development circumstances and needs. Such response has, in turn affected the level of expertise at which United Nations Volunteers function. During these past ten years of operation, the UNV programme has come to be distinguished by its provision of middle and upper-level operational expertise, as opposed to purely advisory services.

8. Through its principle of global participation the UNV programme brings about cross-fertilization of learning and exchange of experiences in furtherance of the policy of Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries (TCDC).

9. The evolution of the UNV programming approach has not been without challenges during this first decade. Often noticeable were inertia and attitudinal barriers to the acceptance and application of the concept of volunteer development workers in the context of United Nations development system activities. Painstaking efforts during the last years of the decade to explain the UNV concept and programme, buttressed by a proven ability for speedy delivery, have been instrumental in establishing the programme's role as a development tool. Hence, in response to the interest of host Governments, and UNDP Resident Representatives and Agency field personnel, UNV increasingly participates in Country Programme reviews and project formulation exercises. Central to UNV programming is the concept of relevance, based on the premise that certain types of development work can be handled more satisfactorily by expertise of the UNV type and level, even if other higher-level expertise is

available.

10. The UNV mandate has evolved over the decade to include programme responsibilities which are logical developments of the UNV concept. The three main areas of expansion are: youth, Domestic Development Services (DDS), and co-ordination of volunteer activities within the United Nations.

11. Recognizing that the innate affinity of the UNV programme with, and its emphasis on, the younger generation lent itself to the promotion of the effective participation of youth in development, in resolution 31/131 the General Assembly decided to utilize the potential of UNV "for the advancement of the role of youth in development". This resolution consequently designated the "United Nations Volunteers programme to be a major operational unit of the United Nations for the execution of youth programmes, especially of pilot projects to increase the participation of youth in development activities and training programmes for youth workers". UNV has developed a number of core and pilot youth activities which give effect to this special mandate.

12. Its responsibilities in the promotion of volunteer and grassroots activities enabled UNV to encourage the self-help efforts of national volunteer and indigenous development organizations. Such efforts have come to be generally referred to as domestic development services (DDS). General Assembly resolution 31/166 of 21 December 1976 requested the UNDP Administrator to develop "and expand the activities of UNV in the field of domestic development services" and to "ensure that United Nations Volunteers programme actively promotes the formation of regional advisory groups for domestic development services and subsequently, co-operates to the fullest extent possible with such groups". In response to this mandate, the programme has promoted a number of DDS initiatives, which culminated in the development of the first DDS project, a large-scale IPF-funded regional project involving DDS organizations in the Asia and Pacific region.

13. The UNV programme has also been entrusted with the co-ordination of matters relating to the use of volunteers in the development activities of the United Nations system. Various resolutions of the General Assembly^{2/} requested agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system to channel all requests for volunteers through the UNV programme and to co-ordinate as necessary volunteer activities in United Nations-assisted projects with the UNV programme. They also called on UNV to harmonize the policies on placement and conditions of engagement for all volunteers in the United Nations development system, taking into account development needs at the field level. With the co-operation of all concerned, the programme has met fully its responsibilities in this respect.

^{2/} See General Assembly resolution 2810 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and 33/84 of 15 December 1978.

14. The following brief observations summarize the achievements of the United Nations Volunteers during its first decade:

(a) The UNV concept and programme have reached maturity, as illustrated in subsequent sections of this report;

(b) The UNV programme has gained global acceptance and recognition by the developing countries of its role and relevance to their development needs;

(c) In the process, the programme has developed definite momentum and has evolved into a cost-effective mechanism of technical co-operation; and

(d) Its performance and acceptance confirm that the programme is now an integral part of the United Nations technical co-operation system with its volunteers increasingly included in the formulation of projects as part of the personnel component.

II. THE CURRENT PICTURE

15. Current implementation of the volunteer programme in terms of resources, recruitment, programming and delivery of UNV inputs, progress of activities with respect to youth and domestic development services and some special operational questions such as recruitment and resources, can all be reviewed both in the perspective of achievements during the first decade of the United Nations Volunteers, and in anticipation of its role and challenges in the future.

A. Programming and delivery

16. In terms of UNV inputs programmed and delivered in the course of the past ten years, the annexed tables and charts as well as the following account provide some indicators of programme performance:

(a) During its first decade the UNV programme has provided the services of a total of 1,889 Volunteers, representing approximately 3,800 volunteer-years of service;

(b) From 41 Volunteers in the field in 1971, the number has risen to 863 at the end of December 1980. Compared with the total of 634 Volunteers in the field reported for December 1979, the 1980 figure represents a 36 per cent increase;

(c) In 1980, a record number of 421 Volunteers were fielded, for an

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average of 35 new assignments per month. Some 16 Volunteers per month completed their assignments;

(d) Some 20 participating and executing agencies of the United Nations system made increasing use of UNV inputs. As at end December 1980, 134 United Nations Volunteers were involved with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in some 40 countries on a variety of project activities. Similarly, some 69 Volunteers were working with the International Labour Organisation (ILO), 46 with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 43 with the World Health Organization (WHO), 39 with the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UNDTCD), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) each had more than ten UNVs involved in their activities;

(e) Even though the number of United Nations Volunteers from industrialized countries increased slightly, the programme continued to express a special dimension of TDCD, insofar as some 642 or 75 per cent of the total number of volunteers in service at the end of the year were nationals of developing countries;

(f) UNV-executed projects, with direct technical supervision by recipient Governments, increased to 44 by the year's end, with a total value of \$10,058,713;

(g) In line with the programme's continued emphasis on greater participation by women, the number in service reached 188 by December 1980;

(h) The dynamics of Volunteer recruitment and assignment also continued to gain momentum. Some 3,317 applications from prospective volunteers were received during 1980. Of this number, 1,415 were included in the roster for possible future assignments. A monthly average of 50 initial requests, totaling over 600 for the year, were received at UNV headquarters from developing country Governments;

(i) In 1972, 14 developing countries were utilizing volunteer services; this number had increased to 75 by December 1979, and to 87 by December 1980;

(j) Over the decade, a total of 905 United Nations Volunteers served in Africa, 377 in Asia and the Pacific, 151 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 453 in the Arab States and European regions;

(k) Close attention has continued to be paid to maintaining the quality

and low attrition rate of the programme. The attrition rate during three different periods gives an indication of the stability of the programmes. In 1975, when an average number of 243 volunteers were in the field in any given month, a monthly average of 3 persons terminated prematurely. This yielded a monthly attrition rate of about 1 per cent. In 1979, when the average number of volunteers in service monthly was 520, the corresponding monthly attrition rate was reduced to less than 1 per cent. In 1980, with the monthly average of volunteers in service at 791, approximately 3 persons terminated early every three months, thus achieving the programme's lowest attrition rate: 0.2 per cent;

(l) A system-wide global evaluation as well as continuous assessments by Government officials, UNDP Resident Representatives, project managers and executing agency personnel confirm the high quality of services being provided by United Nations volunteers often under very difficult and challenging conditions. In many project situations, United Nations volunteers, who possess appropriate academic qualifications, training and experience for their assignments, constitute the practical link needed to make certain aspects of project activities operational, both in substance and extent. Various built-in and ongoing performance evaluation mechanisms, including regular progress reports from the field and monitoring by Headquarters staff, also attest to the overall high quality of the volunteers' work and contribution to development; and

(m) As before, the number and type of United Nations Volunteer assignments during the year covered a wide spectrum of activities. Volunteers worked on over 326 different projects. Their ranks included engineers, agronomists, vocational teachers, medical doctors, nurses and midwives, social and community workers, mechanics and the other professions and skills, indicated in Annex II.

17. The United Nations Volunteers was called upon to support a number of special programmes. Co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to help alleviate pressing refugee problems in Somalia was initiated in 1980. It provides for the urgent programming, recruitment and assignment of some 25 United Nations Volunteers as a multinational team, funded from bilateral sources. Also, as reported last year, some 40 United Nations Volunteers are now assisting refugees in Indochina under a UNV-executed project funded from a special UNDP contribution of \$1 million.

18. In October 1980, the UNV programme received an urgent request from the Central African Republic for some 20 qualified teachers. Speedy recruitment actions were initiated and the first Volunteers arrived in the country in December 1980.

19. The programme is making very rapid progress towards the target of 1,000

field volunteers by 1983, in accordance with Governing Council resolution 79/24 of 29 June 1979 and General Assembly resolution 34/107 of 14 December 1979. Given the present momentum, the target will be met ahead of schedule. While achieving this level of assistance, UNV continues to ensure that the present quality of servicing and backstopping of the programme is maintained.

B. Youth and domestic development service

20. In 1980, further progress was made in the fields of Domestic Development Service and youth. The UNV-executed large-scale DDS project for the Asia and Pacific region became fully operational during the year. With two UNV international project staff volunteers working in collaboration with indigenous DDS organizations of some fifteen countries in the region, full implementation of various subprojects also began. Under the multinational volunteer exchange subproject, forty UNVs from within the region are or will be participating in grassroots and community-based development activities of indigenous DDS organizations. Under another subproject, qualified UNVs have been fielded to train villagers and local DDS volunteers in appropriate technology. Consultancies to launch the activities of some of the other subprojects have also been undertaken.

21. In accordance with the Governing Council's request that a report on the progress of preparatory activities for the International Youth Year (IYY) be presented to its twenty-eighth session, a brief account of initiatives taken during the year is given below. Preparatory activities for IYY during the past year have followed a three-pronged approach.

(a) First, the programme has made a consistent effort to develop and maintain dialogue with most of the agencies and organizations involved in promoting youth activities. This has included periodic formal and informal consultations with, for example, the Youth Unit of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (Vienna), which has primary responsibility for the IYY preparatory programme, as well as with the concerned specialized agencies, such as UNESCO and the ILO. UNV also participated in a United Nations interagency meeting on youth and the IYY held in Vienna in October 1980 where UNV proposals, reflected in the current and agreed approach for the planning of substantive activities, were elaborated;

(b) Second, as part of its ongoing co-operation with youth and youth organizations in developing countries, UNV makes an orchestrated effort to promulgate the purposes of IYY and to encourage these organizations to promote the greater participation of youth in development. As part of this effort, a special issue of the 500 page UNV World Statistical Directory of Volunteer and Development Service Organizations is now under preparation; and

(c) Third, UNV has begun to explore the possibility of building special operational aspects that reflect the IYY programme of activities into its ongoing youth and DDS field projects. In the Latin American regional youth project, for example, this approach could involve a large number of youth in development-awareness schemes, exchange of information on the situation of youth in various countries within the region, and special publications of relevance to youth training. In the Asia and Pacific region, UNV staff have participated (often as resource persons) in several meetings designed to approach various facets of the youth situation. These included: (a) a preparatory workshop organized by the Economic and Social Council of Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to plan national youth training programmes (Pattaya, Thailand, November 1979); (b) the second regional ad hoc advisory group meeting on youth participation in development (Bangkok, November 1980); (c) the first ESCAP regional forum on active youth participation in national development (Jakarta, Indonesia, December 1980); and (d) an expert meeting of ESCAP on indicators for measuring youth participation in development (Manila, the Philippines, December 1980). UNV participates in a regional steering committee charged with working out modalities for greater co-ordination of efforts of nongovernmental and youth organizations within the region, with particular reference to activities in the context of IYY. In the Africa region, joint discussions will be initiated with youth and youth service organizations as well as with the Economic Commission for Africa with a view to jointly elaborating and implementing operational projects aimed at increasing the effective participation of youth in development.

C. Recruitment from industrialized countries

22. As discussed in DP/376 and DP/484, an issue of great concern to the programme is the promotion of a much wider recruitment base as well as of a dynamic recruitment policy in industrialized countries, so that the programme may maintain the principle of universality and widest geographical participation in responding to the expanding needs and requirements of developing countries. As agreed to by the Council, UNV has pursued discussions on increased participation with Governments and co-operating organizations in the industrialized countries. In addition to these regular working discussions, special consultations have also been undertaken in order to better explore some of the existing mechanisms for recruitment and co-sponsorship from these countries. Pertinent points and recommendations resulting from these consultations are being followed up by the office of the UNV Executive Co-ordinator. The Council will be kept informed of the results of actions and steps taken with regard to promoting the recruitment and co-sponsorship of candidates from industrialized countries

D. Resources

23. The Special Voluntary Fund (SVF) was established to support the programme's activities. Originally the SVF was designed principally to meet the external costs of volunteers who were nationals of developing countries. In 1976, its terms of reference were expanded to include implementation of youth programmes. As a temporary measure, payment of in-country costs of volunteers was also authorized to help the adjustment to IPF funding in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and newly independent countries. This special measure is to be used at a declining rate until January 1982.

24. During the first ten years of the UNV programme, contributions to the SVF remained at a very modest level. Contributions in 1971-1972 totalled \$264,512; in 1975, they increased to \$546,876 and in 1978 surpassed \$1 million. The amount of new resources available in 1979 and in 1980 remained at approximately \$1.4 million. Annex VI lists contributions for 1979 and 1980 and indicates the 1981 pledges, as of early 1981.

25. The balance of total resources in the SVF at the end of 1979 stood at \$1,853,815. The total amount contributed to the SVF for 1980 was \$1,375,129. At the same time, expenditure from the SVF during 1980 is estimated to be \$1.8 million. As of December 1980 (provisional), actual expenditures were \$731,681 for volunteer external costs; \$466,178 for internal costs, and \$152,260 for relevant programme expenditures such as preparation of volunteer programme materials. It is useful to look also at the larger picture in terms of the estimated total commitment of SVF resources. In terms of estimated and projected SVF expenditures on external and some internal costs, as well as other relevant expenditures such as the preparation of volunteer programme materials (not including anticipated expenditures for the promotion of DDS and youth activities), the current picture is as follows: \$1,518,409 for 1981; \$2,083,252 for 1982; and \$353,500 for 1983, for a total of currently projected expenditures over the next three years of \$3,955,161. It can be seen from the above that, in view of the increasing number of developing country nationals whose volunteer external costs are borne from the SVF, and of the programme's mandate and activities in the fields of Domestic Development Service and youth, the need for continued and increased contributions into the SVF cannot be over-emphasized.

26. During its twenty-seventh session, the Council reviewed the situation concerning the staffing level of the UNV programme. It was felt that the modest number of staff with which the programme has been functioning might not suffice to enable adequate backstopping of its activities which, over the past three years, have more than tripled. In decision 80/41, the Governing Council requested the Administrator to present proposals at the current session "for adequate staffing of the United Nations Volunteers, taking into account the

expansion of the programme", and to make any interim arrangements that might be required. These actions are reflected in the supplementary budget estimates of UNDP for 1980-1981 and in the Administrator's budget proposals for the 1982-1983 biennium.

IV. LOOKING FORWARD: CONSOLIDATION AND INNOVATION

27. Having completed its first decade, the UNV programme now embarks upon a crucial period in terms of the need to consolidate and sustain its various and ongoing activities. The next decade will provide opportunity for innovative applications of the UNV concept and programme to the diversity of challenges which developing nations, particularly the LDCs, will be facing. Among the priorities which the programme envisages for the future are the following:

(a) Highest priority will be given to consolidating the growth and momentum achieved during the first decade. The programme will concentrate on a variety of approaches designed to meet the exigencies of servicing a programme with as many as 1,000 or more volunteers in over 87 developing countries;

(b) A comprehensive approach to the servicing, support and backstopping of the programme will enable closer follow-up on individual volunteer assignments, regular travel to countries and duty stations of volunteers, implementation of orientation and language training courses, more specialized recruitment mechanisms to identify candidates globally for the increasingly sophisticated requirements of the developing countries, and increased assistance to UNDP field office personnel and agencies of the system in their efforts to utilize UNV inputs;

(c) UNV headquarters will continue to be called upon to participate in programme and project formulation and review exercises at the field level in response to requests by host governments and Resident Representatives, and as a consequence of the increasing number of IPF-funded projects which are being identified as best suited to implementation through volunteer inputs;

(d) In the coming decade, there will be a sustained effort to maintain, intensify, and extend the positive experience that has been gained in respect to the programming and use of volunteer-type inputs for a wide spectrum of development activities;

(e) It is expected that greater use of volunteer-type inputs will be made in most of the United Nations system's global programme initiatives, including the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, refugee and relief programmes, anti-desertification and environment protection efforts, and the Year of Disabled Persons;

(f) Greater mobilization and participation of youth in development will continue through the Domestic Development Service. A corollary of this could be the eventual assignment of national volunteers to projects in their own countries;

(g) It is believed that the UNV programme could be used to help curb the loss of highly trained developing country nationals through emigration by the increased recruitment, as United Nations Volunteers, of those who are residents in industrialized countries;

(h) A new idea which could eventually be explored concerns the possibility of assigning, within the context of an appropriately formulated global project, a selected number of United Nations Volunteers from developing countries to work in industrialized countries in selected fields such as development education; and

(i) It is anticipated that there will be increased participation of women, and also of special categories (including, for example, disabled persons) who possess the skills and willingness to volunteer.

28. The first decade has clearly shown the great potential of the United Nations Volunteers to meet new challenges in innovative ways, with strong impact and unquestioned success. UNV thus looks forward to a continued and even more diversified contribution to the development initiatives in which the United Nations system will be engaged during the coming years.

V. RECOMMENDATION

29. Taking into account the activities of the programme and related matters as covered in this report, the Administrator recommends that

The Governing Council:

(a) Take note of the successful completion of the UNV programme's first decade of service, with the expectation that the programme's role and potential will be increasingly utilized in the coming years;

(b) Request the Administrator to inform the Council periodically of the requirements of the UNV secretariat, taking into account the growth of the volunteer programme;

(c) Note the progress of the programme's activities in response to its related mandates in the fields of Domestic Development Service and youth, particularly the preparatory activities towards the International Youth Year;

(d) Request the Executive Co-ordinator to continue his efforts towards recruitment of volunteers on the widest possible geographical basis; and

(e) Reiterate its invitation to Governments, organizations and individuals to consider starting or increasing their contribution to the Special Voluntary Fund, which assists the programme to more effectively undertake its various programme responsibilities.

Annex I

Countries of placement and countries of origin of serving volunteers

Total serving volunteers: 863 (31 December 1980)

Countries of placement

a) Africa

Benin 7, Botswana 29, Burundi 7, Cape Verde 4, Central African Republic 16, Comoros 24, Ethiopia 8, Gabon 1, Gambia 6, Ghana 1, Guinea 1, Guinea-Bissau 31, Ivory Coast 71, Kenya 18, Lesotho 35, Liberia 10, Malawi 3, Mali 7, Mauritania 15, Mozambique 8, Niger 12, People's Republic of the Congo 1, Rwanda 8, Sao Tome 12, Senegal 1, Seychelles 1, Sierra Leone 5, Somalia 17, Swaziland 4, Togo 5, Uganda 3, United Republic of Cameroon 3, United Republic of Tanzania 35, Upper Volta 12, Zambia 2.

35 countries

SUBTOTAL 359 - 41.6 per cent

b) Arab States and Europe

Bahrain 9, Oman 1, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 15, Sudan 21, Syria 16, Turkey 1, Yemen Arab Republic 84, Yugoslavia 1.

8 countries

SUBTOTAL 148 - 17.1 per cent

c) Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua 1, Bolivia 5, Colombia 2, Costa Rica 4, Dominica 2, Dominican Republic 4, Ecuador 1, Grenada 3, Guatemala 6, Guyana 2, Haiti 9, Honduras 5, Jamaica 2, Montserrat 1, Panama 1, Paraguay 2, Peru 1, St. Kitts 1, St. Lucia 1, San Vincent 1, Trinidad 2, Turks and Caicos Islands 1.

22 Countries

SUBTOTAL 57 - 6.6 per cent

d) Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan 5, Bangladesh 6, Bhutan 10, Cook Islands 5, Fiji 2, Hong Kong 2, Indonesia 15, Lao People's Democratic Republic 10, Malaysia 14, Maldives 6, Nepal 5, Niue 1, Papua New Guinea 24, Philippines 19, Samoa 4, Singapore 2, Solomon Islands 1, Sri Lanka 139 + 16 (DDS), Thailand 10, Trust Territories of the Pacific 1, Tuvalu 1, Vanuatu 1.

22 countries

SUBTOTAL 299 - 34.7 per cent

Countries of origin

a) Industrialized countries

Australia 2, Austria 3, Belgium 27, Canada 18, Federal Republic of Germany 5, Finland 9, France 28, Greece 1, Hungary 1, Ireland 9, Italy 16, Japan 3, Netherlands 5, Poland 1, Portugal 1, Spain 7, Sweden 3, Switzerland 13, United Kingdom 10, United States of America 55, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1.

21 countries

SUBTOTAL 218 - 25.3 per cent

b) Developing countries

Afghanistan 2, Algeria 1, Antigua 1, Argentina 2, Bangladesh 29, Benin 5, Bolivia 1, Brazil 18, Burma 65, Burundi 4, Central African Republic 1, Colombia 4, Costa Rica 2, Dominican Republic 1, Ecuador 1, Egypt 19, El Salvador 2, Ethiopia 5, Fiji 1, Ghana 18, Guyana 1, Haiti 1, India 133, Indonesia 1, Iran 1, Korea 1, Lebanon 1, Liberia 1, Madagascar 2, Malaysia 2, Mauritius 6, Morocco 1, Nepal 52, Niger 1, Pakistan 12, Paraguay 2, People's Republic of the Congo 2, Peru 25, Philippines 75, Rwanda 10, Senegal 1, Sierra Leone 4, Singapore 1, Somalia 1, Sri Lanka 83, Sudan 3, Syria 1, Thailand 3, Togo 2, Trinidad 1, Tunisia 1, United Republic of Cameroon 1, United Republic of Tanzania 5, Uruguay 1, Venezuela 1, Zaire 9, Zambia 2, Zimbabwe 3, Refugees 10.

58 countries

SUBTOTAL 645 - 74.7 per cent

Annex II

Breakdown of volunteers in the field (December 1980)
by professional/functional category

1.	Accountant/Business, Management Specialists	15
2.	Tourism and related fields (Hotel Management, etc.)	3
3.	Computer Specialists	3
4.	Librarian/Documentalists	17
5.	Marketing/Trade Promotion Specialists	13
6.	Programme/Admin. Assistants/Project Administrators	51
7.	Agriculturists/Agricultural Economists/Credit Specialists	22
8.	Agronomists	19
9.	Agricultural Extension Specialist, Agricultural Instructors	11
10.	Horticulturists	6
11.	Farm Machinery Specialists/Farm Managers/Agric. Engineers	10
12.	Foresters	6
13.	Veterinarians/Animal Husbandry Specialists	18
14.	Soil Scientists	7
15.	Fish farmers and fishing co-operative managers	11
16.	Architects	7
17.	Draftsmen	8
18.	Graphic Designers/Photographers	8
19.	Surveyors/Land Valuers/Quantity Surveyors	10
20.	Urban and Regional Planners	18
21.	Cartographers/Topographers	6
22.	Audio Visual Specialists	4
23.	Journalists/Communications Specialists (radio, television)	13
24.	Educationalists/Curriculum Developers	13
25.	Teachers	106
26.	Teacher Trainers	14
27.	Sanitary Engineers	10
28.	Medical Doctors	139
29.	Nurses/Midwives	25
30.	Nutritionists	7
31.	Laboratory Technicians/Medical Assistants	5
32.	Other Health Personnel	7
33.	Civil Engineers	25
34.	Electrical Engineers	12
35.	Electronic Engineers	7
36.	Mechanical Engineers	8

37. Other Engineers	11
38. Biologists/Botanists/Chemists	2
39. Entomologists	2
40. Zoologists	1
41. Ecologists	1
42. Geologists/Hydrogeologists	8
43. Mining Engineers	1
44. Hydrologists	2
45. Mechanics	33
46. Construction/Trade Supervisors	14
47. Airconditioning and Refrigeration	2
48. Handicrafts (weavers, textile specialists, ceramics)	13
49. Printers/Bookbinders	3
50. Other Technicians	30
51. Social/Community Workers	31
52. Youth Workers	9
53. Economists	15
54. Statisticians/Demographers	15
55. Lawyers	3
56. Specialists in Management and Promotion of Co-operatives	3

Total 863

Annex III

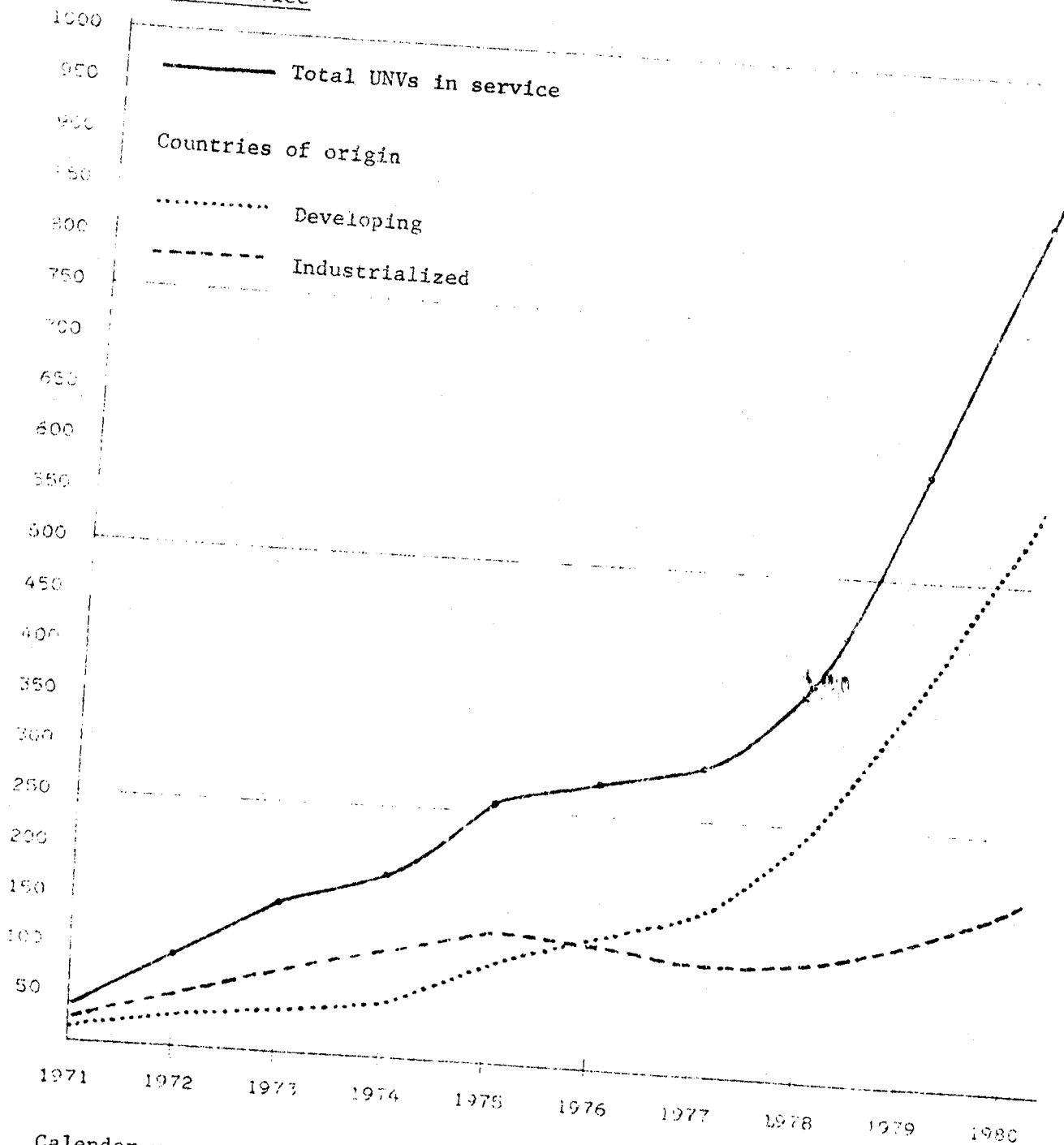
UNVs in the field at the year's end since 1971

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Number</u>	<u>Number in LDCs</u>
1971	41	19
1972	88	32
1973	168	46
1974	179	89
1975	268	156
1976	285	198
1977	307	236
1978	406	282
1979	634	348
1980	863	452

Annex IV

Graphic view of programme between 1971 and 1980

Number of UNVs in service



Annex V

Breakdown of UNVs by participating countries/regions from December 1971 to December 1980

<u>I. Countries of Origin</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>
Developing countries by region										
Africa		2	2	6	6	10	12	13	19	20
Latin America and the Caribbean		2	5	9	7	7	7	9	12	16
Asia and the Pacific		4	5	9	11	8	7	9	13	15
Arab States			2	4	5	5	4	2	5	7
Total developing countries from which UNVs recruited	6	10	14	28	29	30	30	33	49	58
Industrialized countries from which UNVs recruited	13	15	18	17	16	16	16	18	20	21
Total of all countries from which UNVs recruited	19	25	32	45	45	46	46	51	69	79
<u>II. Countries of Service</u>										
Countries in which UNVs serving by region										
Africa	2	6	15	21	22	27	26	30	32	35
Latin America and the Caribbean	0	5	7	6	11	11	12	18	20	22
Asia and the Pacific	2	1	5	7	12	11	9	11	15	22
Arab States and Europe	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	5	7	8
Total Countries	5	14	29	36	48	53	51	64	74	87
<u>III. LDC participation</u>										
LDCs from which UNVs recruited	0	0	1	6	5	9	12	12	15	13
LDCs in which UNVs serving	4	6	12	15	20	27	26	30	30	32

Annex VI

Contributions to the Special Voluntary Fund
(US \$)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Pledged for</u> <u>1981</u>
Austria	6 500	7 150	7 700
Belgium	285 714	258 065	231 884
Bhutan	-	-	500
Botswana	242	512	544
Brazil	-	-	10 000
Canada	129 310	-	-
Democratic Yemen	-	661	-
Denmark	16 914	16 395	15 254
Germany, Federal	190 217	197 740	-
Republic of			
Guinea Bissau	-	-	441
India	5 161	5 000	5 000
Indonesia	1 000	-	-
Italy	-	-	274 725
Lesotho	-	200	200
Liberia	1 500	1 600	-
Morocco	5 000	5 000	5 000
Netherlands	200 000	200 000	200 000
Sweden	-	228 794	-
Switzerland	122 024	151 512	-
Thailand	1 500	1 500	1 500
Tunisia	-	-	5 000
United States of	500 000	300 000	-
America			
	<hr/> 1 465 082	<hr/> 1 375 129	<hr/> 757 748

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