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# UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

(15 - 26 April 1985)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS, 1985

SUPPLEMENT No. 10



UNITED NATIONS

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#### **NOTE**

**Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.**

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## INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTION

1. Both the opening and closing meetings of the 1985 session of the Executive Board were highlighted by the familiar sounds of "We Are The World", the popular song recorded to raise funds for the victims of the African drought. Appropriately, the severity of the situation of children and families in many African countries, the need to strengthen UNICEF actions in Africa and the need to accelerate the implementation of child survival and development actions were the dominant concerns throughout the Board's deliberations.
2. The major decisions of the Board were to:
  - (a) Approve several new programme recommendations and endorse a major emergency assistance programme for several African countries;
  - (b) Approve initiatives to accelerate the implementation of child survival and development actions, particularly towards the goal of achieving universal immunization of children against six major childhood diseases by 1990;
  - (c) Adopt a comprehensive policy framework for UNICEF programmes concerning women;
  - (d) Approve UNICEF revised budget estimates for 1984-1985 and budget estimates for 1986-1987;
  - (e) Take a number of decisions on ways of improving the administration and the role of the Board.

### Implementation of the child survival and development strategy

3. Board members both reported on and heard evidence of the encouraging results of recent efforts to implement national child survival and development programmes. Reports of the successful immunization campaigns in Burkina Faso, Colombia, El Salvador and Nigeria were welcomed, along with the news that half a million children were saved during the year through the use of oral rehydration therapy. Stronger efforts were encouraged to improve results in the areas of breast-feeding and growth monitoring (see chap. II, paras. 25-94 below).
4. Implementation issues in connection with child survival and development actions were a continuing focus of Board attention during the session. The accelerated implementation of child survival and development actions was accorded the highest priority in approving the medium-term plan for 1984-1988. The Board also adopted a resolution that sought to draw the attention of world leaders, during their observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, to the importance of reaffirming their commitment to accelerate the implementation of the child survival and development revolution and achieving universal immunization by 1990 (see para. 189 below).
5. Delegations commended the results of the WHO/UNICEF joint nutrition support programme, but noted with dismay that malnutrition among women and children appeared to be increasing. Water supply and sanitation activities were encouraged

and the Board stressed that those actions should be linked with health and hygiene education (see paras. 52-59 below).

6. Several delegations stressed the critical role of both primary and non-formal education in improving children's and women's lives. Women's literacy and education programmes were emphasized both as a means to improve women's lives and to support child survival and development. Support was also expressed for urban services, in recognition of the fact that the plight of children was often worse in urban than in rural areas (see paras. 60-63 below).

7. The need for improved monitoring and evaluation capacities was strongly emphasized, both for more effective programme delivery and for cost efficiency. On emergency operations, the Board commended the secretariat for its speedy and innovative responses (see paras. 64-69 below).

8. The Board endorsed the interregional programmes - the Infant Mortality Reduction Reserve Fund; the interregional fund for programme preparation, promotion and evaluation; and the interregional programme for essential drugs - with some reservations. It was recommended that the Infant Mortality Reduction Reserve Fund should be used only for urgent measures and that promotion activities for the interregional fund for programme preparation, promotion and evaluation should be financed from other sources. The Board also endorsed the conclusions of the twenty-fifth session of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) (see paras. 71-79 below).

9. After reviewing the policy paper on UNICEF response to women's concerns (E/ICEF/1985/L.1), the Board adopted several conclusions. The multi-dimensional role of women in today's world was underscored, and stress was given to the inextricable relationship between the health and well-being of women and children. Support for women's education and income-generating activities was also emphasized. Concern was expressed about the decline in general resources expenditures for women's activities and the secretariat was encouraged to promote community-centred health and family planning actions (see paras. 82-94 below).

#### The emergency situation in Africa

10. The Board endorsed the report on recent UNICEF activities in Africa (E/ICEF/1985/L.6). Many delegations spoke in support of the increased aid to Africa and of the co-ordination between UNICEF and the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa. Major emphasis was given to linking emergency responses with ongoing UNICEF programmes. Support was also expressed for increasing staff capacity, particularly through redeployment, and the secretariat was urged not to use Africa as a training ground for new staff (see chap. III, paras. 95-102 below).

#### New programmes approved

11. The Board approved new multi-year commitments from general resources totalling \$303,053,422 for 28 country and interregional programmes and "noted" 32 projects totalling \$223,215,000 to be funded from specific-purpose contributions (see paras. 80-81 below). The Board also endorsed the UNICEF emergency programme in Africa (see paras. 95-102 below).



### Medium-term plan for 1984-1988

12. During discussions of the medium-term plan for 1984-1988 (E/ICEF/1985/3), the Board stressed the importance of ensuring that child survival and development actions were integrated with continuing efforts in other areas of UNICEF action, and implemented within the framework of primary health care and basic services strategy. On operations and capacity, strong support was expressed for efforts in support of Africa and, in all developing countries, to protect mothers and children through structural adjustment measures.

13. The secretariat noted that UNICEF would develop country-specific programmes in addition to child survival and development measures. Improving programme quality was also a focus of secretariat actions. Note was made of the need to strengthen capacity in Africa, especially through training.

14. In approving the medium-term plan, the Board authorized the preparation of new programme recommendations totalling \$190 million to be presented to the 1986 session (see chap. IV, paras. 103-111 below).

### Financial and administrative matters

15. The Board approved a commitment of \$252,550,433 for the budget for the biennium 1986-1987 and requested the Executive Director to provide the 1986 regular session with documentation of staffing and establishment matters to allow a full review of UNICEF staffing.

16. The new budget format was generally commended, but further modifications were requested. The Board also asked the secretariat to look into the development of financial rules and regulations for UNICEF, as suggested by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ). Plans for UNICEF House, the new headquarters accommodation, were discussed and the secretariat was asked to prepare a proposal concerning equipment, furnishings and financing options. Delegates expressed disappointment with the report on supplementary funding (E/ICEF/1985/L.2) and asked that an additional report be submitted to the 1986 Board (see chap. V, paras. 112-145 below).

17. Discussions about the Greeting Card Operation (GCO) centred on the problem of stagnating sales and net income return. The Director of the Greeting Card Operation described the interregional sales development programme being implemented to increase sales, as well as other efforts to reduce costs. The Board approved the Greeting Card Operation work plan expenditure estimates and asked the Executive Director to present to the 1986 Executive Board a report on sales stagnation and measures to change that trend (see paras. 140-144 below).

### External relations

18. The importance of external relations was stressed by many delegations, particularly in view of the dramatic world-wide response to publicity about the African crisis. The Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, stressed the importance of information in development during his address to the Board. The work of non-governmental organizations and National Committees for UNICEF was applauded, and the need for co-operation between UNICEF and all its potential partners was stressed (see chap. VI, paras. 146-165 below).

19. A successful Non-Governmental Organizations Forum on the female child today was held in association with the Board session. The Board recommended that the Executive Director should encourage the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee of UNICEF to organize a broader-based forum in association with the 1986 session, bearing in mind themes appropriate for the fortieth anniversary of UNICEF (see paras. 163-165 below).

#### Other matters

20. The recommendations of the Working Group on the Future Work and Procedures of the Executive Board were approved, and the mandate of the Working Group (which was established in 1984) was continued in order to further improve the work of the Board (see paras. 166-172 below).

21. Problems of documentation were discussed extensively, including the amount and specificity of documents and the need for speedy translation. A resolution was adopted requesting the secretariat to continue efforts to improve documentation and to work with the United Nations Department of Conference Services to streamline translation and distribution of documents (see paras. 173-180 below).

22. A Board working group on the fortieth anniversary of UNICEF met twice during the session and the Board adopted a conclusion based on the working group's report. It was agreed that "Children First" was a suitable theme for the anniversary (see paras. 186-188 below).

## I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

23. The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund held its 1st to 12th meetings at United Nations Headquarters from 15 to 26 April 1985.\* The Programme Committee, sitting as a committee of the whole, met from 19 to 22 April 1985. The Committee on Administration and Finance, also sitting as a committee of the whole, met from 23 to 25 April 1985.

24. The Chairman of the Executive Board was Richard C. Manning (Australia), the Chairman of the Programme Committee was Anwarul Karim Chowdhury (Bangladesh) and the Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance was Hisami Kurokuchi (Japan). The agenda of the 1985 session is contained in document E/ICEF/1985/1. A list of documents issued in connection with the 1985 session is contained in document E/ICEF/1985/INF.1/Rev.2.

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\* The Executive Board, with its composition as at 1 August 1985, held its organizational session to elect officers for the period 1 August 1985 to 31 July 1986 in New York on 11 and 14 June 1985. The report on the organizational session of the Executive Board is contained in document E/ICEF/1985/13.

## II. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

25. The members of the Executive Board reaffirmed their support for the child survival and development strategy and endorsed its continued implementation within the framework of primary health care and basic services strategy. Board members reported on and heard evidence that in many countries the low-cost priority measures advocated by the UNICEF child survival and development strategy were being put into operation in national child health programmes and that they were producing encouraging results.

26. The report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/1985/2 and Add.1), the six regional reports on programme developments in 1984 (E/ICEF/1985/5 to E/ICEF/1985/10), the report on The State of the World's Children 1985 and the 1985 UNICEF Annual Report documented that child survival initiatives had been introduced, publicized, and applied in ways that should establish them as low-cost, ongoing, understood, available and supported instruments that parents could use to protect their children from disease and malnutrition.

27. Infant and child mortality reduction had become a national objective for many countries and the priority measures promoted by UNICEF had become vehicles for achieving that objective. In addition, the momentum generated by those experiences had encouraged more countries to implement similar policies and programmes.

28. According to one delegation, studies showed that a major portion of infant mortality in the developing world occurred during the first four weeks of life, and that the principal cause was inadequate perinatal care. The delegation, therefore, urged UNICEF to develop a joint strategy with the World Health Organization (WHO) to tackle such problems as malnutrition and anaemia during pregnancy, unhygienic delivery, low birth weight and other related factors.

29. Delegations commented extensively on the need to focus increased attention on the long-term development aspect of child survival and development activities. That was considered particularly relevant with regard to the current emergency situation in Africa (see chap. III below). It was felt that the impact of those activities would depend on coverage, continuity and sustainability, and Board members urged UNICEF to ensure that the programmes were planned and implemented in close co-operation with national Governments.

30. The importance of education and training, especially of women and girls, was stressed by many delegations. With knowledge and income-producing skills, not only would women be able to improve their own situation and that of their children but they would also be able to realize their full potential in contributing to national development. In fact, the active involvement of women was deemed essential to the successful implementation of child survival and development interventions (see paras. 84-86 below). Mention was also made of the need to inform and train national counterparts in an effort to strengthen infrastructures and improve national capacities.

31. Delegations agreed that the child survival and development strategy provided UNICEF with an excellent opportunity for mutual support and action with other international organizations and multilateral, bilateral and voluntary agencies, as well as with non-governmental organizations, National Committees for UNICEF and religious organizations (see paras. 154-162 below). The role of the mass media in promoting those activities was mentioned by several delegations. It was also noted

that UNICEF was paying increased attention to the use of mass media techniques to motivate parents and to provide them with the information and skills necessary to carry out many of those health measures themselves (see paras. 146-151 below).

32. Several Board members remarked that support for child survival and development should be strengthened through the use of a broader approach to the adjustment policies imposed on countries by the global economic recession. It was felt that those policies should include measures to protect the nutritional status and basic needs of children and other vulnerable groups (see para. 70 below). Several delegations expressed the opinion that the Infant Mortality Reduction Reserve Fund, which was approved by the 1983 Executive Board, had proved to be a useful and flexible tool for rapidly exploiting new opportunities for child survival and primary health care actions (see para. 71 below).

33. Delegations also commented on the implementation of specific elements of the child survival and development strategy. It was noted that the promotion of oral rehydration therapy for the control of diarrhoeal diseases had increased its use and produced dramatic results. WHO estimated that nearly 15 per cent of mothers were using oral rehydration therapy and that the treatment had saved the lives of half a million children in 1984. Several delegations mentioned the priority need to train medical professionals in the use of oral rehydration therapy to further increase its acceptance and use.

34. Because the promotion of breast-feeding appeared to be slackening, Board members urged UNICEF to increase its efforts in that area. They expressed the view that breast-feeding was on the decline because more women were entering the job market and because there was a readily available supply of infant formula. The secretariat replied that the promotion and protection of breast-feeding was a priority concern and that UNICEF would strengthen its advocacy efforts through the promotion of social programmes that would enable working mothers to breast-feed. Several delegations mentioned the importance of complementary/supplementary feeding and expressed appreciation for an increased attention to appropriate weaning.

35. Several Board members commented on the lack of concrete examples of the use of growth monitoring. The secretariat explained that the component had been the most difficult to implement. UNICEF was focusing more attention on growth monitoring, but there were still few countries where it was practised on a national scale.

36. Several delegations expressed their interest in UNICEF involvement in family planning. Following the Board's established policy of stressing the importance of birth spacing, UNICEF input in family planning had been through maternal and child-care programmes.

### Immunization

37. Deliberations in both the general debate and Programme Committee focused on the goal of achieving universal childhood immunization by 1990, which was first established by the World Health Assembly of WHO in 1974, and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly.

38. Several years ago, it was felt that the goal of making immunization available to all the world's children by 1990 was unattainable. However, during the 1985 session, Board members concurred that one of the most exciting and positive

developments of the past year was the rapid progress made in the field of immunization. In fact, WHO estimated that the lives of 500,000 children were saved in 1984 by immunization against the six major communicable diseases. Board members were encouraged by reports of successful immunization campaigns in such countries as Burkina Faso, Colombia, El Salvador and Nigeria, and strongly supported accelerated efforts by both UNICEF and WHO in that priority area.

39. In Burkina Faso, for example, 94 per cent of children under 14 years of age were vaccinated against measles, 90 per cent against yellow fever and a high percentage against cerebro-spinal meningitis in its "vaccination commando" project. The country-wide campaign, during which about 2.6 million children were vaccinated in just 15 days, was organized by the Ministry of Public Health in co-operation with other government departments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and bilateral agencies.

40. The Government of Colombia led a major campaign that saw almost 1 million children vaccinated against five killer diseases on three national vaccination days. That increased coverage from 25 per cent in 1980 to over 95 per cent.

41. For the first time, country-wide conflict in El Salvador gave way to an intervention for children. On each of three national days of "tranquillity", shooting stopped as children in all parts of the country were immunized against five major childhood diseases. The national immunization campaign in El Salvador, undertaken jointly by UNICEF and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), was a collaborative effort among the Governments of the six Central American countries.

42. In 1984, 83 per cent of children under two years of age were vaccinated against the six major childhood diseases in the western Nigerian district of Owo, which previously had an average rate of coverage of only 21 per cent. Because of that successful effort, a national immunization campaign was launched to achieve country-wide coverage of 80 per cent by 1990.

43. Several delegations used those examples to stress the point that successful campaigns were instrumental in creating a demand for improved services and stated that UNICEF should work to maintain the momentum. However, other Board members cautioned that while they recognized the importance of the expanded programme of immunization and the strong commitment by UNICEF to the 1990 goal, they hoped that the organization's integrated services approach would not be diminished by short-term campaigns. They expressed the opinion that those campaigns should be seen as starting points for immunization activities and not as substitutes for the long-term strengthening of primary health care and other child survival and development activities within the framework of larger, integrated programmes of basic services for children. The secretariat replied that the campaigns were viewed as the leading edges of child survival and development actions.

44. Although UNICEF was the main international supplier of vaccines, it also assisted countries to produce their own vaccines, participated in programme development reviews and supported management and technical training. In 1984, UNICEF provided direct assistance to immunization activities in 80 countries, supplying vaccines worth a total of \$7.5 million, and contributed to a \$500,000 regional revolving fund for vaccine procurement in Latin America. It also provided substantial assistance to logistical systems in many countries, particularly in support of the cold chain. In addition, accelerated immunization activities led to a dramatic increase in the demand for vaccines. In 1984, supplies increased two to

three times over those in previous years, and a further increase was projected for 1985. One delegation remarked that the expanded programme of immunization could require long-term commitments because of increased demand and that the problem would more than likely remain past 1990, and suggested that UNICEF should plan for future needs.

45. Questions were raised by several delegations regarding the co-ordination of immunization activities among the various concerned organizations. It was suggested that UNICEF and WHO undertake evaluations to enable UNICEF to better define its policy with regard to the expanded programme of immunization.

46. The secretariat stated that new developments in vaccine and delivery technology had provided the impetus for improved community mobilization efforts, and that collaboration with other organizations and agencies had been expanded and strengthened. In general, delegations expressed the view that the goal of universal immunization by 1990 was within reach in many countries, and that it might be achieved globally with intensive, but relatively low-cost, national programmes.

#### Primary health care

47. Delegations welcomed the continued emphasis on primary health care, along with basic services, as the framework for ensuring the successful implementation of child survival and development activities through a comprehensive, integrated approach. Several delegations commented on the significant progress made in their countries in the field of health that resulted in reduced infant mortality rates, increased use of oral rehydration salts for diarrhoeal diseases control and higher immunization rates. It was noted, however, that in many countries more needed to be done to promote primary health care as a priority concern that should form an integral part of national development plans. It was felt that that would serve not only to increase the effectiveness of such activities but would also serve to strengthen the health infrastructure by creating a greater demand for improved services.

48. Community participation and the incorporation of health education, particularly for women, and nutrition elements were seen as essential to the successful implementation of an integrated primary health care approach. Several delegations remarked that social policies could not be developed without the consistent and voluntary participation of the community as a whole, especially the beneficiaries. They welcomed the contribution made by UNICEF in promoting self-reliance and population participation in community development.

49. Several delegations stressed the importance of communication and the need for increased support for the reorientation and training of health workers and community leaders in the benefits of child survival and development activities, which would serve to strengthen primary health care. Communities would then be in a better position to assist in the development of effective, long-term strategies for improving the health and general well-being of their children. The Executive Board welcomed the initiative to train media professionals as communicators for the child survival and development revolution, and endorsed for "noting" the relevant recommendation (E/ICEF/1985/P/L.30).

50. Several Board members expressed concern that the emphasis on short-term campaigns could affect the organization's integrated approach to health services.

Appreciation was expressed for UNICEF efforts to strengthen national health infrastructures and delivery systems, but it was felt that countries themselves had to increase both social and economic investments in that area.

51. Delegations commented favourably on the close working relationship between UNICEF and WHO in the field of health. Many examples of their collaboration were noted, in particular, the joint action programme on essential drugs that aimed to ensure the provision of basic essential drugs at relatively low cost (see para. 73 below). It was felt that the availability of those drugs encouraged the use of essential health services. In addition, non-governmental organizations and various religious groups were cited for their contributions to the promotion and implementation of primary health care activities.

#### Nutrition

52. Several delegations remarked that despite some progress in improving nutrition, malnutrition among women and children appeared to be increasing, and called for the strengthening of UNICEF nutrition programmes. On the other hand, delegations noted with satisfaction the positive results achieved by the WHO/UNICEF joint nutrition support programme and fully endorsed its objectives, which followed the community-based, primary health care approach. That project, approved by the Executive Board in 1982 and funded entirely by the Government of Italy, was the main thrust by UNICEF for co-operation in the field of nutrition.

53. Although UNICEF support to nutritional activities as part of its ongoing programmes of country co-operation was designed to address the nutritional status of both women and children, several delegations expressed the view that increased attention should be given to maternal nutrition, especially for pregnant and lactating women. Improved nutrition for that group would serve not only to reduce the rate of infant deaths but would also help to reduce the complications often caused by low birth weight.

54. Many Board members noted that the elements of the child survival and development revolution either directly or indirectly contributed to an improved nutritional status. The Board expressed the need for increased emphasis on growth monitoring that would permit women to monitor their children's development and provide them with the incentive to continue good nutritional practices. One delegation added that poor feeding habits were not necessarily a result of poverty or a lack of food, but were sometimes caused by various socio-cultural factors, and urged UNICEF to continue its efforts to deal effectively with that aspect.

55. Positive mention was made of nutrition surveillance, nutrition education and supplementary feeding programmes, especially with regard to the emergency situation in Africa. UNICEF efforts in the area of the prevention of nutritional deficiencies were commended.

56. Board members stressed the importance of the role of women as agricultural producers and urged UNICEF to provide them with the technical resources to improve domestic food production, particularly through more direct support for strengthening household food surveys. Mention was also made of the need for more income-generating activities and increased use of appropriate technology to enable women to become more self-sufficient in matters relating to food and nutrition.



57. One delegation questioned whether food production was within the scope of UNICEF. The secretariat responded that that area was primarily a concern of organizations such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), but that UNICEF had increased its collaboration with them in certain areas of agricultural development in an effort to establish long-term sustainable nutrition programmes.

#### Water supply and sanitation

58. Several Board members stressed that the provision of water supply and sanitation services remained a high priority in many areas, and noted the need to include that component in child survival and development activities. For that reason, delegations supported the catalytic role in the field and urged the organization to ensure that water supply and sanitation activities continued to receive their important share of general resources funds. The secretariat assured the Board that although a large proportion of "noted" projects were for water supply, UNICEF support from general resources would not diminish. UNICEF co-operation would focus on sanitation, hygiene and health education, as well as on the provision of such items as drilling rigs and pumps.

59. With regard to the crisis in Africa, delegations stressed the need for increased inputs for water supply and sanitation over and above what was currently being provided through the emergency assistance programme in order to ensure positive long-term results. They also commented on the need to strengthen the role of women within the context of water and sanitation projects.

#### Education

60. The critical role of both primary and non-formal education, as well as training in building a human resource base for improving the situation of women and children was stressed by several delegations, and UNICEF was urged to give priority to those activities in the context of its programmes in Africa. Reference was made to the fact that primary education was the best investment a developing country could make to ensure economic improvement, and continued collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in that area was welcomed.

61. Many Board members emphasized the importance of women's literacy and education as a means of improving women's social and economic positions and of supporting child survival and development. However, one delegation cautioned against increased assistance to formal literacy programmes for women since there were other organizations with more expertise in that particular field. On the other hand, programmes that would relieve girls from household chores and other duties and enable them to attend school were supported.

62. Mention was made of the disparities still remaining between male and female school attendance and the necessity of ensuring equal access to all forms of education. Early childhood education and educational programmes for parents and teachers were generally supported. In addition, one delegation stressed the importance of development education, especially the information it provided for long-term development issues, and added that it should receive more attention.

## Urban programmes

63. Many delegations commented on the poverty and subsequent problems created by the rapid urbanization taking place in many developing countries. In particular, they were gratified that UNICEF attached special importance to the plight of urban children, who were often worse off than children in rural areas. Delegations strongly supported UNICEF urban programmes and welcomed their continued high priority, especially where they focused on local community development and the problems of street children. At a time when essential services were so sharply curtailed, the promotion of urban basic services was considered essential. The secretariat reassured the Board that UNICEF-assisted programmes in urban disadvantaged areas would continue to receive priority support, and reported that UNICEF and WHO were pursuing the adoption of a common strategy on adapting primary health care to the urban context.

## Monitoring and evaluation

64. In the light of the extensive debate on the subject at the 1984 Executive Board session, UNICEF had made a concerted effort to expand and improve its monitoring and evaluation capacities. Many delegations were encouraged by the progress made and by the organization's continued priority attention to those activities. However, the need for timely reporting and the further strengthening and systematization of monitoring and evaluation activities was stressed.

65. There was general agreement that improved monitoring and evaluation capacities were essential for effective programme delivery. The secretariat assured the Board that improved monitoring and annual programme reviews, accomplished through training and the establishment of operational guidelines, were already included in the medium-term plan as priority areas for strengthening programme management.

66. In addition, Board members stressed the need for ensuring a high degree of cost efficiency while assessing the long-term impact of UNICEF programmes. It was felt that impact studies would serve to improve programme design and its implementation. The secretariat added that a series of rapid appraisals was being conducted in several countries to capture more quickly the progress made in accelerated efforts to promote child survival and development. Those rapid appraisals were designed to supplement longer-term evaluation efforts by permitting UNICEF to make any necessary mid-course corrections and to benefit from major lessons learned in order to share them with other countries planning similar efforts. It was suggested that UNICEF programmes should be evaluated against the background of national evaluations, and that countries should be assisted in their efforts to evaluate policies while strengthening their administrative and management capacities.

67. Many delegations commented on the need for the results of monitoring and evaluation activities, as well as any conclusions reached to be made available to Board members, preferably as part of the country programme documentation. In that regard, several delegations wished to know what happened when UNICEF assistance to government programmes ceased. They also urged UNICEF to ensure that the information was made available to both donor and recipient countries to maximize benefits derived from all assistance programmes. The secretariat assured delegations that in future all country programme profiles would incorporate the results of evaluations undertaken in addition to the five-year review of programme co-operation that was currently included.

68. Several Board members favoured the establishment of a broad evaluation system that would be compatible with the systems of other organizations. The initiation and expansion of data processing, as well as the possibility of joint evaluations to increase the scope of UNICEF activities in that area were encouraged.

### Emergency operations

69. In addition to UNICEF response to the emergency situation in Africa, which was a major topic of Board discussions (see chap. III), emergency relief and rehabilitation operations had been undertaken in seven other countries. Details of the operations were outlined in the report entitled "Emergency operations in 1984 (excluding Africa)" (E/ICEF/1985/11). The Board commended UNICEF for its prompt and effective response, and noted that the organization had been successful in devising and implementing innovative approaches to emergency assistance. In addition, the Board stressed that UNICEF emergency assistance should also include, as a priority concern, measures designed to strengthen long-term development, especially in the field of health. The Board welcomed the increased collaboration between UNICEF and other United Nations organizations, bilateral aid programmes and international and national non-governmental organizations.

### Adjustment policies

70. Several delegations spoke about the adjustment policies imposed by the global economic crisis. They expressed concern regarding the devastating impact the adjustment policies were having on the welfare and nutritional situation in many areas of the developing world, and commended UNICEF on its work in that area. One delegation underscored the position that the protection of women and children called for specific adjustment policies that were supported at both national and international levels, and continuing consultations between UNICEF and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were encouraged. It was requested that UNICEF should report in future sessions on the progress made in efforts to achieve "adjustment with a human face".

### Interregional programmes

#### Infant Mortality Reduction Reserve Fund

71. As requested by the 1984 Executive Board, a report on the use of special and reserve funds, which also included a report of activities supported by the Infant Mortality Reduction Reserve Fund in 1983 and 1984, was presented in document E/ICEF/1985/CRP.27. The Infant Mortality Reduction Reserve Fund recommendation (E/ICEF/1985/P/L.33) was endorsed and discussions were generally favourable. However, several delegations remarked that the Infant Mortality Reduction Reserve Fund should be viewed as a safeguard against missing opportunities in the field of child survival and development, and stressed that the Fund should be used only for urgent measures and not for the initiation of new activities. Appreciation was expressed for the inclusion of information on the use of global funds in the programme documentation.

### Interregional fund for programme preparation, promotion and evaluation

72. The recommended commitments for the interregional fund for programme preparation, promotion and evaluation (E/ICEF/1985/P/L.28) were approved. However, several delegations expressed the view that the fund should be used specifically, and within certain limits, for activities directly related to programming. They stressed that promotion activities, the publication of reports and evaluations and joint collaborative efforts should be financed from other sources. They also urged the secretariat to provide a clearer description of the objectives, progress reports and impact evaluations in the future.

### Interregional programme for essential drugs

73. There was general support for the interregional programme for essential drugs (E/ICEF/1985/P/L.31). The need for working capital for essential drugs was recognized and supported, although some concern was expressed about the need for programmatic elements and for clarification of whether the programme would duplicate efforts by WHO. The secretariat responded that the programmatic elements were for technical assistance in countries adopting essential drug policies and that they would be implemented in close collaboration with WHO. Mention was made of the importance of considering the role of essential drugs within the framework of overall health programmes. Delegations were encouraged that logistics, distribution and training were also included. The recommendation was approved by the Executive Board. The delegation of Switzerland expressed serious reservations regarding the viability of the programme and the scope of the information provided.

### Maurice Pate Memorial Award

74. The Board awarded the 1985 Maurice Pate Memorial Award to the National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development in India for its distinguished work in the development of services for children, training, research and advocacy (E/ICEF/1985/P/L.27).

### Programme documentation

75. Several delegations expressed concern about the quality of documentation, especially with regard to the Board's capacity to make informed policy decisions. The secretariat replied that the Working Group on the Future Work and Procedures of the Executive Board could look into that matter (see paras. 173-180 below).

### UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy

76. The Executive Board endorsed the conclusions for policy and programmatic follow-up contained in the report of the twenty-fifth session of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) (E/ICEF/1985/L.5). It further endorsed the support of the Joint Committee for actions towards the goal of universal immunization by 1990. Delegations welcomed the report and the comments of the Executive Director contained in document E/ICEF/1985/L.8, which confirmed the usefulness of the Joint Committee in reviewing biennially the health and health-related policy of UNICEF.

77. In the review of primary health care implementation, the Joint Committee re-endorsed the relevance and significance of child survival and development measures in the context of primary health care and in view of the encouraging progress made toward attaining the goal of universal immunization by 1990. Those basic principles were considered practical and their immediate implementation was urged. The Joint Committee also examined the three technical policy areas of acute respiratory infections, malaria and maternal and neonatal care. Delegations commented that that area tied in well with the programme on women's concerns. The importance of developing a joint communication/education strategy in primary health care and the best means of strengthening emergency support to Africa were also reviewed.

78. It was suggested, however, that in the future the Joint Committee should focus more attention on policy rather than technical issues, which could be pursued in other forums. The view was also expressed that the Joint Committee should address fewer issues but in greater depth.

79. On the recommendation of the Programme Committee, which took note of the report of the twenty-fifth session of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (E/ICEF/1985/L.5), the Executive Board:

(a) Endorsed its conclusions for policy and programmatic follow-up;

(b) Further endorsed the support of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy for actions towards the goal of universal immunization by 1990.

#### Commitments approved at the session

80. On the recommendation of the Programme Committee, the Executive Board approved the recommendations of the Executive Director for programme co-operation, as summarized in document E/ICEF/1985/P/L.1. The proposed total new commitment for programme co-operation and the replenishment of the Emergency Reserve Fund to be financed from general resources was \$303,053,422. In addition, the Board "noted" programmes to be funded from specific-purpose contributions to the amount of \$223,215,000, as summarized in documents E/ICEF/1985/P/L.1 and E/ICEF/1985/P/L.29/Add.1.

81. As a result of the Board action, UNICEF will be assisting projects in 117 countries: 43 in Africa; 26 in the Americas; 37 in Asia; and 11 in the Middle East and northern Africa. UNICEF co-operated in 20 higher-income developing countries, generally through the provision of advisory and consultancy services; no planning levels for assistance were established for such countries.

#### Policy review

##### UNICEF response to women's concerns

82. The policy review paper entitled "UNICEF response to women's concerns" (E/ICEF/1985/L.1), summarized UNICEF actions in support of women since 1980 when the subject was last addressed by the Executive Board, reviewed the main lessons learned during that five-year period and drew conclusions for future policy and programming. Prepared in response to a request made by the Executive Board at its

1984 session following discussions on the need to promote the role of women in society and in the development process, Board members expressed the opinion that the subject would be particularly appropriate in view of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, which was to be held in Nairobi in July 1985.

83. Board members recognized the multi-dimensional role of women in today's society. They emphasized the point that not only were women responsible for the care and nurturing of children but, in many instances, they were also the family providers, either earning money by working outside the home or engaging in agricultural production. In addition, women often co-ordinated the household finances. In order to take the multiplicity of roles into account, UNICEF was encouraged to continue to ensure that women were brought into the social, economic and development mainstreams. Along the same line, Board members strongly supported the shift in programme strategy from the short-term welfare approach to the longer-term development strategy based on community self-help and active participation.

84. The report stressed the inextricable relationship between the health and well-being of women and children. Delegations strongly concurred that the advancement of women was essential to ensuring the success of the child survival and development revolution. In particular, they stressed that UNICEF should strengthen the connection between programmes for women and child survival and development activities by enhancing the socio-economic capacity of poor women at the household level to feed, care for and raise their children adequately. In that regard, UNICEF supported many forms of paraprofessional development that aimed at training women as community health extension workers, as well as selected large-scale social and economic programmes that had the potential of reaching significant numbers of women.

85. UNICEF support for income-generating activities was also emphasized in the report. In addition to training women in traditional small-scale production and in improved agricultural techniques, that support had included the provision of credit and technical assistance. Delegations attached importance to measures that would promote appropriate technology, thereby maximizing productivity while saving time. It was felt that women should have time to care for and improve the health of their children while spending time on their own development and on the sale and marketing of agricultural and livestock products to generate more family income. One delegation made particular mention of an innovative income-generating scheme supported by UNICEF as a way to combat the problem of female circumcision. In that connection, the delegation endorsed the recommendation by non-governmental organizations that UNICEF should work to eliminate that practice and other forms of child mutilation.

86. The importance of giving high priority to female education was stressed by many Board members. One delegation remarked that the promotion of female education would lead to reduced birth rates, improved nutrition and increased school participation, all of which would help to break the cycle of poverty currently threatening the well-being of millions of women and children. In addition, family planning and nutrition education were considered essential to the successful implementation of child survival and development activities. The report noted that in recognition of women's primary role in food production, especially with regard to the food crisis in drought-stricken Africa, functional literacy programmes had been reoriented to help educate women in health, nutrition and the production of

drought-resistant crops. However, one delegation expressed the view that the bulk of literacy funds for women should come from other United Nations organizations, Governments of developing countries, non-governmental organizations and local communities. The secretariat reaffirmed that the role of UNICEF in fostering literacy among women was catalytic. In general, Board members agreed that literacy classes and educational activities were essential for ensuring that women achieved their greatest potential not only as informed mothers and household providers but also as active participants in the development process.

87. Many delegations strongly supported the development of long-term, comprehensive programmes in collaboration with other United Nations organizations as well as appropriate bilateral and multilateral organizations and non-governmental organizations, as a means of increasing overall programme effectiveness. Several delegations suggested that those programmes should be based on surveys of women's socio-economic, cultural and professional concerns. The importance of an ongoing monitoring and evaluation mechanism, built in from the planning stage, was also urged.

88. Board members expressed concern about the apparent decline in expenditures from general resources for women's programmes at a time when supplementary funding had increased, and remarked that UNICEF policies on women and development should not be dependent on the willingness of a few donors to provide additional funding for those purposes. They added that the reduction of resources could prove detrimental to progress already made in improving the socio-economic condition of women, particularly in countries where the effects of the global economic recession had forced the curtailment of many social programmes that benefited women. The secretariat stated that in looking at the allocation of resources for country programmes, UNICEF would follow the Board's mandate and increase its expenditure on women's programmes.

89. Efforts by the secretariat to increase the number of women in professional posts were welcomed by delegations who commented that that development would contribute to a greater emphasis on women's programmes and greater awareness of the effects of development in general on the situation of women.

### Conclusion

90. The Executive Board noted the broad and strong consensus on the timeliness of the paper (E/ICEF/1985/L.1) on the important subject of women's concerns and UNICEF response. The Board particularly noted the many circumstances in which an improvement in the general conditions of women was essential to the implementation of strategies for child survival and development. The Board noted the strong support for the recommendations of the paper and agreed that women-centred activities should be development-oriented rather than welfare-based and made integral to all UNICEF-assisted projects and programmes and executed in the context of each country's national development.

91. The Board recognized the importance of all women-centred activities (including female education and food security at the household level) being implemented in close consultation and collaboration with other concerned organizations both within and outside the United Nations system. The Board also saw a need for more involvement by UNICEF in promoting national policy developments and also in the development of better statistical services in that area.

92. Within that framework, the Executive Board endorsed the following principles for the UNICEF response to women's concerns:

(a) UNICEF reaffirmed its commitment to strengthen support actions that would yield direct social, health and economic benefits to women living in poverty, for their own well-being and in recognition of the fact that improvement of women's conditions was a necessary prerequisite for social development and for the improvement of the health and well-being of children;

(b) UNICEF should develop a programme strategy that would strengthen the links between socio-economic programmes directed to women at the household level and the child survival and development strategy, recognizing the interdependence between the health of children and the availability of resources to enable women to care for their children, as well as the benefit of reduced illness and improved child health and welfare to the mother and family;

(c) In that respect, due attention should be paid to the importance of male attitudes for fulfilling the aims of improving the socio-economic status of women;

(d) UNICEF should increase and strengthen collaborative efforts with national organizations capable of influencing national strategies so that programmes would "go to scale" and reach a significant proportion of women.

93. The Board noted that the following objectives would be pursued where appropriate to the needs of particular countries in furtherance of those recommendations:

(a) To strengthen participation by UNICEF with collaborating organizations in helping to improve programme preparation and implementation through: (i) exploring pre-programme preparation needs to ensure maximum participation of beneficiaries; (ii) planning programme design and implementation to specify expected programme impacts; and (iii) assisting in strengthening the organizations' monitoring capacities;

(b) To encourage and promote community-centred approaches to health services and family planning by mobilizing women to organize, plan and, as far as possible, implement programmes to meet the health needs of women; to involve the community, men and women, in family planning education and enable men and women to make informed choices about means of family planning and child spacing; and through collaboration with other organizations, to work for the eradication of female excision and other forms of child mutilation;

(c) To expand nutrition education to incorporate other critical needs of the poor, such as literacy, skills training, work, technologies, and so on; revise nutrition education curricula to reach diverse sectors of the community; and strengthen informal child-care arrangements to ensure proper nutrition;

(d) To intensify the promotion of female education in collaboration with other organizations, including UNESCO, through actions that would ensure maximum enrolment and continuity of girls in school; increase post-literacy programmes; encourage more innovative approaches to non-formal education for adolescent and adult women that were more relevant to women's multiple functions. UNICEF should also take a stronger role in supporting occupational skills training for women that held prospects for attaining jobs and cash earnings;



(e) Through collaboration with other organizations, to intensify efforts to alleviate the hardship incurred by women and children in fetching water and firewood, and undertaking other basic household tasks. To promote technological support by delivery labour-saving and time-saving devices and technologies that could maximize women's productivity and cash-earning capacities. Priorities for such technologies should be given in the area of food production;

(f) In collaboration with other organizations, to establish criteria to support income-generating projects based on their potential to be economically viable, to provide financial profitability to women and eventually to become self-sufficient and controlled by women, as distinct from the traditional small-scale welfare projects supported to date. That entailed commitment to an entrepreneurial orientation and required support of programme components focused on women's credit needs, skills training needs, production, marketing and management capacity, and where appropriate, assistance in the promotion of organized production groups;

(g) In collaboration with other organizations, to develop long-term comprehensive programmes to address the food scarcity crisis at the household level with particular attention to the technology and credit needs of women producers and day-care facilities for children;

(h) To develop systematic evaluations of women's projects at the field level to monitor outcome and impact in terms of UNICEF commitment to improve women's socio-economic condition and highlight the UNICEF project experience for increased support;

(i) To ensure closer collaboration with organizations of the United Nations, bilateral and non-governmental organizations in addressing women's concerns, particularly in the areas of health, food production, skills training, small-scale enterprises, development and technology support.

94. The Board further expressed its strong concern for the need to reverse the apparent decline in programme expenditure in women's concerns. The Board noted the intention of the Executive Director to achieve the goal of 33 per cent of women professional staff by 1990 and encouraged movement in that direction. The Board further requested that the need to focus the work of UNICEF more strongly on women-centred activities should be reflected in the implementation of the current medium-term plan, and that the progress of programme development and implementation on women's concerns should be reported annually through the Executive Director's report to the Board. The Board further requested that UNICEF, in pursuance of the above-mentioned objectives and recommendations, should develop an internal implementation strategy which promoted accountability in terms of both verifiable objectives and an established time-frame for implementation. Such a strategy should give special attention to improved staff training and strengthening the focal point within UNICEF headquarters for the co-ordination of women's programmes, as well as the consistent implementation of those policies. (That conclusion was issued as document E/ICEF/1985/CRP.37/Rev.2.)

### III. THE EMERGENCY SITUATION IN AFRICA

95. Delegations expressed their concern for the critical situation of children and their families as a result of the current emergency in several African countries. The Board had before it the "for information" document entitled "Recent UNICEF activities in Africa" (E/ICEF/1985/L.6). During the Programme Committee session, delegations expressed a desire, given the significance and scope of UNICEF emergency operations in Africa, to discuss the document in the plenary session.

96. An information note provided by the Executive Director and entitled "UNICEF needs for response to Africa emergency" (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.44), summarized specific UNICEF needs to respond to the emergency. With the establishment of the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, UNICEF had been given prime responsibility for health, water supply, supplementary feeding and relief/shelter, for which it was determined that \$120 million was needed. The main objective of the emergency support programme of UNICEF was to provide urgent non-food assistance, which was programmed to link emergency interventions with long-term child survival and development actions.

97. Following the Board's endorsement of the proposed UNICEF strategy for Africa during its 1984 session, the Executive Director launched an emergency appeal for \$49.5 million, which was later increased to \$67 million. By May 1985, donations of \$48.3 million had been received in response to the appeal.

98. Other activities in support of African children were described in the report entitled "WHO/UNICEF joint nutrition support programme and its relevance to the drought-related emergency in Africa" (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.30). The joint nutrition support programme, supported by the Government of Italy, aimed at improving the nutritional status of children and mothers in eight African countries.

99. Two regional reports also shed light on the crisis in Africa and UNICEF response to it. Those were the reports on programme developments in eastern and southern Africa (E/ICEF/1985/5) and in western and central Africa (E/ICEF/1985/6). The report on eastern and southern Africa noted that growth in food production was equivalent to about half the population growth on average. Without immediate inputs of food and other aid, more than 3 million children would suffer in that region alone. The report on western and central Africa noted that per capita income had fallen by an average of 10 per cent over the past 10 years. It also reported that the recent upturn in the economies of the industrialized world had not appreciably improved conditions in the region.

100. As expressed by one delegate, the emergency situation in Africa had become normal for many millions. Virtually all delegations spoke in support of the increased aid to Africa by both UNICEF and the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, and of the co-ordination between UNICEF programmes and actions by the Office for Emergency Operations in Africa. Major emphasis was given to the importance of linking emergency responses to ongoing UNICEF programming, because the drought was not a one-time crisis but a situation that had developed over time and would have repercussions for many years. As a result, the current problems only increased the need for long-term, development-oriented action. One delegation spoke of the need for well-planned and financially sound development programmes to supplement emergency action. Another delegation spoke of the need to help create conditions that would prevent a recurrence of the disaster.

101. Support was also expressed for increasing staff capacity, particularly through the redeployment of staff. Several delegations cautioned that Africa should not be used as a training ground for new staff. Some delegations mentioned the need for improved monitoring of the results of interventions, and cautioned that attention should not be diverted from the silent emergency in other parts of the world. In response to a question about why the appeal for Africa was not submitted for Board approval, the secretariat noted that the Board had previously authorized the Executive Director to make special appeals in emergency situations.

#### Conclusion

102. Following the plenary discussion, the Executive Board:

- (a) Endorsed the UNICEF emergency programme in Africa;
- (b) Stressed the need for a continuous flow of information to the Board on programme planning and execution as part of the general United Nations response co-ordinated by the United Nations Office for Emergency Operations in Africa;
- (c) Requested an analysis of the emergency programme as it related to the overall UNICEF programme in Africa and its administration.

#### IV. MEDIUM-TERM PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1984-1988

103. The medium-term plan for the period 1984-1988 (E/ICEF/1985/3) was discussed during the general debate and in the Programme Committee. Delegations generally agreed on the need to integrate funding, budget and programme matters. In view of those and other remarks made during the Programme Committee session, the Chairman of the Programme Committee recommended that the question of expenditure contained in item 2 of paragraph 14 of the plan should be reviewed by the Committee on Administration and Finance.

##### Programme objectives and priorities

104. The implementation of the child survival and development strategy was accorded the highest priority in achieving the objectives of the medium-term plan. Many delegations expressed appreciation for the progress made in several countries in that area, especially in view of its relevance in meeting the needs of women and children suffering from the effects of the global economic recession and other constraints. UNICEF was urged to accelerate the implementation of those low-cost measures, focusing on those activities that would benefit the most people.

105. Delegations stressed the importance of ensuring that priority actions were fully integrated with continuing efforts in the fields of maternal and child health, nutrition, formal and non-formal education, improving the status of women and water supply and sanitation, and that they were implemented within the framework of primary health care and basic services strategy. In view of rapid urbanization and the problems it has created in many countries, Board members strongly supported UNICEF urban programmes and welcomed their continued high priority. Those measures, together with efforts to reduce infant and child mortality, were recognized as essential not only for ensuring the survival and development of children but also for improving the quality of their lives.

##### Operations and capacity

106. Discussions focused on improving UNICEF operational and programming capacity, especially in view of the emergency situation in Africa. Strong support was expressed for the initiatives taken to meet the emergency situation in Africa and for the efforts made by developing countries to protect the interests of children and mothers through structural adjustment measures. Many Board members stressed the importance of programming emergency operations in the context of longer-term development, and were encouraged by UNICEF efforts in that area.

107. The secretariat reported that within the context of country programmes, child survival and development actions would receive special attention. In addition, UNICEF was focusing attention on exploring and developing innovative and cost-effective programmes and systems in an effort to improve programme quality. Board members attached particular importance to the development of a systematic monitoring and review system and the implementation of appropriate action in response to the evaluation results.

108. The need for accelerated implementation of measures to strengthen UNICEF capacity in Africa, including training, was noted. Efforts at consolidation and decentralization were also welcomed. In addition, delegations commended UNICEF

efforts to maximize the use of existing resources and urged the organization to increase financial support for its programmes in Africa. Particular mention was made of the need to mobilize widespread local, national and international support in favour of UNICEF-assisted programmes.

109. On the recommendation of the Programme Committee, the Executive Board:

(a) Endorsed the programme objectives and priorities for UNICEF, in accordance with item 1 of paragraph 14 and as described elsewhere in the medium-term plan (E/ICEF/1985/3);

(b) Reaffirmed its endorsement of the priorities for child survival and development and its implementation in the context of primary health care and basic services strategy;

(c) Also endorsed the programme objectives described in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the medium-term plan, while recognizing that the priorities of the country programmes should be set according to the specific situations and needs of the countries;

(d) Stressed the importance of programme support and emphasized the need for mobilizing widespread and involved participation as well as international support to ensure the successful implementation of UNICEF-assisted programmes;

(e) Also encouraged close collaboration between concerned organizations in the United Nations system, bilateral aid agencies, non-governmental organizations and national Governments and organizations;

(f) Particularly welcomed ideas for enlarging the positive roles and involvement of UNICEF National Committees and selective support for non-governmental organizations;

(g) Welcomed the non-governmental organization Forum held in association with the Executive Board session expressed the wish that such gatherings would continue to be held annually in association with the Executive Board sessions.

110. Taking into account the statements made by delegations in the Programme Committee and during the general debate focusing attention on the emergency situation in Africa, the Executive Board also:

(a) Endorsed major priorities for UNICEF programmes in 1985-1986 in the affected African countries and, in that connection, noted the need for accelerated implementation of measures to strengthen UNICEF capacity in Africa, including training. The reprogramming of resources and greater flexibility in the use of them, without loss of accountability, should be used when appropriate as measures to accelerate implementation;

(b) Also stressed the importance of programming emergency operations in the context of longer-term development;

(c) Recognized the need and urged more financial support for UNICEF-assisted programmes in Africa.

## Financial objectives

111. On the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, the Executive Board approved the medium-term plan as a framework of projections for 1985-1988 (summarized in annex I below) and the preparation of up to \$190 million in programme commitments from general resources to be submitted to the Executive Board in 1986 (shown in annex II below), subject to the availability of resources and to the condition that estimates of income and expenditure made in the plan would continue to be valid.

## V. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

112. The Committee on Administration and Finance met from 23 to 25 April 1985. The major topics of discussion were the financial reports for 1983 and 1984; the financial plan for the period 1985-1988; the revised budget estimates for the biennium 1984-1985 and the budget estimates for the biennium 1986-1987; a report on supplementary funding; and the Greeting Card Operation. A report summarizing the Committee's deliberations was contained in document E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.8.

### Financial matters

#### Income

113. The Executive Board noted that UNICEF general resources income in 1984 was \$234 million, compared with \$245 million in 1983, a decrease of 5 per cent. Supplementary funds income increased 8 per cent, from \$101 million in 1983 to \$109 million in 1984. Adjusting for the net change in value of assets and liabilities due to exchange rates, which resulted in a loss of \$11 million, total income for the year was \$332 million. The figure reflects a one-time accounting adjustment of \$23 million made in 1984 to better align the recording of income from the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND) and National Committees for UNICEF with their fiscal years. The adjustment did not affect the cash situation of UNICEF; it only reduced the amount of pledges recorded as income but unpaid at year end. The income figures included \$24 million of contributions for the Africa emergency.

114. Virtually all Governments of both industrialized and developing countries contributed to UNICEF in 1984. A total of 79 per cent (\$263 million) came from Governments and intergovernmental organizations; 14 per cent (\$47 million) from private sources, greeting card income and individual donations; 2 per cent (\$5 million) from organizations of the United Nations system and 5 per cent (\$17 million) from miscellaneous sources.

115. Total income in 1984 was \$332 million, \$18 million (or 5 per cent) less than planned. However, taking into account (a) the one-time adjustment referred to in paragraph 113 above, which delayed by one year the recording of \$23 million of income, and (b) the downward valuation of \$24 million resulting from the continued strength of the United States dollar against other currencies, 1984 income would have been \$6 million, or 2 per cent, more than planned.

#### Expenditure

116. The Board noted that expenditures for 1984 totalled \$345 million. The figure compared with expenditures of \$332 million for 1983, for an increase of 4 per cent. General resources expenditures made up \$153 million of the total figure, while supplementary funds (other than the organizations of the United Nations system) accounted for \$85 million and expenditures for the organizations of the United Nations system accounted for \$6 million. Programme support services expenditures totalled \$60 million.

117. Of the total figure, \$135 million was used for supplies and equipment, \$109 million for non-supply assistance (such as training grants, project personnel and local costs) and \$60 million for support of programmes. The remaining

\$41 million went to administrative services. Deducting Government contributions to local budget costs, staff assessment and other income from the budget, net costs were \$49 million for programme support and \$35 million for administrative services.

118. Expenditure on programme co-operation increased by \$13 million, or 4 per cent, over 1983. Total expenditure was \$13 million over total income; the apparent shortfall in income resulted from the accounting adjustment described in paragraph 113 above.

#### Liquidity

119. Two delegations raised the issue of a liquidity reserve and noted that UNICEF had not observed the Board guideline that general resources cash should be at least equivalent to one month's general resources expenditure. The secretariat responded that the 1978 Board had approved the existing liquidity policy (rather than a statutory reserve), whereby the liquidity requirement was met by a provision comprising general resources cash balances and up to one half supplementary funds cash; supplementary funds cash may be used temporarily to cover imbalances in general resources cash flow but not any general resources deficit, which must be remedied by corrections in the annually revised financial plan.

120. The secretariat explained that that policy allowed liquidity needs to be met prudently and flexibly, while making the best use of available funds. It was acknowledged that the Executive Board guideline to hold general resources cash at a level equal to at least one month's equivalent of expenditures had been difficult to maintain. However, general resources liquidity had been assured by good co-operation of donors paying their contributions evenly over the year and the presence of substantial supplementary funds cash balances.

121. At the beginning of 1984, the liquidity provision was \$64 million. It remained the same at the end of 1984, consisting of \$8 million in general resources cash and \$56 million of supplementary funds balances. At the end of the year, the provision was \$20 million less than planned, mainly because of exchange rate effects.

#### Financial reports

122. The Executive Board reviewed and noted:

(a) The observations and comments of the Board of Auditors and of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the 1983 UNICEF financial report and the financial report of the Greeting Card Operation for the 1982/83 season, and the comments made and action taken by the Executive Director in response to those observations (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.3);

(b) The financial report and statements for the year ended 31 December 1984 (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.4).

123. A number of delegations asked for clarification of various points described in the report of the Committee on Administration and Finance (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.8, paras. 3-12). Those clarifications included questions about monitoring and evaluation, control of supplies, use of consultants, the use and format of the financial report and whether or not interest was being earned on funds temporarily available pending programme implementation.



124. In particular, many delegations endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that UNICEF should have its own financial rules and regulations (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.2, paras. 56-57). The secretariat noted that UNICEF was governed by the United Nations Financial Regulations and Rules; nevertheless, the Board requested that the secretariat pursue the matter as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and report to the 1986 Executive Board.

#### Financial plan for 1985-1988

125. As described in paragraph 111 above and on the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, the Executive Board approved the financial plan for 1985-1988 (E/ICEF/1985/3 and Corr.1, paras. 62-95).

126. The plan projected total income rising from \$390 million in 1985 (including \$270 million from general resources) to \$470 million in 1988 (including \$335 million from general resources). Expenditure was projected to increase from \$372 million in 1985 to \$448 million in 1988.

127. A number of questions was raised about points in the financial plan detailed in the report of the Committee on Administration and Finance (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.8, paras. 14-19). Those questions concerned the margin between income and expenditure, the effect of exchange rate fluctuations, the approval of supplementary funds commitments and the relationship between total expected resources and gross budget levels.

#### Budget estimates

128. On the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, the Executive Board adopted six resolutions related to budgetary matters, two resolutions concerned the revised budget estimates for 1984-1985, two concerned the budget estimates for 1986-1987, one concerned staffing and establishment matters, and one related to the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

#### UNICEF House

129. Many delegations reaffirmed their concern that UNICEF House should be a modest building reflecting UNICEF mandate to serve children and women in need. One delegation suggested that donor countries should contribute furnishings for the building to reduce the financial burden on the organization. It was agreed that the secretariat would prepare a proposal regarding the financing of necessary furnishings. Following the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions comments on the subject (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.2, para. 51), many delegations were not convinced that the use of a \$4 million credit facility offered by the United Nations Development Corporation was the best course of action. The Board therefore approved an allocation of \$2 million in the 1986-1987 budget in place of the \$630,000 set aside as amortization payment. The Board's decisions relating to UNICEF House are contained in subparagraph (d) of resolution 3 in paragraph 133 below.

Revised budget estimates for the biennium 1984-1985

130. On the revised budget estimates for 1984-1985 (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.1), the Executive Board approved the Executive Director's recommendation that the revised gross expenditure estimates should be maintained at the level of the approved budget and that the revised income estimates for the 1984-1985 biennium should be increased by \$2.8 million from the amounts indicated in the budget document, following revisions in staff assessment resulting from General Assembly resolution 39/27.

131. The resolutions approved were:

Resolution 1

Budget expenditure estimates for the biennium 1984-1985

The Executive Board

1. Notes the transfer of \$7,254,324 from category 1 (staff costs) to category 2 (general operating costs);
2. Approves an additional amount of \$949,614 for category 2 (general operating costs) to be financed from projected underexpenditures in category 3 (packing and assembly costs);
3. Resolves that the revised budget estimates for the biennium 1984-1985 were as follows:

(United States dollars)

Category 1: Staff costs	147 566 138
Category 2: General operating costs	67 067 176
Category 3: Packing and assembly costs	5 150 386
Total (gross)	<u>219 783 700</u>

Resolution 2

Revised income estimates related to the budget for the  
biennium 1984-1985

The Executive Board

Resolves that for the biennium 1984-1985 revised estimates of income related to the budget estimates were approved as follows:

(United States dollars)

(a) Income from staff assessment (net)	20 260 600
(b) Other income	5 000 000
(c) Contributions from assisted Governments towards local budget costs	4 872 000
(d) Recovery from packing and assembly activities	8 550 000
Total income	<u>38 682 600</u>

Budget estimates for the biennium 1986-1987

132. Deliberations on the 1986-1987 budget estimates (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.1) focused on UNICEF capacity in Africa and how best to increase it. Redeployments and new posts were discussed extensively, and the proposal to use core posts to upgrade capacity in Africa was accepted. Questions were also asked about the use of project posts at headquarters locations, and one delegation expressed reservations about the reorganization involving the creation of the Division of Management and Budget.

133. On the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, the Executive Board adopted the following resolutions relating to the budget estimates for 1986-1987:

Resolution 3

Budget expenditure estimates for the biennium 1986-1987

The Executive Board

Resolves:

(a) That the budget estimates for the biennium 1986-1987 were approved as follows:

(United States dollars)

Category 1: Staff costs	168 622 866
Category 2: General operating costs	77 839 262
Category 3: Packing and assembly costs	6 088 305
Total (gross)	<u>252 550 433</u>

(b) That for the biennium 1986-1987 a commitment of \$252,550,433 for the budget was approved;

(c) That the Executive Director should be authorized to administer as a unit the total provisions under each of categories 1, 2 and 3. The Executive Director may, without further authorization of the Committee on Administration and Finance, transfer, if necessary, between categories 1 and 2 an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of each category and revise the amount of category 3 upward or downward in line with the volume of the throughput and report to the Executive Director accordingly;

(d) That there should be an allocation of \$2 million in 1986-1987 budget estimates in place of the amount of \$630,000 set aside as amortization payment (thus, a net increase of \$1,370,000 to category 2 of the budget). The Board further expected the secretariat to present a detailed proposal for the required equipment and furnishings and feasible financing options concerning UNICEF House well before 1 September 1985 so that a final decision could be made.

#### Resolution 4

##### Income estimates related to the budget for the biennium 1986-1987

##### The Executive Board

Resolves that for the biennium 1986-1987 estimates of income related to the budget estimates were approved as follows:

	(United States dollars)
(a) Income from staff assessment (net)	20 006 800
(b) Other income	6 000 000
(c) Contributions from assisted Governments towards local budget costs	5 600 000
(d) Recovery from packing and assembly activities	10 540 000
Total income	<u>42 146 800</u>

##### Staffing and establishment matters

134. On the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, the Executive Board adopted the following resolution:

## Resolution 5

### The Executive Board

Requests the Executive Director to provide the 1986 meeting of the Board with documentation on staffing and establishment matters that would allow a full review of total posts and staff numbers (all categories), and their classification and deployment as the basis for decisions concerning UNICEF'S future staffing requirements and structure.

### Budget format and related matters

135. During discussion of the budget, there was general recognition that the new format was an improvement, but many delegations also recommended areas for further refinement. In its report on the budget estimates, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had also suggested some modifications to the format (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.2, para. 14). It was decided that those changes would be examined further by the Working Group on the Future Work and Procedures of the Executive Board.

136. On the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, the Executive Board adopted the following resolution:

## Resolution 6

### The Executive Board

1. Decides that the budget format initiated by the secretariat would be further improved in line with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions;

2. Endorses the Advisory Committee's recommendations with regard to the 1986-1987 budget estimates as proposed by the secretariat.

137. The Board endorsed the Advisory Committee's recommendation with regard to the proper use of supplementary budget requests, for example, amounts needed should be limited to the effects of fluctuations in exchange rates, inflation or other unforeseen developments or to cover the financial implications of specific decisions of the legislative body for which no financial provision had yet been made. Supplementary appropriations should not be requested in the middle of the biennium to expand existing activities or to start new ones.

### Supplementary funding

138. Many delegations expressed disappointment that the report on supplementary funding (E/ICEF/1985/L.2) did not provide the detailed guidelines on supplementary funds and adoptions requested at the 1983 Executive Board session. A number of delegations also asked questions about the proportion of supplementary funds to total resources, the distinction between major and minor emergencies, the relationship between general resources and indirect costs for supplementary funded programmes, the accounting of indirect overhead costs and the use of adoptions.

139. Following the review of the report by the Committee on Administration and Finance, the Executive Board adopted the following decision:

Pending consideration by the Executive Board at its 1986 session of a further report to be prepared by the Executive Director following consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, the present procedure governing supplementary funds in UNICEF should be maintained.

#### Greeting Card Operation

140. The Director of the Greeting Card Operation announced that sales from the 1984/1985 campaign would be 117 million cards, with a net income of \$17 million, although exchange rate fluctuations may significantly reduce that figure. During discussions in the Committee on Administration and Finance, some delegations commended the Greeting Card Operation on its contribution to UNICEF, and others expressed concern about the decline in net income. The Director of the Greeting Card Operation described the foundation laid in 1984 for improved sales through the interregional sales development programme, which was approved by the Executive Board at its 1984 session. He cautioned that costs would increase over the next few years while the interregional sales development programme was implemented. He also described efforts to cut back on production costs through local production of cards, and mentioned the loss of income resulting from the strength of the United States dollar.

141. One delegation commented that the format of the Greeting Card Operation financial report made comparisons with previous years difficult. The Director explained that more detailed information would be provided in a special Greeting Card Operation annual report to the 1986 Board.

142. The Executive Board reviewed and noted the financial report and accounts for the Greeting Card Operation for the 1983 season, which ended 30 April 1984 (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.5), and the Greeting Card Operation work plan for 1985 (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.6). The Board also noted the observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the 1982/83 Greeting Card Operation financial report and the comments and actions taken by the Executive Director in response to those observations (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.3).

143. The Executive Board adopted the following resolution relating to the Greeting Card Operation:

(a) That for the 1985/86 financial year (1 May 1985-30 April 1986), work plan expenditure estimates should be approved as detailed in column II of table 7 of E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.6;

(b) That the Executive Director should be authorized to:

(i) Incur expenditures up to the totals given in column III of table 7 should the apparent demand before and during the season increase beyond the estimates used for the basis of the figures given in column II. Conversely, should the apparent demand before and during the season decrease, the Executive Director would reduce expenditures below the level indicated in column II to the extent necessary;

- (ii) Spend an additional amount equivalent to any increase in the total work plan expenditure estimates that may be required for operations outside the United States of America as a result of increases in the value of other currencies in relation to the United States dollar;
- (iii) Transfer funds between allotment accounts as required;
- (c) That the Executive Director should be requested to:
  - (i) Exert all possible efforts to achieve, by 1988, the long-term objectives laid down by the Board, to achieve the highest possible net income return on gross proceeds (50 per cent) and, therefore, to apply strict control over expenditures;
  - (ii) Present to the 1986 Executive Board a detailed analysis regarding the causes of, and possible measures to be taken against, the persistent stagnation in sales of greeting cards and the resulting decline in profitability.

144. The Executive Board also noted that for the 1984/85 financial year, gross Greeting Card Operation revenues were estimated as indicated in column II of table 7 of document E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.6.

#### Staff matters

145. The Chairman of the UNICEF Global Staff Association addressed the Committee on Administration and Finance, continuing a practice begun in 1983. Major concerns of UNICEF staff addressed by the Chairman included: (a) the problems of staff working under conditions of security risk, inadequate income and emergencies; (b) the barriers between international Professional and national Professional officers; (c) the need to streamline staff development; (d) the need to follow up on the report of the Task Force on the Situation of Women in UNICEF; (e) the health and nutritional status of the children of local UNICEF staff; and (f) the need to strengthen the structure of and establish a better funding base for the Global Staff Association.

## VI. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

146. The crisis in Africa demonstrated that effective publicity could move a population to unprecedented action. In fact, more funds were raised around the world in public donations for Africa than for any other humanitarian cause in history.

147. The importance of the media in increasing support for the mandate of UNICEF was underscored by the Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, in his statement to the Executive Board, when he referred to the organization's link with the news media as one of the organization's most important strategic alliances (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.34).

148. Several delegations commented in support of external relations, mentioning the important role of those activities in sensitizing the world population and gaining the support of the general public to achieve UNICEF goals.

### Information and communication

149. During the general debate, several Board members welcomed the statement by the Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, which stressed the important role of information in development. The child survival and development strategy was based on empowering parents to take responsibility for the health and well-being of their children, which in turn depended primarily on effective communication. The willingness of parents to change their attitudes and habits had to be stimulated through relevant and practical information. In the past year, increased attention was given to developing the tools and relationships needed to communicate such knowledge.

150. UNICEF, however, could not provide that function alone. To get the message where it was needed UNICEF had to join with people's organizations, religious leaders, trade unions, professional associations, legislatures, schools and other organizations whose involvement in daily life invested them with the necessary credibility and access to communities.

151. The increasing attention given to The State of the World's Children reports also emphasized the importance of the link between UNICEF and the media. Interest in the annual report on the world's children had been growing, and the 1984 report was published in whole or in part in 31 languages. An interested and motivated news media was better able to create a climate of awareness, leading eventually to necessary social changes.

152. The history project, an external relations activity that currently had only been "internal", would soon make its public appearance. For those persons wanting details of the evolution of UNICEF, archival documents had been compiled and indexed, and a series of monographs on UNICEF activities in various regions would be published, beginning in the summer of 1985. Three publications for general audiences - a narrative history, a pictorial history and the UNICEF Almanac - were expected to be available in 1986.

153. The statement concluded by proposing two principles for celebrating the fortieth anniversary of UNICEF in 1986. One proposal was to reflect a



people-to-people orientation of UNICEF - its "human face"; the other proposal was to use the anniversary as an opportunity to remind the world that too many children who could be saved were suffering and dying.

#### National Committees for UNICEF

154. The first-ever global reunion of National Committees was held in 1984 at Rome. As described by Mr. Gilbert Jaeger, Chairman of the Standing Group of National Committees for UNICEF, in his address to the Executive Board, the National Committees were now "one group ... irrespective of the continent on which a given committee is located" (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.41). The reunion demonstrated a strong desire among National Committees to work on a global level, and resulted in an awareness of new possibilities for co-operation. Mr. Jaeger also highlighted activities in Africa, and announced that the National Committees had already raised \$12.5 million for the African emergency.

155. Development education and the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child continued to be topics of particular importance to National Committees. Other significant items included the role of the National Committees in drawing the public's attention to UNICEF response to emergencies, the moral and financial support of Governments and child survival and development activities.

156. During 1984, initial steps were taken towards the establishment of National Committees in Hong Kong and Singapore. Strengthening of the Geneva headquarters' external relations functions also continued and was supported by many delegations.

157. The success of National Committees in fund-raising, advocacy and advancing UNICEF programme objectives was applauded by many delegations during the general debate. One delegation gave particular attention to the contribution of National Committees in raising the awareness of problems among public and governmental authorities.

158. Specific activities sponsored by National Committees were described by some delegations. Those included an exchange between Yugoslav and Italian youth arranged by the National Committees of Yugoslavia and Italy, and a debate on the role of women in society at a seminar sponsored by the French National Committee as part of International Youth Year.

#### Non-governmental organizations

159. Several delegations spoke of the important role of non-governmental organizations in providing services to children, particularly because of their expertise and field experience, as well as their flexibility and grass-roots involvement with communities. Strengthened and expanded co-operation between UNICEF and non-governmental organizations was encouraged by many delegations.

160. The chairperson of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF addressed the Board regarding the continued active involvement of non-governmental organizations in UNICEF activities, and the need for non-governmental organizations and UNICEF to develop effective mechanisms for consultation and co-operation. She also mentioned the importance of including non-governmental organizations in policy development, programme planning and evaluation, and referred to efforts by non-governmental organizations in support of the draft Convention on the Rights of the Child.

161. The observer from the American Council for Voluntary International Action (INTERACTION) told the Executive Board that private voluntary organizations were part of the "communal conscience" that had been stirred to action by events in Africa. He spoke of the private voluntary organizations total commitment to the child survival and development revolution and to actions focusing on the long-term problems in Africa.

162. A spokesman for the Environmental and Development Action in the Third World (ENDA) also addressed the Board. He spoke of the need for linking emergency aid and development aid and mentioned the need for co-ordination between community and administrative representatives. Some of their recent and proposed activities were also described.

#### Non-Governmental Organizations Forum

163. For the second year, representatives of member organizations of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF, along with representatives from other non-governmental organizations and Board participants, took part in a Non-Governmental Organizations Forum in conjunction with the Board meeting. This year's theme, entitled "The Female Child Today", was chosen to link with the Board's consideration of the policy paper on UNICEF response to women's concerns. A report summarizing the conclusions and recommendations of the Forum was presented to the Board (E/ICEF/1985/NGO.1).

164. In the report, it was noted that two fundamental causes of discrimination against girls - poverty and undervaluation of females - were reiterated in every session. Specific problems were discussed in the areas of education, health and exploitation. Recommendations were focused on increased research and information, development of co-operative mechanisms among non-governmental organizations and Governments and the development of programmes to address the problems of girls. UNICEF was encouraged to provide increased support, including financial, to programmes of non-governmental organizations affecting girls.

165. In connection with the fortieth anniversary of UNICEF, it was recommended that the Non-Governmental Organizations Forum should be broadened to a symposium with the theme entitled "Children First". The anniversary would also provide a good opportunity to create National Committees for UNICEF in a number of developing countries.

## VII. OTHER MATTERS

### Future work and procedures of the Executive Board

166. At the 1984 regular session in Rome, the Executive Board established a Working Group on the Future Work and Procedures of the Executive Board to examine ways of improving both the work and procedures of the Board and the use of the secretariat's limited resources in preparing for Board sessions. The Working Group held five meetings during the year with the open-ended participation of Board members and observer delegations.

167. The recommendations of the Working Group were presented to the Executive Board in document E/ICEF/1985/L.7 and in a statement by the Chairman of the Working Group contained in document E/ICEF/1985/CRP.49. The Board also had before it a "for information" document prepared by the secretariat on future work and procedures of the Executive Board (E/ICEF/1985/L.4).

168. The Executive Board adopted the following recommendations of the Working Group contained in document E/ICEF/1985/L.7:

#### Recommendation 1

##### The Executive Board,

##### Bearing in mind

(a) The need for country programmes of UNICEF assistance to be prepared and implemented within the framework of national development planning priorities and cycles and the priorities and cycles of other United Nations development assistance;

(b) The need to maintain the Executive Board's role in approving programmes of assistance;

(c) The need to maintain flexibility in implementing UNICEF programmes of assistance in order to reflect changing national conditions pertaining to the situation of children and to reflect changes in UNICEF policy as determined by the Executive Board;

##### Anxious to:

(a) Improve the efficiency of the work of the Executive Board by reducing the number of programme recommendations submitted to each annual regular session of the Executive Board, thereby permitting more intensive review of UNICEF programme activities;

(b) Reduce the proportion of staff time required for programme preparation while increasing the proportion of staff time available for programme implementation and monitoring;

(c) Make more efficient use of headquarters, regional and field offices' capacities for programme preparation;

Recommends the preparation and submission to the Board of UNICEF-assisted country programmes with longer programming cycles, bearing in mind the need to maintain and strengthen mid-term reviews and corrections of UNICEF country programmes.

#### Recommendation 2

##### The Executive Board,

Bearing in mind the decisions of the General Assembly concerning the control and limitation of documentation,

Instructs the secretariat to:

- (a) Ensure that the maximum number of individual documents conform to the page-limits determined by the General Assembly and detailed in administrative instruction ST/AI/189/Add.20/Rev.1 of 24 February 1982;
- (b) Continue its efforts to improve the quality and content of documentation and maximize its clarity by using standardized formats for similar categories of documents, by avoiding duplication and repetition in the content of documents and by avoiding the inclusion of material for "public relations" purposes in official documentation;
- (c) Endeavour to limit the number of document pages prepared for each regular session of the Board to a total of 800 pages, excluding summary records;
- (d) Endeavour to limit the number of conference room papers distributed during Board sessions.

#### Recommendation 3

##### The Executive Board

Approves that effective and continuing liaison between the Board and the UNICEF secretariat, particularly in relation to documentation and preparations for Board sessions should be maintained through the officers of the Board and, as and when necessary, through flexible arrangements for informal open-ended meetings.

#### Recommendation 4

##### The Executive Board

Approves the continuation of the reporting arrangements established at the 1984 regular session for its Programme Committee and Committee on Administration and Finance, i.e. that the two committee chairmen should report to the plenary session on the actions recommended by their respective committees in the form of a brief oral statement and that more detailed written reports of the committees' deliberations should be circulated to

members for comments and cleared by the appropriate Chairman, following the established practice for the report of the Board.

169. With regard to recommendation 1, one delegation wished to add that the decision to prepare and submit country programmes with shorter than usual programming cycles should be based on technical grounds and not on political considerations.

170. In addition, the Executive Board adopted the following recommendations, which resulted from the final meeting of the Working Group on 23 April 1985 and which was presented to the Board by the Chairman of the Working Group in his statement (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.49):

1. The mandate of the Working Group should be continued, recognizing that the valuable work already achieved in the last year is only the first step in improving continuing and effective liaison between the Executive Board and the UNICEF secretariat and their working procedures;

2. The initial success of the Working Group's activities reaffirms - and results from - the essential trust which characterizes the relationship between the Executive Board and the secretariat;

3. Priority tasks for the Working Group should include:

(a) Clarification of the role of the Executive Board and its Committees, as a prerequisite for improving Board procedures and related management information and documentation requirements;

(b) Further improvements in documentation, particularly in the documentation for the Programme Committee;

(c) Examining means of clarifying the presentation of programme and administrative budgets;

(d) Examining the possibility of achieving a "biennial concentration" of the Executive Board's work, in phase with the biennial budget cycle.

171. The following activities were added to the mandate of the Working Group after the Board adopted a separate recommendation on documentation (see para. 179 below):

(e) Developing guidelines for the preparation of regional reports on programme development and country programme profiles, taking into account the information needs of the Executive Board and its Committees;

(f) Organizing its business so as to enable a review of the Working Group's activities during regular Board sessions.

172. On the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.7, para. 22), the Working Group was also requested to examine the format of UNICEF biennial budget estimates to make further improvements and to examine the possibility of rescheduling the sessions of the Executive Board (see para. 178 below).

## Documentation

173. Many delegations commented on the need for further improvements in documentation, particularly for the Programme Committee, so that the Board would be provided with the information essential to its decision-making function. Some delegations also observed that the Board itself should take a more direct interest in determining its information needs, as the secretariat could not be expected to undertake that task without proper guidance and support from the Board.

174. The major criticisms were that much of the country programme documentation was too general, did not provide information on the impact and performance of recent programme activities and did not give sufficiently specific information about the activities to be undertaken in new country programmes of assistance.

175. Some delegations also commented on the need for the simultaneous distribution of documents in all official languages and the need to provide simultaneous interpretation for ancillary Board meetings.

176. In addition to the two documents on recommendations of the Working Group on the Future Work and Procedures of the Executive Board (E/ICEF/1985/L.7) and future work and procedures of the Executive Board (E/ICEF/1985/L.4), the Board had before it an information note on documentation (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.28). The three documents provided a detailed description of the procedures, problems, possible solutions and recent performance on official Executive Board documentation.

177. In his statement presenting the recommendations of the Programme Committee to the Executive Board (E/ICEF/1985/P/L.34, para. 3), the Chairman of the Programme Committee reported that "a broad concern was expressed about the adequacy, and especially the specificity, of information provided to the Programme Committee and the Executive Board for decision-making. It was decided that the secretariat would provide more analytical and relevant information, but on a selective basis given the large volume of information involved. The secretariat would also consult with delegations through the Working Group on the Future Work and Procedures of the Executive Board to clarify and define the type of data which would be most appropriate and useful for the Board's consideration of programme matters."

178. In her statement presenting the recommendations of the Committee on Administration and Finance (E/ICEF/1985/AB/L.7, para. 22), the Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance said that the Committee "recommended that the Working Group on the Future Work and Procedures of the Executive Board would also look into the budgetary documentation to make further improvements. This Group should also look into the possibility of rescheduling the sessions of the Executive Board and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions. The UNICEF secretariat should study the concept of a net budget and should report to the Executive Board at the 1986 regular session".

179. After reviewing the documentation under item 6 (c) of its agenda (E/ICEF/1985/1), in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/32 E concerning the control and limitation of documentation, the Executive Board adopted the following recommendation contained in E/ICEF/1985/CRP.38/Rev.1:

The Executive Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 38/32 E concerning the control and limitation of documentation, and having reviewed the information note on documentation (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.28) concerning the preparation of documentation for this session,

1. Requests the secretariat to continue the efforts already made to improve the quality, reduce the quantity and speed the delivery of Executive Board documentation;

2. Notes with regret that serious defects continue to exist in the translation and simultaneous distribution of documents in all official languages;

3. Requests the Executive Director to examine, as a matter of priority, with the United Nations Department of Conference Services, ways of reducing the time taken to translate, reproduce and distribute official Executive Board documentation.

180. In adopting the recommendation, the Board also noted the need for simultaneous interpretation services to be provided for ancillary meetings of the Board and decided to add points (e) and (f) to the mandate of the Working Group on the Future Work and Procedures of the Executive Board (see para. 171 above).

Preparations for future sessions of the Board

181. On the basis of an information note by the Chairman (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.47), which summarized several topics suggested during the general debate for consideration at future sessions, the Executive Board requested the secretariat to prepare a study on the impact and prospects for the expanded programme of immunization for the 1986 regular session.

182. For the 1986 regular session the Board had already requested a policy review paper on children in especially difficult circumstances. Other documents previously requested for the 1986 session included a study of the operations and efficiency of the UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre (UNIPAC) (requested by the 1984 regular session) and a further report on supplementary funding procedures (requested by the 1985 regular session, see paras. 138-139 above).

183. In discussions on the subject, the Board noted that a review of the first five years of the child survival and development revolution could be an appropriate topic for consideration at the 1987 regular session. The Board also noted that the suggested topic of the role of the media and mass communication in supporting the child survival and development revolution was already in the agenda of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy for 1987 and that the topic of technological transformation and its impact on children in developing countries could be a suitable subject for later years.

184. Several delegations requested a full explanation of the principles of programme budgeting and it was decided that the subject fell within the purview of the Working Group on the Future Work and Procedures of the Executive Board, and could be discussed by the Committee on Administration and Finance in "non-budget" years.

185. The next regular session of the Executive Board will be held at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 25 April 1986.

#### Fortieth anniversary of UNICEF

186. During the general debate, many delegations, observers and representatives of National Committees for UNICEF and non-governmental organizations commented on the preparations to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the foundation of UNICEF on 11 December 1946. To exchange information and help co-ordinate anniversary activities, the Board established a working group on the fortieth anniversary, which held two meetings during the session, with the open-ended participation of member and observer delegations and representatives of National Committees for UNICEF and non-governmental organizations.

187. The report of the Working Group (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.48) was noted by the Board, which also adopted the following conclusions on the anniversary, as presented to the Executive Board in a statement by the Chairman of the Working Group (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.46):

#### The Executive Board resolves

(a) That "Children First" is a suitable umbrella theme for the anniversary;

(b) That the major focus of the anniversary should not be a celebration of past achievements but should be the generation, particularly among children and youth themselves, of increased public attention and support for the present and future needs of all the world's children;

(c) That anniversary activities should be clearly focused on national-level actions, by using, supporting and extending the existing structures of National Committees for UNICEF, non-governmental organizations and the UNICEF secretariat;

(d) That, in keeping with the image of UNICEF, the anniversary celebrations should not be grandiose or extravagant;

(e) That special efforts should be made to involve the mass media with the anniversary activities, at both national and international levels and by encouraging coverage of UNICEF field activities;

(f) That the anniversary offers an outstanding opportunity for developing countries to create new National Committees for UNICEF, or similar organizations, which would be invaluable in generating public awareness, support and "demand" for UNICEF-assisted programmes for children in developing countries, in addition to the normal functions of existing National Committees;

(g) That the essential role of the UNICEF secretariat was to encourage and support national-level actions for the anniversary, particularly by acting as a clearing house for the exchange of information, ideas and plans.

188. In presenting the report of the Working Group, the Chairman noted that the spirit of the group's meetings was not to establish a rigid grid of rules but to develop a "well of ideas" from which all could draw.



## Fortieth anniversary of the United Nations

189. On the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, which was being celebrated in 1985, particularly during the fortieth session of the General Assembly, the Board adopted the following resolution proposed by the representative of Bangladesh and contained in document E/ICEF/1985/CRP.45:

### The Executive Board,

Reaffirming its commitment to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations,

Taking note of resolution 39/161 A of the General Assembly on the observance of the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations,

1. Urges that special attention should be paid to the well-being and interests of children, future citizens of the world, in connection with the observance of the fortieth anniversary, and that all countries should continue to attach high priority to the needs and development of children as integral elements of national plans and policies;

2. Draws the attention of world leaders to the importance of reaffirming on this occasion their increased commitment to accelerating the implementation of the child survival and development revolution and achieving universal immunization by 1990 with the objective of reducing dramatically the number of deaths among children from preventable causes;

3. Requests that the Declaration to be adopted by consensus on 24 October 1985 at the end of the commemorative session may also include reference to these important goals and objectives for the welfare of children;

4. Also requests the Executive Director to bring the contents of this resolution to the attention of all concerned.

## Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

190. Having received the reports from the Chairperson of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF on activities undertaken by non-governmental organizations and on the Non-Governmental Organizations Forum held in association with the Executive Board session (E/ICEF/1985/NGO.1), the Executive Board adopted the following recommendation on co-operation with non-governmental organizations as contained in E/ICEF/1985/CRP.43:

### The Executive Board,

Having received the report of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF and the report of the Non-Governmental Organizations Forum on the female child today (contained in E/ICEF/1985/NGO.1),

Notes the non-governmental organizations recommendations to UNICEF contained in E/ICEF/1985/NGO.1,

Commends the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF for organizing a second successful Non-Governmental Organizations Forum in association with the regular session of the Executive Board,

Further commends the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF for its continuing efforts in generating support for UNICEF activities,

Recognizes that UNICEF should strengthen its effective, planned co-operation with non-governmental organizations, including increased participation of representatives of non-governmental organizations in UNICEF activities,

Recommends that the Executive Director encourage the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF to organize a broader-based Forum with the participation of members of the Executive Board and representatives of National Committees for UNICEF in association with the 1986 regular session of the Executive Board, bearing in mind themes appropriate for the fortieth anniversary of UNICEF.

#### Tributes

191. The Executive Director thanked two former chairmen of the Executive Board, Mrs. Zena Harman and Mr. Nils Thedin, for their services to UNICEF and to the National Committees for UNICEF (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.33/Rev.1). Mrs. Harman, who was chairman of the Board in 1964 and 1965, had led the delegation to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize and had delivered an acceptance speech from UNICEF. She had been chairman of the UNICEF National Committee in Israel for many years. Mr. Thedin, who had served on the Board since 1961, was chairman of the Board in 1970, 1971 and 1972, and had long been Chairman/President of the UNICEF Committee in Sweden.

192. The Board heard a short address from its honorary delegate, Mr. Danny Kaye, Goodwill Ambassador Extraordinaire of UNICEF, who encouraged the Executive Board "to take heart from the good work UNICEF is doing: the seeds of peace may be being sown".

193. Following the Executive Director's statement of appreciation to His Royal Highness Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud in recognition of his services to the world's children and to UNICEF (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.50), the Executive Board adopted the following resolution proposed by the representative of Bangladesh (E/ICEF/1985/CRP.42):

#### The Executive Board,

Appreciating the exemplary support and commitment of His Royal Highness Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia to the cause of the children throughout the world,

Noting the announcement of the completion of the services that, as Special Envoy for the United Nations Children's Fund, he has rendered so vigorously since 1980,

1. Expresses its deep gratitude to Prince Talal for his remarkable efforts and generous assistance as one of the world's most dedicated champions of children;

2. Recognizes with appreciation the very important role played by Prince Talal as an eloquent spokesman and strong advocate for the cause of children everywhere and his strong support to the work of the United Nations Children's Fund;

3. Also expresses its appreciation to Prince Talal for his continuing active support to the cause of the world's children and to the United Nations Children's Fund as the President of the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations, as well as in his individual capacity;

4. Appoints Prince Talal as an honorary delegate to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund as a token of its gratitude and respect for his contribution and leadership.

Annex I

UNICEF FINANCIAL PLAN SUMMARY

(General resources and supplementary funds)

(Millions of United States dollars)

	Actual		Planned		Projected	
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1. Income	342	355 <u>a/</u>	390	420	445	470
2. Commitments						
(a) Programme	182	204	413 <u>b/</u>	310	357	230
(b) Budget	221	-	253	-	285	-
Subtotal	403	204	666	310	642	230
3. Expenditure						
(a) Programme	246	244	261	280	294	310
(b) Budget	86	101	111	122 <u>b/</u>	131	138
Subtotal	332	345	372	402	425	448
4. Balance of cash at the beginning of the year <u>c/</u>	118	125	119	120	118 <u>b/</u>	120 <u>b/</u>
5. Liquidity						
(a) Requirement	62	63	73	75	79	82
(b) Provision to be held at the beginning of the year	66	68	64	65	65	66
<u>Other operations</u>						
6. UNIPAC warehouse						
(a) Supplies shipped to programmes	29	33	36	38	40	42
(b) Inventory	20	21	24	25	25	26
7. Greeting Card Operation						
(a) Net proceeds of sales	38	37	44	48	52	58
(b) Operating expenditure	20	22	27	29	31	33
8. Expenditure from trust funds	23	21	40	42	44	45
9. Donations-in-kind distributed	3	6	5	5	5	5
10. Provision for field office premises	-	-	2	1	1	1

a/ Before the one-time accounting adjustment made in 1984 to align the recording of UNICEF income with certain donors' fiscal years (E/ICEF/1984/12, para. 103). Income after this adjustment is \$332 million.

b/ To reflect item (d) of resolution 3 (see para. 133 above) approved by the Executive Board at its 1985 session.

c/ Changes in cash balances take into consideration variances in assets and liabilities and therefore cannot be derived from a direct comparison between income and expenditure.

Annex II

UNICEF FINANCIAL PLAN, BY SOURCE OF FUNDING

(Millions of United States dollars)

	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Planned</u>		<u>Projected</u>	
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>General resources</u>						
1. Income	241	243 <u>a/</u>	270	295	315	335
2. Commitments						
(a) Programme	109	105	303	190	232	100
(b) Budget	221	-	253 <u>b/</u>	-	285	-
Subtotal	330	105	556	190	517	100
3. Expenditure						
(a) Programme	150	153	161	175	184	195
(b) Budget	86	101	111	122 <u>b/</u>	131	138
Subtotal	236	254	272	297	315	333
4. Balance of cash at the beginning of the year <u>c/</u>	14	12	8	10	8 <u>b/</u>	8 <u>b/</u>
5. Average general resources monthly payment	20	21	23	25	26	28
<u>Supplementary funds</u>						
6. Income	101	112 <u>a/</u>	120	125	130	135
7. Commitment	73	99	110	120	125	130
8. Expenditures	96	91	100	105	110	115
9. Balance of cash at the beginning of the year <u>c/</u>	104	113	111	110	110	112

a/ Before the one-time accounting adjustment made in 1984 to align the recording of UNICEF income with certain donors' fiscal years (E/ICEF/1984/12, para. 103). Income after this adjustment is \$223 million for general resources and \$109 million for supplementary funds.

b/ To reflect item (d) of resolution 3 (see para. 133 above) approved by the Executive Board at its 1985 session.

c/ Changes in cash balances take into consideration variances in assets and liabilities and therefore cannot be derived from a direct comparison between income and expenditure.

Annex III

UNICEF INCOME PROJECTIONS

(Millions of United States dollars)

	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Planned</u>		<u>Projected</u>	
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<u>General resources</u>						
Governments <u>a/</u>	185	191	197	215	230	244
Non-governmental sources	22	20	24	26	27	28
Greeting Card Operation	18	15	17	19	21	25
Other income	16	17	32	35	37	38
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Subtotal	241	243	270	295	315	335
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Accounting adjustments		(20) <u>b/</u>				
		<u>      </u>				
Total		223				
		<u>      </u>				
<u>Supplementary funds</u>						
Governments <u>a/</u>	70	79	90	92	94	98
Non-governmental sources	20	28	20	22	24	25
United Nations	11	5	10	11	12	12
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Subtotal	101	112	120	125	130	135
	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>	<u>      </u>
Accounting adjustments		(3) <u>b/</u>				
		<u>      </u>				
Total		109				
		<u>      </u>				
<u>Total income</u>						
Before accounting adjustment	342	355	390	420	445	470
After accounting adjustment	342	332	390	420	445	470

a/ Including contributions from intergovernmental sources.

b/ One-time accounting adjustment was made in 1984 to align the recording of UNICEF income with certain donors' fiscal years (E/ICEF/1984/12, para. 103).

Annex IV

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES TO GENERAL RESOURCES FOR 1985, AS ANNOUNCED AT THE  
PLEDGING CONFERENCE HELD ON 7 AND 8 NOVEMBER 1984 AND SUBSEQUENTLY TO  
31 MARCH 1985

(United States dollars)

Country	Pledged for 1985
Afghanistan	30 000
Albania	-
Algeria	142 000
Angola	5 000
Argentina	-
Australia	1 838 025
Austria	692 640
Bahamas	-
Bahrain	7 500
Bangladesh	8 208
Barbados	-
Belgium	848 485
Belize	-
Benin	-
Bhutan	4 170
Bolivia	-
Botswana	2 703
Brazil	-
Brunei Darussalam	-
Bulgaria	60 914
Burkina Faso	-
Burma	32 900
Burundi	-
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	61 141
Cameroon	59 055
Canada	-
Cape Verde	-
Central African Republic	-

Country	Pledged for 1985
Chad	-
Chile	70 000
China	400 000
Colombia	450 000
Comoros	-
Congo	15 748
Costa Rica	30 000
Cuba	116 484
Cyprus	-
Czechoslovakia	81 500
Democratic Kampuchea	-
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-
Democratic Yemen	7 040
Denmark	4 697 479
Djibouti	1 000
Dominica	-
Dominican Republic	-
Ecuador	25 407
Egypt	82 202
El Salvador	-
Equatorial Guinea	-
Ethiopia	-
Fiji	2 000
Finland	5 797 101
France	3 448 276
Gabon	-
Gambia	-
German Democratic Republic (Regular)	88 889
(Additional)	298 507
Germany, Federal Republic of	4 179 104
Ghana	-
Greece	135 000
Grenada	-



Country		Pledged for 1985
Guatemala		30 000
Guinea		-
Guinea-Bissau		-
Guyana		3 176
Haiti		-
Holy See		1 000
Honduras		20 000
Hungary		22 276
Iceland		7 858
		1 547 988
		300 000
	mic Republic of)	50 000
		-
		358 491
		50 000
	ular)	14 285 714
	it	-
		3 125
		-
		-
		15 758
		-
		200 000
	e's Democratic Republic	5 000
		-
		2 500
		-
	ab Jamahiriya	-
	tein	-
		12 879
		5 295
		3 542
		85 980

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Country	Pledged for 1985
Maldives	3 000
Mali	1 000
Malta	-
Mauritania	-
Mauritius	-
Mexico	-
Monaco	3 410
Mongolia	3 598
Morocco	-
Mozambique	-
Nauru	-
Nepal	4 960
Netherlands	5 835 544
New Zealand	-
Nicaragua	-
Niger	-
Nigeria	334 988
Norway	14 848 205
Oman	50 000
Pakistan	47 581
Panama	25 000
Papua New Guinea	-
Paraguay	-
Peru	120 000
Philippines	204 593
Poland	66 787
Portugal	-
Qatar	200 000
Republic of Korea	147 000
Romania	11 433
Rwanda	-
Saint Christopher and Nevis	-

Country	Pledged for 1985
Saint Lucia	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-
Samoa	-
San Marino	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-
Saudi Arabia	1 000 000
Senegal	6 000
Seychelles	-
Sierra Leone	10 000
Singapore	-
Solomon Islands	-
Somalia	-
South Africa	-
Spain	417 548
Sri Lanka	12 500
Sudan	25 000
Suriname	2 500
Swaziland	3 333
Sweden	17 021 277
Switzerland	4 240 283
Syrian Arab Republic	-
Thailand	186 751
Togo	-
Tongo	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-
Tunisia	33 010
Turkey	70 588
Tuvalu	-
Uganda	5 505
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	122 283
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	660 326
United Arab Emirates	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6 862 745

Country	Pledged for 1985
United Republic of Tanzania	16 389
United States of America	53 500 000
Uruguay	-
Vanuatu	-
Venezuela	114 667
Viet Nam	6 000
Yemen	12 910
Yugoslavia	255 813
Zaire	-
Zambia	-
Zimbabwe	18 634
	<hr/> 147 240 221
Estimated additional pledges	49 759 779
	<hr/> 197 000 000 <hr/>

Annex V

COMMITMENTS AND "NOTINGS" APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD  
AT ITS 1985 SESSION, BY COUNTRY

Country	Period	Approved amount (US dollars)		Document E/ICEF/1985/
		Commitment from general resources	Supplementary funds	
<u>Eastern and southern Africa</u>				
Djibouti	1986-1990	206 000	6 154 000	P/L.2 & CRP.2
Kenya	1986-1990	6 366 000		P/L.3 & CRP.3
	1985-1986		3 565 000	
Madagascar	1986-1990	5 082 000	-	P/L.4 & CRP.4
Mozambique	1985-1990	13 370 000	-	P/L.5 & CRP.5
United Republic of Tanzania	1985-1988	-	1 365 000	P/L.29
Uganda	1986-1990	10 305 000		P/L.6 & CRP.6
	1985-1990		33 544 000	
Zambia	1986-1990	<u>-</u>	<u>919 000</u>	P/L.29
Total, eastern and southern Africa		35 329 000	45 547 000	
<u>Western and central Africa</u>				
Benin	1985-1988	-	2 092 000	P/L.29
Cameroon	1986-1990	2 747 000		P/L.7 & CRP.7
	1985-1987		1 365 000	
Chad	1986-1990	6 210 000	7 250 000	P/L.8 & CRP.8
Ghana	1986-1990	8 574 000	-	P/L.9 & CRP.9
Guinea	1985-1986	1 861 000	-	P/L.10 & CRP.10
Ivory Coast	1986-1990	1 998 000	-	P/L.11 & CRP.11
Niger	1985-1989	5 198 000	-	P/L.12 & CRP.12
Sierra Leone	1986-1990	<u>4 456 000</u>	<u>2 088 000</u>	P/L.13 & CRP.13
Total, western and central Africa		31 044 000	12 795 000	

Country	Period	Approved amount (US dollars)		Document E/ICEF/1985/
		Commitment from general resources	Supplementary funds	
<u>Americas</u>				
Argentina	1985-1987	-	3 270 000	P/L.29
Brazil	1985-1987	-	600 000	P/L.29
Chile	1985-1987	206 000	1 000 000	P/L.14 & CRP.14
Colombia	1985-1986	-	2 000 000	P/L.29
Costa Rica	1985-1989	248 000		P/L.15 & CRP.15
	1985-1987		453 000	
El Salvador	1985-1987	852 000	360 000	P/L.16 & CRP.16
Mexico	1985-1989	2 479 452	-	P/L.17 & CRP.17
Panama	1985-1987	147 000	480 000	P/L.18 & CRP.18
Paraguay	1985-1989	989 000	-	P/L.19 & CRP.19
Central America subregional:				
Child survival and development	1985-1989	-	30 500 000	P/L.29 & Add.1
Women in development	1985-1987	-	1 500 000	P/L.29
Displaced families	1985-1987	-	3 900 000	P/L.29
Total, Americas		4 921 452	44 063 000	
<u>Eastern Asia and Pakistan</u>				
Indonesia	1985-1989	44 408 000	15 044 000	P/L.20 & CRP.20
Kampuchea	1986	2 020 000	2 035 000	P/L.21 & CRP.21
Philippines	1985-1986	-	290 000	P/L.29
Total, eastern Asia and Pakistan		46 428 000	17 369 000	
<u>South-central Asia</u>				
India	1985-1989	140 437 000	61 300 000	P/L.22 & CRP.22
Nepal	1986-1990	-	4 960 000	P/L.29
Total, south-central Asia		140 437 000	66 260 000	

Country	Period	Approved amount (US dollars)		Document E/ICEF/1985/
		Commitment from general resources	Supplementary funds	
<u>Middle East and northern Africa</u>				
Algeria	1985-1986	135 000	-	P/L.23 & CRP.23
Democratic Yemen	1985-1990	3 550 000	3 600 000	P/L.24 & CRP.24
Oman	1985-1990	300 000	2 700 000	P/L.25 & CRP.25
Saudi Arabia	1985-1987	-	1 850 000	P/L.29
Sudan	1985-1988	-	2 535 000	P/L.29
Yemen	1985-1986	1 590 000	-	P/L.26 & CRP.26
Subregional: Gulf countries	1985-1987	<u>-</u>	<u>500 000</u>	P/L.29
Total Middle East and northern Africa		5 575 000	11 185 000	
<u>Interregional</u>				
Interregional programme for essential drugs	1985-1987	-	23 000 000 <u>a/</u>	P/L.31
Training of communicators for the child survival and development revolution	1985-1987	-	2 996 000	P/L.30
Interregional fund for programme preparation, promotion and evaluation (IFPPF)	1986-1987	18 000 000	-	P/L.28
Global infant mortality reduction reserve	1985-1987	18 000 000	-	P/L.33
Maurice Pate Memorial Award	1985	25 000	-	P/L.27
Emergency Reserve Fund (replenishment)	1985	3 263 000 <u>b/</u>	-	
Commitment to cover over-expenditure	-	<u>57 526</u>	<u>-</u>	P/L.32
Total, Interregional		39 345 526	25 996 000	

Country	Period	Approved amount (US dollars)		Document E/ICEF/1985/
		Commitment from general resources	Supplementary funds	
<u>Totals</u>				
Eastern and southern Africa		35 329 000	45 547 000	
Western and central Africa		31 044 000	12 795 000	
Americas		4 921 452	44 063 000	
Eastern Asia and Pakistan		46 428 000	17 369 000	
South-central Asia		140 437 000	66 260 000	
Middle East and northern Africa		5 575 000	11 185 000	
Interregional		<u>39 345 526</u>	<u>25 996 000</u>	
		303 079 978	223 215 000	
Savings (cancellation)		(26 556)		P/L.32
Net increase in programme commitment		-	-	
Budget	1986-1987	<u>252 550 433</u>	-	AB/L.1 & AB/L.8
TOTAL, GLOBAL		<u><u>555 603 855</u></u>	<u><u>223 215 000</u></u>	

a/ Comprising \$3 million for programmatic elements and \$20 million capital fund (revolving).

b/ The Emergency Reserve Fund is automatically replenished at the start of each calendar year by an amount corresponding to the disbursements authorized by the Executive Director during the previous year (E/ICEF/670/Rev.3, para. 190 (b)).



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