

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

(9-21 May 1983)

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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SUPPLEMENT No. 10



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NOTE

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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF BOARD ACTION

1. Against the background of a worsening global economy and the increasing threats posed to the health and survival of millions of children, the session of the Executive Board was characterized by a strongly positive view of the recent performance and future potential of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in helping the world's poorest children.

Positive view of UNICEF performance and potential

2. In reviewing UNICEF performance in 1982, the Board strongly endorsed several new programme initiatives undertaken during the year to accelerate child health and survival by concentrating programme co-operation on a series of low-cost health measures that had proved effective. The new combination of those priority measures, allied to rapidly increasing social and technical communication capacities, was recognized as providing a major new impetus to primary health care activities and to the UNICEF basic services strategy. The potential for those new initiatives to effect a "child health revolution" had been articulated by the Executive Director in his annual report entitled The State of the World's Children 1982-83. 1/ The report had received unprecedented global attention and interest and the Board recognized that, as the report's subtitle had indicated, there now was "new hope in dark times".

"New hope in dark times"

3. The Board also noted with approval that, despite severe constraints on resources available for international development assistance, UNICEF income had increased by 30 per cent to \$378 million in 1982. Although there was some concern that the build-up of liquidity had been somewhat slower than intended during the year, the financial position of UNICEF had strengthened significantly in 1982 compared to 1981. Several measures undertaken in 1982 to improve programme delivery and administrative efficiency by reorganization and consolidation also received general Board approval.

Stronger financial position (paras. 57-60 below)

4. On the future directions and operations of UNICEF, the Board supported the initiatives aimed at effecting a "child health revolution" by a series of policy and executive actions in the four priority areas: (a) increasing the effectiveness of UNICEF assistance in improving child health and survival; (b) strengthening the capacity of UNICEF to deliver programmes in the most affected, least developed countries, particularly in Africa; (c) increasing still further the efficiency of UNICEF internal operations; and (d) consolidating and increasing the financial resources of UNICEF.

Priorities set for future operations

5. As described below, the Board reviewed the situation of children, approved the programmatic and financial objectives of the medium-term plan for the period 1982-1986 (E/ICEF/699), reached several significant conclusions after reviewing policy in the areas of programming, supplementary funding and external relations, and approved several budget estimates, including the

budget for the biennium 1984-1985 which had been formulated on the basis of zero growth of Professional posts.

The situation of children

6. The effects of worsening global economic conditions and their impact on children and their families was a sombre background to the Board's deliberations.

Economic conditions worsen

7. In his opening statement, the Executive Director repeated the remarks he had made at the 1982 session to the effect that economic depression had three major impacts on children. Disposable family income fell sharply, which had disproportionately severe consequences for poor people and their families. Government budgets for social services - particularly those for nutrition, health and education - were often the first to be cut back. And development assistance stagnated as the result of restrictive budgetary policies adopted by industrialized countries. The Executive Director also pointed out that, even one year before, the United Nations and the World Bank had projected that 1 billion people, including more than 600 million children and women, could be living in absolute poverty by the end of the century: the effects of worsening economies in 1982 meant that the health and survival prospects for many more children were now imperilled. One particularly worrying consequence of those conditions was that infant mortality rates were no longer declining at rates previously achieved in the majority of developing countries; and there were new fears that infant mortality rates might in fact be rising in many localities. Such trends did not augur well for the hundreds of millions of children trapped in the day-to-day "silent" emergency caused by the conjunction of extreme poverty and underdevelopment which brought death and disability to more than 40,000 children every day.

New fears of rise in infant mortality

8. The Executive Director also pointed out, however, that restrictions imposed by world economic recession had, in several countries and among many international and national development assistance institutions, stimulated the search for innovative solutions and increased awareness of the importance of social planning. For UNICEF, the key to organizational effectiveness in improving the conditions of children in current dismal economic circumstances was to maximize what could be achieved with the resources available. Hence the need for the Board to consider the full implications of the low-cost, priority social and health measures which were designed to accelerate improvements in child health and survival - and to meet the goals set by the General Assembly in 1980, including that of reducing infant mortality rates to 50 or less by the year 2000.

Search for innovative solutions

9. The new programme initiatives associated with the "child health revolution" attracted general and positive comment from Board members. The emphasis on low-cost measures capable of

New programme initiatives

widespread implementation without high levels of technical expertise was seen as particularly appropriate in the current socio-economic climate. The Board was also encouraged by the fact that the new initiatives provided an opportunity for the international community to act more vigorously on behalf of children in need. The Executive Director was commended for his decision to review UNICEF programme and operational priorities and performance in order to raise the impact and effectiveness of the organization's work.

Medium-term plan for the period 1982-1986

10. The Board approved the programme objectives of the medium-term plan for the period 1982-1986 (E/ICEF/699), which were to promote child survival and reduce infant and child mortality by improving the situation and welfare of children and poorer women. The Board also approved the financial objectives contained in the medium-term plan which project that UNICEF income will increase from \$410 million in 1983 to \$495 million in 1986 while annual expenditure will increase from \$356 million to \$465 million.

Programme and financial objectives approved (paras. 20-22, 71 and 72 below)

Programme matters

11. UNICEF programming will give greater weight to the reduction of infant mortality, as approved by the Board in its endorsement of the conclusions contained in the policy review on the subject of alternative programme approaches in different socio-economic situations (E/ICEF/L.1453). As proposed in that review, the infant mortality rate will be systematically used, along with GNP per capita and child population, to guide both content and level of UNICEF programmes. Such use will sharpen UNICEF focus on accelerating child health and survival among the most disadvantaged populations.

Greater weight to use of infant mortality rate indicator (paras. 23-29 below)

12. The Board approved general resources commitments totalling \$109,368,224 and "noted" projects in the amount of \$136,136,000 for financing through specific-purpose contributions. An interregional commitment for support to various programme fields approved by the Board will enable UNICEF to seize initiatives with direct impact on reducing infant mortality and promoting child survival in countries where existing programme resources are unavailable.

Programme commitments of \$245 million approved (paras. 30-35 below)

13. The Board also endorsed the aims of a programme, to be undertaken jointly with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to foster primary education and literacy, "noting" education projects in four countries. Other important aspects of UNICEF co-operation reviewed by the Board included work in primary health care, nutrition, women's activities, urban basic services, and water supply and sanitation. Consistent with the emphasis on increasing effectiveness of programme delivery, special attention was given to monitoring and evaluation.

UNESCO/UNICEF education and literacy programme endorsed (paras. 45-47 below)

Financial and administrative matters

14. The Board approved the budget for UNICEF for the biennium 1984-1985, which included expenditure estimates of \$219.8 million and income estimates of \$38.1 million. The new budget allocates \$124.5 million to programme activities, \$55.4 million for general administration, \$26.8 million for external relations and \$13.1 million for overall policy-making, direction, co-ordination and control. The budget of the UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre at Copenhagen was approved as part of the regular budget on a provisional basis, on the understanding that the unit would remain a self-financing element of the organization. In reviewing the financial plan for 1983-1986, the Board found the projections to be realistic but expressed concern over the build-up of general resources liquidity which had been slower than planned in 1982. The Board reviewed and approved the work plan and budget of the Greeting Card Operation.

Budget of
\$219.8 million
for 1984-1985
approved
(paras. 77
and 78 below)

15. The Board noted the policy review on the subject of supplementary funding and specific-purpose contributions in UNICEF (E/ICEF/L.1454), stressing that general resources should continue to be the mainstay of the organization's funding. Recognizing the continuing need to increase the total resources available to UNICEF, the Board asked for a report to be submitted at the 1985 session, which would include proposals for guidelines on the use of supplementary funding in a manner consistent with the multilateral nature of UNICEF.

Policy
review of
supplementary
funding noted
(paras. 83-96
below)

External relations

16. Following the first debate on the subject of external relations, the Executive Board adopted a conclusion which endorsed the approach described in a policy review on the subject (E/ICEF/L.1455) and encouraged the Executive Director to further improve and extend UNICEF external relations activities, which the Board observed should be treated with the same importance as programme, financial and administrative matters. In improving external relations activities, the Executive Director was further encouraged to make full use of the National Committees for UNICEF, whose special position in the UNICEF system was fully recognized. The Board also welcomed proposals to improve and extend collaboration with non-governmental organizations on programme implementation as well as advocacy and fund-raising.

Approach
to external
relations
endorsed
(paras. 101-135
below)

Other matters

17. A special tribute was paid to Raymond Naimy, a UNICEF staff member in the Beirut Office, for his courageous work during the Lebanon emergency in 1982. A resolution was adopted making Mr. Danny Kaye, Goodwill Ambassador Extraordinaire for UNICEF, an honorary delegate to the Board. The invitation of the Government of Italy to hold the 1984 regular session of the Executive Board at Rome from 24 April to 4 May was accepted with thanks.

Danny Kaye
made
honorary
delegate

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

18. The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund held its 579th to 591st meetings at United Nations Headquarters from 9 to 20 May 1983. The Programme Committee, sitting as a committee of the whole, held its 429th to 433rd meetings from 12 to 16 May. The Committee on Administration and Finance, also sitting as a committee of the whole, met from 17 to 19 May.*

19. The Chairman of the Board was Hugo Scheltema (Netherlands), the Chairman of the Programme Committee was N. N. Mashalaba (Botswana), and the Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance was François Nordmann (Switzerland). The agenda of the Board is contained in document E/ICEF/697. A list of documents issued in connection with the session is contained in document E/ICEF/INF/45.

* The Executive Board, with its composition as at 1 August 1983, held its 592nd meeting at United Nations Headquarters on 20 May 1983. The Board agreed to postpone the organizational session for the election of officers for the period 1 August 1983 to 31 July 1984 to a later date. The report on the session will be contained in document E/ICEF/702.

II. PROGRAMME MATTERS

Medium-term plan programme objectives and priorities

20. The Executive Board approved the broad UNICEF objectives for the period 1982-1986 as outlined in the medium-term plan (E/ICEF/699):

- (a) To promote child survival and to reduce infant and child mortality;
- (b) To help improve the situation and welfare of children;
- (c) To help improve the situation and welfare of women, especially mothers and poorer women.

21. Such objectives will be sought through the basic services strategy, with special emphasis on policies and programmes having the potential to achieve more benefits for children at proportionately less cost. Discussion of these objectives was carried out within the focus on child health and survival articulated in The State of the World's Children 1982-83. Against the background of general support, delegations cautioned UNICEF not to lose sight of the "whole child", stressing the importance of improving the overall quality of life and welfare of children. More concrete information regarding strategies for achieving the outlined objectives was requested. The use of social statistics in addition to financial data in the plan was noted with approval.

22. In terms of plan priorities, greater attention to the least developed countries, especially in Africa, was urged. Delegations also called for greater attention to training, female education and the needs of urban children, especially with respect to maternal and child health and nutrition. The importance of improving the opportunities as well as the capacity of women for entrepreneurial work was underlined. In addition, UNICEF was reminded not to lose sight of the role of fathers in the support of family activities which would improve the lives of children. Finally, the Board reiterated that the first priority of UNICEF must be programme delivery.

Policy review: alternative programme approaches in different socio-economic situations

23. The policy review, on the subject of alternative programme approaches in different socio-economic situations (E/ICEF/L.1453), had been requested by the Executive Board at its 1982 session following a discussion arising from a note prepared by the Executive Director for the 1981 session (E/ICEF/681(Part II)/Add.5). 2/ The policy review under consideration reviewed the general patterns of UNICEF programme approaches, the range of programme emphases in different categories of countries and the UNICEF guidelines for establishing general resources country planning levels. The document recommended that, in addition to existing criteria - (notably GNP per capita and child population) - the infant mortality rate (IMR) should be used systematically to guide both the levels of support and the content of UNICEF programmes.

24. During the Board's discussion, a strong consensus emerged in support of the systematic use of IMR for guiding programme content. It was agreed that that would strengthen the analytical focus of UNICEF measures to accelerate child health and survival and reduce infant and child mortality. With regard to determining the level of UNICEF support, however, some delegations expressed the view that GNP per capita, as a broad indicator of total resources available in a country, should continue to play an important role in the allocation of funds in order to avoid substantial commitments to countries with their own resources to draw upon. In higher-income, high-IMR countries, it was recommended that a minimum level of support should be provided in the form of staff but not necessarily of finance. Some representatives proposed that UNICEF co-operation in higher-income countries should also include the initiation and development of new projects. The secretariat pointed out that although some possibilities would exist through a modest amount of programme input and interregional funds, supplementary funding would remain the principal source of financing in higher-income countries.

25. It was agreed that UNICEF should be sensitive to the limitations of national averages and to the variations within countries of both GNP per capita and IMR. Reference was made to the problems of very poor, high-IMR regions within countries which on the basis of national averages would receive a relatively smaller share of UNICEF funds. It was suggested that the existence of these "poverty pockets" be taken into consideration in determining country planning levels. Some delegations stated, however, that priority should be given to those countries with very scarce resources and a high level of children's problems.

26. Some questions were raised concerning the proposal that a small margin of resources, earmarked for initiatives aimed at IMR reduction, be retained at the global level (see para. 29 (f) below). Some delegations suggested that placing such funds at the disposal of the regional directors or building a small amount of uncommitted resources within the country programme would be more in keeping with the policy of decentralization. Others supported the proposal as presented, encompassing uses at interregional levels while retaining primary emphasis on supporting country programmes, with one delegation "adopting" \$7.5 million of the general resources funding requested for this purpose.

27. In order to reflect the complexity and multifaceted nature of children's problems and the necessary response, delegations recommended that indicators to be considered when analysing children's needs should include perinatal and neonatal mortality rates, child death rates, maternal mortality and population, life expectancy at birth, morbidity rates, the Physical Quality of Life Index, school enrolment and literacy rates, as well as per capita income, child population and IMR. The new presentation of statistical data in the country programme profiles (E/ICEF/1983/CRP.5-33) and the separate statistical summary document (E/ICEF/1983/CRP.3) were welcomed in that respect.

28. It was agreed that the criteria of potential and "performance" as presented in the policy review were of conceptual interest but had limited operational significance since they were difficult to define, did not allow cross-country comparability and entailed a certain degree of value judgement. While such criteria should not be used explicitly for resource allocation, some flexibility might be appropriate in determining the level and type of support for very poor countries which have experienced continued economic decline. Support for least

developed countries should remain within the priorities agreed for the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. 3/

Conclusion

29. On the recommendation of the Programme Committee, the Executive Board endorsed the conclusions listed in paragraph (9) of the policy review on alternative programme approaches in different socio-economic situations (E/ICEF/L.1453), amended by delegations as follows:

(a) To increase the effectiveness of UNICEF programming in improving child health and welfare through means which give particular attention to reducing infant and child mortality, the infant mortality rate can and should be used systematically to guide both the levels and the content of UNICEF programme co-operation. IMR should be used in addition to other indicators - including, notably, GNP per capita and child population - and applied as a guiding principle, not as a rigid formula. A wider selection of indicators, including such indicators as morbidity, maternal death rates, literacy, etc. should be used to analyse country needs and guide the content of UNICEF programmes;

(b) Additional UNICEF resources should be allocated to countries where high IMRs still prevail, to support activities which are directed towards reducing IMR. Increases should be made in ways which avoid reductions in existing financial planning levels;

(c) The three main country categories currently used for allocating UNICEF resources - higher assistance, normal assistance and lower assistance countries - should be revised to take IMR into account in addition to the two existing main indicators, namely, GNP per capita and child population. In addition, more account should be taken of the special circumstances or needs of other categories of countries, such as very large and very small countries, countries in especially severe economic and other difficulties, and higher-income countries;

(d) Directing UNICEF co-operation more directly to support for child survival and the reduction of infant and child mortality implies that UNICEF should: (i) intensify its efforts to assess the needs of most disadvantaged groups and areas; (ii) work with Governments and, as appropriate, with non-governmental organizations and other agencies to reinforce activities which help disadvantaged communities to develop their active participation in the development process; and (iii) attach high priority to helping Governments develop and improve administrative capacity;

(e) Greater emphasis should be given to increasing the capacity of UNICEF to respond to the needs for improving infant and child survival and health in high-IMR countries. Priority should be given to developing an effective system in UNICEF for collecting and sharing information on IMR-reducing policies and practices;

(f) A small proportion of UNICEF resources should also be allocated globally for support of programme initiatives aimed at IMR reduction. This would be in line with the guideline approved by the Executive Board in 1971 that a proportion of UNICEF resources for the following year should be left unallocated in order to provide a margin for flexible response to new projects and unforeseen needs. 4/ Such funds can help stimulate fresh thinking and programming in relation to basic concerns and priority activities and also allow UNICEF to take advantage of new opportunities "ripe for action" when existing country programme resources are committed to ongoing projects. The allocation of such funds to countries should be

part of a country-level programming process after discussions among headquarters and the regional and field offices;

(g) A minimum level for UNICEF co-operation in groups of small island countries should be established. The use of an aggregate planning level for such groups of countries would allow more flexible responses and facilitate the development of subregional strategies for UNICEF activities in carefully selected areas of programme concern. Authority should be delegated to UNICEF country representatives to approve the funding of small projects for groups of small island countries, within an agreed planning level for which commitments have already been approved by the Executive Board;

(h) Greater responsiveness should be shown to countries in special difficulties, particularly those in very severe economic difficulties. To this end: (i) such countries should be placed more quickly in the UNICEF special difficulties category; (ii) measures should be introduced to protect the situation of children in countries in the process of economic adjustment and restructuring and to encourage that process to give additional support to low-cost measures for accelerating child health and survival; (iii) more explicit attention should be paid to funding recurrent expenditure and local costs; and (iv) UNICEF should be more active in encouraging donors to take account of these concerns, which may involve special needs for technical as well as material assistance;

(i) In higher-income countries with IMR above 50 per 1,000 where UNICEF co-operation faces significant challenges or opportunities - such as supporting programmes focused on particular regions or groups in special need - a minimum level for the UNICEF programme should be established. The minimum would be set on a country-by-country basis, taking into account the availability of local resources and outside support. Unlike the minimum recommended for small island countries, the minimum level for higher-income countries need not be a financial one. A minimum staff presence to ensure responsible, effective policy analysis and advocacy may often be an adequate response. Staff concerned with UNICEF co-operation in higher-income countries should have access to a modest funding capacity to respond to the opportunities identified;

(j) Increased efforts should be made to avoid UNICEF country programmes with their limited resources becoming locked into particular national activities over extended periods. Guidelines should be developed to aid the conscious phasing out of UNICEF support from general resources of national activities which have become well established. A margin of contingency should be introduced by making unallocated resources a part of all country programmes to enable a quick and flexible response to new initiatives, experiments or other programme possibilities aimed at IMR reduction which may later emerge.

Programme co-operation

Commitments approved at the session

30. On the recommendation of the Programme Committee, the Executive Board approved commitments from general resources totalling \$109,368,224, about one fourth of which will be spent in 1983-1984 and the remainder later. Following clarification, the recommendation for the programme of co-operation in Kampuchea was approved, with several delegations stressing the importance of international monitoring of UNICEF input and of giving priority to the immediate health and nutritional needs of Kampuchean children and mothers.

31. In addition, the Executive Board "noted" 34 projects totalling \$136,136,000 for financing through specific-purpose contributions. The "notings" included \$11,580,000 for the five-year joint UNICEF/UNESCO education projects for Ethiopia, Nepal, Nicaragua and Peru. These, together with a "noting" for Bangladesh which was approved by the Executive Board in 1982, comprise the first phase of the UNICEF/UNESCO co-operative programme to foster universal primary education and literacy (see paras. 45-47 below).

32. As a result of this Board action, UNICEF will be assisting projects in 115 countries and territories: 46 in Africa (including the North Africa region), 28 in the Americas, 33 in Asia and 9 in the Middle East and Europe. In addition, UNICEF co-operates in 19 higher-income developing countries, generally through provision of advisory and consultancy services; no planning levels for assistance are established for such countries.

Interregional commitments

33. Commitments approved by the Executive Board included an interregional commitment to support new initiatives and opportunities for accelerating child health and survival (see E/ICEF/P/L.2188(REC) and Corr.1). This commitment, which will enable UNICEF to respond to the increasing requests for assistance to child survival programmes generated by the report entitled The State of the World's Children 1982-83, is consistent with the Board's endorsement of the report on alternative programme approaches (see para. 29 above).

34. Concern was expressed over the magnitude of the interregional commitment, especially when combined with the interregional fund for programme preparation (see E/ICEF/P/L.2187(REC)) which was also approved at the session. It was explained that projected general resources expenditure from those two funds totalled about 5 per cent of the expected 1984-1985 programme expenditure from general resources and that approximately 70 per cent of the funds would be utilized in the field. As requested by several delegations, future proposals for global and interregional commitments will be summarized in a single document.

35. Asked to detail procedures for drawing upon the interregional commitment, the secretariat replied that they were being prepared and would comprise three elements:

(a) Finance may be provided upon request from the country or regional offices, as well as through dialogue between headquarters and the field. The actual programming of the resources at the country level will be carried out in collaboration with the national authorities, following detailed discussions;

(b) Clear guidelines for using these resources will be developed related to priorities for accelerating child health and survival and reducing IMR;

(c) A monitoring and evaluation process will be developed, including a clear reporting system.

Primary health care

36. In endorsing the report of the Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) of the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF (E/ICEF/L.1456), the Executive Board reaffirmed the partnership of UNICEF and WHO in support of primary health care and national strategies for achieving the goal of "health for all by the year 2000".

It was emphasized that specific cost-effective interventions, outlined in The State of the World's Children 1982-83 as ripe for additional support and endorsed by JCHP and the Executive Board, must be complemented by broad-based activities identified by countries in relation to their own needs and should not be promoted as vertical programmes. Co-operation should be within the broad context of building and strengthening the delivery infrastructure for primary health care.

37. In order to provide a more accurate data base for determining country-specific priority action for accelerating child health and survival, UNICEF should support United Nations assistance to countries in establishing better recording and reporting of vital statistics and in carrying out studies on disease-specific mortality and morbidity. The importance of communication was also stressed, especially in relation to the promotion of oral rehydration therapy.

38. The JCHP report covered a number of child welfare concerns, including acute respiratory infections, sexually transmitted diseases, rheumatic heart disease and malaria, the discussion of which was prompted by feedback from UNICEF field staff. While these might not be of priority concern in all countries, the recommendations of JCHP for policy and programme implications were noted and approved.

39. The importance of training, retraining and reorientation of health workers, and health system support for community-based health activities and workers was emphasized. Non-governmental organizations and technical co-operation among developing countries were recognized as important channels for furthering primary health care. The role of UNICEF as a catalyst and a partner in co-ordinating with other donors and resources to achieve maximum impact was also stressed.

40. Some concern was voiced over the slow progress towards approaching effective immunization coverage in many countries. UNICEF should ensure the availability of high quality vaccines and step up support for immunization programmes to achieve the level of immunity required in a population to break the chain of disease transmission. In view of the importance of essential drugs, it was suggested that attention be given to improving delivery to inaccessible areas within countries and that general support for essential drugs be provided.

41. It was suggested that more prominence be given to the JCHP report as an official policy statement of both WHO and UNICEF, illustrating the balance between the broad-based approach to primary health care and specific elements of primary health care likely to have an impact on child health in the near future. Finally, accounts of national experience in implementing primary health care, with specific reference to the priority measures endorsed in The State of the World's Children 1982-83, were shared by delegations and were very welcome.

Nutrition

42. General appreciation was expressed for the progress made in implementing the joint WHO/UNICEF nutrition support programme, as detailed in E/ICEF/1983/CRP.35 and in the report of the Board on its 1982 session. 5/ Approved by the Executive Board in 1982, this programme seeks to build and strengthen capacities for food and nutrition activities within the primary health care framework at central, intermediate and local levels, and to develop active partnership between health and other sectors, especially agriculture and education.

43. Although programmes had already been prepared and approved for nine countries and programmes for another five were under preparation, the need for early

implementation of activities was emphasized. In response to a call for greater attention to food supplementation and management of severe malnutrition cases, the secretariat reported that consideration was being given to closer integration with agricultural measures and community support for food supplementation in collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme.

44. While commending the expansion of UNICEF activities in the field of child nutrition, delegations called for even stronger emphasis on the promotion of breast-feeding and improved weaning practices. Persistent effort was necessary to reverse the trend away from breast-feeding; in this respect, the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes was an important achievement requiring intensive follow-up.

Formal and non-formal education

45. Recognizing relevant universal primary education and literacy as crucial to sustained progress in improving the situation of children and to accelerating child health and survival, the Executive Board approved the joint UNESCO/UNICEF programme on education as proposed in E/ICEF/P/L.2190(REC) and more fully elaborated in E/ICEF/Misc.401.

46. While endorsing the programme's goal of "education for all" as complementary to that of "health for all", some delegations questioned the realism of diverting scarce human and financial resources to that difficult and labour-intensive task. It was acknowledged that education, nutrition and health activities were mutually reinforcing and could result in synergistic effects. Although the programme was welcomed as an example of inter-agency collaboration, more information was sought as to the nature of the UNESCO contribution, to be made through its regular programmes.

Conclusion

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

(a) Endorsed the special initiative of UNICEF, in co-operation with UNESCO, to support and promote national and international efforts for achieving the goals of universal primary education and literacy, and to apply in its programmes the suggested strategies for progress towards that objective within the framework of the overall UNICEF goal of promoting a comprehensive approach to meeting the needs of children;

(b) Supported the Executive Director's plan to ensure that UNICEF played an active role, in collaboration with UNESCO, national Governments and other concerned organizations (intergovernmental and non-governmental, international, regional and national), in promoting a concerted international effort to achieve the goal of "education for all" by the end of the century.

Women's activities and services

48. UNICEF has long emphasized the crucial role of women in the delivery of children's services; however, the concept of women as economic providers received special attention at the 1983 session. The Executive Board commended the move towards that concept as more accurately reflecting the multiplicity of women's potential as key partners in development. Strong support was urged for its

translation into action. It was pointed out that income-generating activities for women, especially in urban areas, were in many cases a prerequisite for improving conditions for children.

Urban basic services

49. The Executive Board welcomed the continued expansion of UNICEF urban activities as consistent with the urban programme strategy adopted at the 1982 session. 6/ Citing the alarming consequences of urbanization in Africa as well as existing conditions in Latin America and Asia, delegations urged continued concentrated action. More comprehensive support for urban children was called for, including special shelter facilities, sanitation and nutrition programmes, job preparation, organized community involvement, action against child labour, prevention of juvenile delinquency and help for abandoned children.

Water supply and sanitation

50. In 1982, UNICEF assistance to water and sanitation programme components in 93 countries involved expenditures of \$60 million. In view of the increased involvement, some delegations requested more detailed information on development in that sector and on the contributions of national Governments. Special appreciation was expressed for the UNICEF staff in Lebanon who, through "Operation Water Jug", were the sole providers of water in West Beirut during the 1982 emergency.

Emergencies

51. The Executive Board paid tribute to UNICEF emergency relief operations, making special mention of the effectiveness and promptness of assistance in Lebanon. The importance of timely relief in situations of natural disasters and the need for UNICEF response to remain within the co-ordination mechanism of the United Nations was stressed. In that connection, the question was raised whether the Emergency Unit should be consolidated at Geneva, because of the presence in Europe of the UNICEF Integrated Supply Centre as well as the United Nations and other partners. In response, the Executive Board was assured that maximum importance was attached to continuing co-ordination with those international bodies. However, owing to the critical importance of liaison among the UNICEF Programme, Supply, Programme Funding Divisions and the Executive Director's Office, the responsibility for organizing UNICEF emergency assistance would be most effectively fulfilled if shared between the New York and Geneva Offices.

Monitoring and evaluation

52. The Executive Board stressed that in the current economic climate of constrained resources for social development, more effort was required to monitor the effectiveness of programme delivery and evaluate impact in terms of pronounced objectives. In the case of "noted" projects, the importance of improved regular progress reporting on project implementation in both financial and physical terms was called for.

53. The new UNICEF programme manual and the development of an early and systematic follow-up and evaluation procedure were hailed as important steps towards improving monitoring and evaluation. Concern was expressed that decentralization would

result in a widening "information gap" between headquarters and the field. Mention was made of the number of United Nations organizations intensifying their evaluation capacity, with the proposed creation of an evaluation unit by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) specifically cited. Delegations hoped that more in-depth information on project performance, especially with regard to low-cost interventions, could be shared with the Executive Board and welcomed the assurance that the Executive Director would report more fully on evaluation at the 1984 session.

III. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

54. During the session of the Board's Committee on Administration and Finance, the major items of business were: (a) financial matters (including the financial reports and the financial plan for 1983-1986); (b) budget estimates (including the budget estimates for the biennium 1984-1985); (c) the policy review on supplementary funding and specific-purpose contributions; and (d) administrative matters (including consolidation of the UNICEF supply operations and UNICEF staffing). A detailed report on the Committee's deliberations, including the draft resolutions which were adopted by the Executive Board, is contained in document E/ICEF/AB/L.254.

Financial matters

55. The Executive Board noted that the financial position of UNICEF had strengthened significantly in 1982 compared to 1981. As the Executive Director remarked in his opening statement to the Board, UNICEF income increased by 30 per cent in 1982 over 1981, despite the valuation of the United States dollar at levels higher than were anticipated at the beginning of 1982. Virtually all major donors had increased their contributions in 1982, in terms of their own currencies.

56. The Executive Director noted that the donors of two new major sources of funding which had been welcomed by the Executive Board in 1982 - the Government of Italy and the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND) - had sustained their initiatives in the last year. During 1982, Italy had become the second largest contributor to UNICEF in terms of overall multi-year commitments and the fourth largest annual contributor to general resources. The Executive Director also described the contributions of the Italian National Committee as a vivid demonstration of the unique role of National Committees for UNICEF in support of the organization's goals. AGFUND, under the leadership of Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, was the second largest contributor to general resources in 1982. The Executive Director paid tribute not only to the extraordinary performances of new donors and many National Committees but also to the traditionally generous established major donors.

Income

57. Compared to 1981, general resources income in 1982 increased by 11 per cent to \$243 million, and supplementary funds income doubled, to \$85 million; additionally, resources for emergencies included \$41 million for the Lebanon emergency and reconstruction programme. Total income in 1982 was \$378 million, despite the effect of the strengthening exchange rate of the United States dollar - estimated as having lowered the United States dollar valuation of general resources income by \$24 million and supplementary funds income by \$6 million.

58. In addition to income, UNICEF also received \$7 million of donations-in-kind and \$19 million in funds-in-trust, mainly for reimbursable procurement of goods and services, in 1982. With these considered, the total "financial input" to UNICEF in 1982 was \$404 million, compared to \$326 million in 1981.

59. Valued at February 1982 exchange rates (used in the 1982 financial plan), general resources income for 1982 came within 3 per cent of the \$275 million planned and supplementary funds income came within 5 per cent of the \$95 million planned (excluding emergencies).

60. For 1983, general resources income was projected at \$270 million and supplementary funds income at \$140 million. A clarification was sought on the projected level of 1983 supplementary funds income, given that the base year figure for 1982 had included \$41 million for the Lebanon emergency operation. The secretariat responded that, of the \$140 million projected for 1983, \$59 million was already pledged and a further \$40 million was under active discussion with donors. The projected figure was deemed to be realistic.

Expenditure

61. In 1982, for the first time in four years, UNICEF income exceeded expenditure. General resources expenditure was \$229 million, compared to \$226 million in 1981. The planned level for general resources expenditure in 1982 had been \$250 million, to ensure that it was within planned income and to allow some build-up in general resources cash liquidity, which had reached a very low level of \$5 million in 1981. The difference between the planned and actual levels of 1982 general resources expenditure was due to the higher-than-expected purchasing power of the United States dollar - estimated as having decreased the valuation of non-United States dollar programme and budget costs by \$10 million - and to some delays in programme implementation and budget spending - estimated at \$11 million, or 4 per cent, of planned general resources expenditure. The implementation delays were generally due to difficult local economic circumstances.

62. In real terms, actual 1982 general resources expenditure represented an estimated 3 per cent increase in purchasing power over 1981.

63. Supplementary funds expenditure in 1982 was lower than the supplementary funds income figure. This was due to customary time lag between supplementary funding being assured and the start of implementation of "noted" projects. "Noted" projects are only implemented after funding is secured. In 1982, much of the supplementary funds income was discussed with donors early in the year but most pledges were not received until the last months of the year. Those pledges in 1982 assured increasing rates of expenditure for 1983 and beyond.

64. In 1982, UNICEF operated for the first time under a biennial budget (which was exclusive of programmes and supplementary-funded commitments) with four main "functions", of which the first three were equivalent to "administrative services" and the fourth to "programme support", the two categories which have historically been distinguished in UNICEF budgets. The net cost of "administrative services" in 1982 was \$32 million.

65. Total expenditures in 1982 were \$289 million, approximately the same level as 1981. UNICEF also expended \$28 million from funds received in trust - mainly for reimbursable procurement of goods and services - and distributed donations-in-kind through its field network for a value of \$7 million. The total "financial output" for 1982 was therefore \$324 million, compared to \$322 million in 1981.

66. The planned expenditure for 1983, from both general resources and supplementary funds, was \$356 million.

Liquidity

67. The increase in cash balances in 1982 was slower than the rate envisaged in the 1982 financial plan. General resources cash balances at the end of December 1982 were \$14 million against the planned level of \$33 million. An

estimated \$14 million of the difference was due to the strengthened exchange value of the United States dollar and a further factor was the phasing of payments by donors for adopted projects according to the implementation of the projects concerned rather than in the year of pledge. None the less, general resources cash balances did increase by \$9 million over the very low 1981 level. In addition, UNICEF liquidity policy allows 50 per cent of supplementary cash funds balances to support general resources liquidity on a temporary basis and, as described in paragraph 57 above, supplementary funds income in 1982 was higher than anticipated.

68. Several delegations expressed strong reservations about the slower than planned increase in general resources liquidity. The secretariat pointed out, however, that at the end of April 1983 - thanks to early payments by some Governments and advance payments by some National Committees for UNICEF - general resources cash balances were \$26 million, which was in excess of the guideline that such balances should cover one month's average general resources expenditures, which were \$23 million. In the financial plan for 1983-1986, which was approved by the Executive Board (see paras. 71 and 72 below), the liquidity provision would continue to be progressively built up, but over a longer period than was envisaged in 1982.

Financial reports

69. The Executive Board reviewed and noted:

(a) The observations and comments on the 1981 UNICEF financial report and the financial report of the Greeting Card Operation for the 1980/1981 season by the United Nations Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and the comments made and action taken by the Executive Director in response to those observations, as described in document E/ICEF/AB/L.246;

(b) The financial report and statements for the year ended 31 December 1982 (E/ICEF/AB/L.247).

70. The improved format of the former document - which for the first time presented the various observations and comments in one composite document organized by subject - was welcomed. Several delegations underlined the importance of giving equal treatment to all suppliers bidding for UNICEF contracts. Some delegations also said that bidding processes could be improved by minimizing the use of exceptions permitted under United Nations regulations. The secretariat confirmed its continuing commitment to equal treatment of potential suppliers and to minimizing the use of exceptions consistent with safeguarding the interests of UNICEF and recipient Governments within United Nations regulations.

Financial plan for 1983-1986

71. On the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, the Executive Board approved:

(a) The medium-term plan as a framework of projections for 1982-1986 (as summarized in annex I to the present report), including:

(b) The preparation of up to \$215 million in programme commitments from general resources to be submitted to the Executive Board at its 1984 session (as shown in annex II to the present report). This amount is subject to the condition

that estimates of income and expenditure made in the plan continue to be valid (see paras. 57-66 above).

72. The Executive Board considered that the income projections contained in the financial plan were realistic, while recognizing that exchange rate fluctuations and other economic uncertainties continued to prevail.

Budgets

73. The Committee on Administration and Finance reviewed the following budget estimates:

- (a) The revised budget estimates for the biennium 1982-1983 (E/ICEF/AB/L.248);
- (b) The budget estimates for the biennium 1984-1985 (E/ICEF/AB/L.249);
- (c) The revised budget estimates for 1982-1983 of the UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre (UNIPAC) at Copenhagen (E/ICEF/AB/L.251);
- (d) The estimate of non-recurring costs for Supply Division consolidation (E/ICEF/AB/L.244).

74. The Committee also had before it the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the budget estimates for the biennium 1984-1985 (E/ICEF/AB/L.252).

75. On the Committee's recommendation, the Executive Board adopted several resolutions relating to the above budget estimates as set out in the Committee's report (E/ICEF/AB/L.254). In summary, the major implications of the budget resolutions are described below.

Revised budget estimates for the biennium 1982-1983

76. The Executive Director's recommendation that the revised budget estimates for the biennium 1982-1983 should be maintained at the approved budget level was approved.

Budget estimates for the biennium 1984-1985

77. A commitment of \$219.8 million (gross) for the 1984-1985 biennial expenditure budget was approved, as were estimates of income related to the biennial budget of \$38.1 million. The expenditure estimates were approved on the understanding that the inclusion of the UNIPAC budget in the regular budget was provisional, that UNIPAC would continue to be a self-financing element of UNICEF and that outside, independent experts should study UNIPAC operations and efficiency and report to the Board at an early appropriate date.

78. The Executive Board also approved the inclusion in the biennial budget of \$625,000 for budget "options" concerning strengthening delivery capacity in the West Africa region and strengthening services for the urban child. A third option, to establish a sub-office in Namibia when conditions warrant, was approved in principle and a fourth option, concerning the conversion of certain short-term general service posts to permanent posts in the 1984-1985 budget, was approved. However, while the substance of the options was seen to have merit, delegations

generally agreed with the observation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that the concept of optional budget proposals was not a useful departure from accepted United Nations budgetary practices.

UNIPAC revised budget estimates for 1982-1983

79. The revised budget estimates for 1982-1983 for UNIPAC, which were reduced by \$6 million to reflect lower cost levels of reduced output for 1982 and 1983, were noted.

Non-recurring costs for Supply Division consolidation

80. Having considered the comments of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on non-recurring costs for Supply Division consolidation, the Executive Board approved the addition of \$730,000 for the 1984 portion of the non-recurring costs to the 1984-1985 biennial budget (this sum is included in the biennial budget figure above) and approved the remaining portion of \$920,000 for the pre-1984 non-recurring costs (see E/ICEF/AB/L.244, annex II, containing the Executive Director's original recommendation on the item).

Greeting Card Operation

81. The Executive Board reviewed and noted both the 1981/82 financial report on the Greeting Card Operation (E/ICEF/AB/L.245) and the provisional report for the 1982/83 season (E/ICEF/AB/L.253). The Board also approved the 1983/84 work plan for the Greeting Card Operation (E/ICEF/AB/L.250), in which planned card production ranged from 115 million to 135 million, with expenditure ranging from \$24.6 million to \$28.4 million and corresponding revenue projections of \$42.9 million to \$59 million.

82. Many delegations commended the Greeting Card Operation - a self-financing operation - for its valuable contributions to UNICEF.

Policy review: supplementary funding

83. A major theme of the session was consideration of the role of supplementary funding in UNICEF. The Executive Board had before it the policy review on the subject of supplementary funding and specific-purpose contributions in UNICEF (E/ICEF/L.1454). Detailed consideration of the subject was undertaken by the Committee on Administration and Finance and is reflected in the Committee's report (E/ICEF/AB/L.254).

84. The policy review, requested by the Executive Board in 1982, ^{7/} discussed various advantages and disadvantages of "noted" and adopted project funding procedures. Over recent years, UNICEF had attracted considerable amounts of supplementary funds from bilateral and other assistance channels to finance programmes for children which would not otherwise have been implemented.

85. The conclusions of the policy review, which recognized that the strong field capacity of UNICEF was a significant factor in attracting increasing amounts of supplementary funds, were that:

(a) The major emphasis in UNICEF fund-raising would continue to be on increasing contributions to general resources; the purpose of supplementary funding

through "specific-purpose" contributions - excluding those for emergencies - was to expand and strengthen the limited means of regular UNICEF programme co-operation; UNICEF should continue to welcome supplementary funding in substantial amounts from Governments which were already generous donors to general resources; and that current patterns of non-governmental use of the supplementary funding channel should be continued;

(b) All "noted" projects and programmes were prepared in the same way as regular projects, namely, on the basis of policies formulated by the Executive Board, and were implemented after the Board had reviewed and "noted" them for funding; sectoral "noted" projects were welcomed in areas of UNICEF priorities, provided that they received Board approval and were in accordance with the objectives of country programmes; and, because general resources commitments were not always covered by general resources income because of external factors such as exchange rate fluctuations, it was proposed to continue the adoption practice in consultation with interested donors and recipients;

(c) Existing financial procedures and the practice of not charging administrative costs to "noted" projects should be continued.

86. During the discussion in the Committee on Administration and Finance, some delegations expressed the concern that the increasing proportion of supplementary funds income in relation to total income could adversely affect the multilateral character of UNICEF. It was mentioned that supplementary funds contributions might be at the expense of general resources contributions and one delegation expressed a preference for direct bilateral co-operation. Concern was also expressed that "noted" projects might be formulated more to suit donors than to accord with priorities determined by the Executive Board. There was general agreement that general resources were the best means of facilitating long-term planning and that "core" programme activities of UNICEF should be funded by general resources.

87. Several delegations proposed that some limitation might be placed on the proportion of supplementary funds - excluding contributions for emergencies - to the total of UNICEF resources, either by setting a fixed proportion between supplementary funds and total resources or by setting a fixed proportion for supplementary contributions from individual donors in relation to their general resources contributions.

88. On the other hand, some delegations did not favour establishing ceilings on supplementary funding. One delegation pointed out that any such ceiling would be highly arbitrary and that determining the balance between different types of contributions was not a responsibility of the secretariat but of the individual donors, each according to national circumstances. There was general agreement that donors of supplementary funds should already be generous contributors to general resources. Delegations pointed out that that was already the case and that supplementary funds in recent years had remained within the range of 16 to 26 per cent of total UNICEF resources.

89. There was also general agreement on the need for additional resources for programmes for children and mothers and, while multilateral sources were preferable, the importance of the supplementary funding channel as a means of increasing total resources available for UNICEF programmes was recognized. Several delegations commented that the "noting" procedure, which was pioneered by UNICEF, was an efficient channel for funding grass-roots programmes and one unmatched by

many bilateral organizations. Furthermore, "notings" were an important fund-raising mechanism for National Committees for UNICEF.

90. In response to questions concerning sectoral "noted" projects, the secretariat pointed out that such projects were consistent with priorities set for national programmes of co-operation and, like all "noted" projects, were reviewed and "noted" for funding by the Executive Board before implementation of the projects was begun.

91. Many delegations expressed the view that donors to "noted" projects should pay the overhead costs attributable to those projects, that is, "noted" projects should pay their own way. (Those costs were currently borne by general-resources-funded administrative budgets.) While some delegations said that it was the variable costs - those directly related to project delivery - which ought to be so included, others said that some element of fixed overhead costs should also be covered, at least in part, by supplementary funds. Delegations also asked to what extent the interest earned on supplementary funds balances, which was credited to UNICEF income with general resources, covered overhead costs of "noted" projects.

92. The secretariat explained that, since "notings" were usually extensions of programmes funded from general resources, the determination of administrative overhead costs was very difficult. However, as reflected in the conclusion of the Executive Board (see para. 96 below), the Executive Director would include all variable costs associated with "noted" projects in those projects. It was noted that the supplementary funds portion of the administrative costs in the biennial budget was approximately one third, or some \$8 million per annum, which approximately equalled the annual interest currently earned on supplementary funds balances.

93. It was proposed that the secretariat should prepare a study to determine overhead costs attributable to "noted" projects and the means to charge them. It was agreed that the study should be made after at least one year's experience of including variable project costs in "notings".

94. Some delegations stressed the need for improved reporting of "noted" projects and the secretariat responded that steps were being taken to achieve that.

95. On the adoption procedure, several delegations expressed reservations and suggested that it be phased out as the financial situation improved. That, too, should be studied by the secretariat and the subject was included in the conclusion on supplementary funding.

Conclusion

96. The Executive Board noted with appreciation the policy review prepared by the Executive Director on the subject of supplementary funding and specific-purpose contributions and:

(a) Requested the Executive Director to submit to the Executive Board at its 1985 session a report containing:

- (i) A quantitative study on overhead costs, of both a fixed and variable nature, for funds provided through supplementary channels and appropriation of interest earned on such funds;

- (ii) Detailed guidelines, taking into account the views expressed by delegations during the 1983 regular session of the Executive Board for the use of supplementary contributions which would maximize the resources available for programming of UNICEF in a manner consistent with its multilateral nature, and ensure policy coherence and appropriate balance between general resources, supplementary funds and adoptions;

(b) Authorized the Executive Director henceforward to debit additional costs incurred exclusively for "noted" projects from supplementary funds.

Administrative matters

Supply consolidation

97. The Executive Director's proposals for the consolidation of UNICEF supply operations were endorsed by the Executive Board in 1982, when the Executive Director was requested to bring financial aspects of the consolidation to the attention of the Board at its 1983 session. 8/ As described above (see para. 80), a total of \$1.65 million was requested, and approved, for non-recurring costs associated with the consolidation.

98. Several delegations noted the long-term savings and efficiency improvements made possible by the consolidation, which was focused on a new Integrated Supply Centre at Copenhagen, planned to be fully operational by the end of 1984. Largely as a result of those measures, the UNIPAC overhead charge was being reduced from 14 to 10 per cent. The Committee on Administration and Finance recommended that an indication of the Board's appreciation should be sent to the Government of Denmark for the Government's generous support of that project. The Committee also expressed the conviction that the Executive Director would exercise sympathy and understanding with regard to the concerns of UNICEF staff affected by the reorganization.

Staffing

99. General approval was expressed for the redeployment process being carried out, under discretionary authority granted to the Executive Director by the Executive Board in 1981, in order to cope with changes in the organizational workload. It was acknowledged that the delivery of social services was a people-intensive and time-consuming process.

100. An innovation during the proceedings of the Committee on Administration and Finance, at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Executive Board, was that a statement was heard from the Chairman of the UNICEF Global Staff Association. The major points from the statement, all of which are the subject of joint staff-management consultation, included the following:

(a) Great importance should be attached to continuing a style of management which was open and participatory; that approach constituted a major strength of the organization;

(b) In filling vacancies, priority should be given to those already working for UNICEF so as to enable career progression; staff development and training should complement this;

(c) Physical security concerns and dislocations due to transfers required a liberal interpretation of rules in favour of staff;

(d) Special efforts needed to be made to accommodate staff displaced in the consolidation of supply functions at Copenhagen; for those staff facing termination, management should be generous, especially where staff had 10 or more years of service;

(e) The conditions of service of national officers needed review to reflect their importance in the professional cadre of UNICEF.

IV. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

101. The importance of external relations activities and their value to the work of UNICEF, in both developing and industrialized countries, was clearly reflected in the Board's consideration of the policy review on the subject of UNICEF external relations (E/ICEF/L.1455) which had been requested by the Board in 1982. 7/

102. The policy review examined the scope and extent of the external relations activities of UNICEF in both public and private sectors, described the operations and structures which support the external relations function, and paid particular attention to relationships with National Committees for UNICEF and with non-governmental organizations. It also described recent managerial improvements in the consolidation and direction of external relations functions. Examples included making the Geneva Office the focal point for the secretariat's liaison with National Committees for UNICEF, several measures to improve collaboration with non-governmental organizations on advocacy and programme implementation, and greater emphasis on co-productions with outside professional expertise on information and advocacy matters. The review concluded that the further direction and effective management of external relations required central guidance combined with a broadly participatory approach.

103. In an introductory statement, the Executive Director said that the need for overall co-ordination and direction of external relations functions had become overwhelmingly evident. A recommendation that responsibility for external relations functions should be unified within the executive direction of headquarters had, in fact, been made in 1975 in the management survey of UNICEF undertaken by the Scandinavian Institutes for Administrative Research (E/ICEF/AB/L.147 and Corr.1).

104. Board members welcomed the debate on external relations, the first in Board proceedings. They agreed that external relations played a critical role in furthering UNICEF objectives and commended the policy review for the framework it provided on the policies, practices and relationships. External relations was clearly not an independent activity and the review demonstrated how UNICEF had integrated external relations activities into the mainstream of the organization.

105. In his introductory comments, the Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, noted that from its inception UNICEF had been a "people-to-people" and a "people-for-people" organization.

106. In his remarks to the Executive Board at its 1982 session, the Secretary-General had said that for many millions of people, UNICEF was the first and possibly the only hand of the United Nations which reaches directly into their daily lives. One representative observed that UNICEF did directly affect the lives of families in developing countries. At the same time, many families in industrialized countries contributed in many different ways to the creation of resources for children. In that wider perspective, UNICEF was a link between families and individuals in industrialized and developing countries.

Public sector

107. The main external relations functions in the public sector were maintaining, strengthening and extending "official" links with Governments, diplomatic missions, intergovernmental organizations and bilateral funding agencies; mobilizing

inter-agency support for action benefiting children; developing co-operative relationships with other United Nations agencies; and mobilizing governmental financial resources for UNICEF and its work. The growing complex of co-operative activity necessitated constant and sensitive interaction, access to increased and varying forms of funds, and flows of information to and from Governments and between field offices and headquarters. Maintaining and reinforcing those links was one of the most important responsibilities of the Executive Director. The Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, helped carry out that world-wide responsibility. At the country level, regional directors and representatives had "front-line" responsibilities for implementing and promoting UNICEF policies.

108. In the Board discussion, relations with Governments were commented upon by several delegations. It was suggested that not enough emphasis had been given in the policy review to maintaining and strengthening those links. The question of relations with Governments in the efforts to increase government contributions had also not been dealt with sufficiently; the very uneven distribution of government contributions served to illustrate the potential in that area. It was recommended that more information on that subject be provided at future sessions.

109. Several delegations commented on UNICEF relations with other United Nations agencies and requested additional information on developments in the past year. With further decentralization of personnel and functions, participation in co-ordination at the country level was more important than ever before. While noting that relations at the headquarters level had been strengthened, there was a need to strengthen collaboration in the field. The secretariat was asked to give more attention to that question. In response, the Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, said that UNICEF could not work alone, especially in the field; inter-agency co-operation was essential. It should be noted, however, that some Governments of developing countries wished to decide how UNICEF assistance activities should be co-ordinated with the activities of other agencies.

National Committees for UNICEF

110. National Committees were members of the UNICEF family, the closest partners of its staff for many years. They sold UNICEF greeting cards, raised funds for programmes, helped increase government support, advocated the causes UNICEF espoused and educated their own publics about UNICEF work in the field. The Chairman of the Standing Group of National Committees in Europe described the Committees as an essential part of the wider UNICEF system. The Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, added that National Committees were not an object but a subject of UNICEF external relations, a necessary extension of the secretariat. UNICEF consisted of three dimensions: the Executive Board, the staff of UNICEF and the National Committees. The policy review had described and analysed the external relations activities of UNICEF staff.

111. Many delegations expressed satisfaction with the growing recognition of the importance of UNICEF National Committees, illustrated by the fact that more than one third of the Committees were represented in delegations to the Board. There was general approval for a proposal to encourage the formation of National Committees in a few higher-income developing countries, following the guidelines established by the Executive Board in 1976, 9/ and for locating the global function for National Committees at Geneva. Servicing National Committees from Geneva would enlarge and reinforce consultation among National Committees and offered the possibility of a global structure in which each Committee would participate.

Representatives also supported the establishment in developing countries of joint advisory groups in support of children or children's committees to mobilize efforts to solve problems facing children in their communities.

112. The relations of National Committees with non-governmental organizations were also considered during the debate. As reported to the Board by the Chairman of the Standing Group of National Committees in Europe, many national non-governmental organizations were directly or indirectly represented in the National Committees with many years of close and fruitful co-operation. In the view of the Standing Group, the strengthening of relations between the UNICEF system and national non-governmental organizations should be primarily the task of each National Committee concerned, in consultation and co-operation with the UNICEF secretariat.

113. The Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, responding to those comments stated that contacts with European national non-governmental organizations were generally established through the National Committees in Europe. UNICEF could not impose rules on non-governmental organizations and, as pointed out by several delegations, each non-governmental organization had purposes of its own, apart from those of UNICEF.

Private sector

114. Private sector relationships promoted the image and reality of UNICEF as a people-oriented agency assisting children.

Non-governmental organizations

115. Since the inception of UNICEF, non-governmental organizations had been invaluable allies in raising world consciousness about the needs of children. The external relations policy of UNICEF was to extend those collaborative links to enhance advocacy, fund-raising and programme implementation.

116. Board members expressed appreciation for the important support role played by non-governmental organizations, international and national, in the industrialized and developing countries. Collaboration with them was a longstanding, essential part of UNICEF external relations.

117. Assistance for the activities and services of non-governmental organizations with government approval was available in many country programmes, particularly in health, water and sanitation, and non-formal education. Drawing on the report entitled "UNICEF and non-governmental organizations" by Martin Ennals, which was issued in 1982, the external relations policy review (E/ICEF/L.1455) had suggested initiatives to further collaboration by non-governmental organizations in programme activities. For example, greater use of the expertise of such organizations in providing services could be made in training and in assessment of community needs and problems; a place for non-governmental organizations could be made in consultations carried out by field offices for information and programme purposes; and those involved in community development should participate in the programme preparation process.

118. One representative provided examples of co-operation with non-governmental organizations in his country, citing their role in training workers for child welfare programmes, advocacy and programme implementation. Those were organizations working in urban and peri-urban areas. At the village level, it was

mainly voluntary workers who carried out child welfare activities. Several delegations stressed the importance of the growing co-operation of UNICEF with non-governmental organizations and more informal self-help groups at the community level in developing countries.

119. The chairman of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF expressed satisfaction with the proposals to strengthen the links between UNICEF and non-governmental organizations in advocacy, fund-raising and programme implementation (see E/ICEF/NGO/211). The prospect of increased field co-operation with national non-governmental organizations in the development process was heartening as many such organizations were affiliates of the international organizations that comprised the Non-Governmental Organization Committee. The main need, as he saw it, was to consciously intensify collective efforts. He also noted that the "child health revolution" might well provide the necessary impetus and focus for greater joint action of non-governmental organizations and UNICEF.

Advocacy

120. The basis for improving the capacity of UNICEF for advocacy, for increasing public awareness and developing the human and material resources of UNICEF has been the Executive Board's long-standing concern that UNICEF should play an effective part in protecting and promoting the welfare of children. The advocacy of global and country-specific children's needs and efforts to meet them was carried out by the secretariat in the field and at headquarters. Its limited outreach was strengthened by the partnership with National Committees and co-operation with non-governmental organizations.

121. Advocacy was considered the second mission of UNICEF. The importance of drawing attention to the critical needs of women and children, especially those in developing countries, was emphasized by many delegations.

122. Several representatives referred to the proposed convention on the rights of the child and suggested that UNICEF should assume a more active role in its promotion. The purpose of the convention was to give effect to the Declaration of the Rights of the Child 10/ which was the basis of all UNICEF advocacy. Commenting on the suggestion, the Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, asked members of the Board who participated in the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, which was responsible for preparing the draft convention, to keep the secretariat informed in that regard. The secretariat would also observe the sessions of the Commission. Related themes such as children as a neutral zone of peace, street children and the whole area of child exploitation were actively engaging a number of National Committees and non-governmental organizations. UNICEF supported those efforts within its financial limitations and the priorities set by the Executive Board.

Policy and programme support communications

123. The policy review (E/ICEF/L.1455) described information and communications as essential elements of the programming process. Effective communication was especially important to UNICEF in order to raise public awareness of its work, to generate the human and financial resources which support its programme and to foster the public participation which sustained all UNICEF activities. The basic criterion in setting priorities should be effectiveness. While agreeing with the

Executive Director that, when difficult choices had to be made, priority should be given to allocations which had a direct and positive impact on UNICEF capacity to deliver assistance to children, one delegation pointed out that that capacity was not only a function of operational efficiency; the capacity to assist children also depended on the financial resources available to the organization and the basis for that was well-informed, favourable public opinion developed through external relations activities.

124. The policy review emphasized the need to have communication processes and techniques available at all levels. The increased importance given to project support communications was welcomed, as was the decision to use more nationals in that field.

125. Ways were proposed to rationalize and improve the UNICEF information system. They included continuing the efforts to co-operate with print and broadcasting media which had proved successful, for example, in the publication of The State of the World's Children reports for the past three years. Representatives commended the major improvements in the organization's outreach through better publications, films and audio-visual materials. They welcomed the trend towards co-production and urged that even more emphasis be given to co-operation and publication within developing countries. The proposal to reach further into communities by using widely read non-United Nations languages was also welcomed. It showed that UNICEF was increasingly sensitive to the need for advocacy in all countries.

126. Reference was made to the role of UNICEF in development education, which had begun in response to the broad need for raising awareness among children in the industrialized countries of the condition of children in the developing world. The function had now become an important means of heightening international understanding of UNICEF activities as a children's development agency. In that sense, development education was essentially a function of policy and programme support communication. That was one field where there was room for division of tasks between the United Nations agencies, UNICEF National Committees and non-governmental organizations. The representative of UNESCO noted with satisfaction the approach to development education described in the policy review and expressed his organization's appreciation of UNICEF efforts in that area.

Programme funding

127. The policy review on external relations set out the structure and plans of the Programme Funding Office. Delegations stressed the dependency of the fund-raising capacity of UNICEF on its external relations activities. Further efforts were needed to persuade Governments and National Committees to direct their contributions increasingly towards general resources. In that connection, several National Committee representatives sought clarification on fund-raising approaches in Europe and the role of the appropriate Committee.

128. The Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, informed the Board that arrangements had already been made between the Programme Funding Office at New York headquarters and the Director and staff of the Geneva Office to improve co-ordination of operations and co-operation with National Committees. He also agreed that National Committees must be informed and consulted about activities in Europe; the Executive Director closely collaborated with the Committees on his visits to Europe.

Greeting Card Operation

129. The Greeting Card Operation, which had become one of the most important contributors to UNICEF's general resources, was an integral part of the external relations complex. Apart from raising funds, each card was a message of concern between people. Delegations welcomed the incorporation of more UNICEF information in the publicity and promotional materials of the Operation. Local production and distribution of greeting cards and the use of local motifs were also stressed.

Geneva headquarters

130. The reduction in the number of staff at the Geneva Office resulting from action following the Executive Board's decision to consolidate supply operations at Copenhagen, and the managerial decision to place the investment function and the Technical Information Referral Service work in New York, was of concern to a number of representatives.

131. They questioned whether the Geneva Office would be able to carry out adequately the external relations functions of representation and participation, public information, relations with National Committees across the globe, fund-raising and servicing of non-governmental organizations in Europe.

132. The Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, responded that UNICEF was as concerned about its capacity in Europe as elsewhere. On the particular question raised by several delegations on servicing non-governmental organizations, he did not see it as a question of concentrating efforts exclusively at Geneva or New York but of having adequate capacity in both places.

Conclusion

133. In their concluding remarks, delegations agreed that the future direction and management of external relations required central guidance, with the Office of the Deputy Executive Director, External Relations, serving as locus for liaison and co-ordination. UNICEF had a crucial responsibility for integrating and co-ordinating external relations activities and services, which needed to be accorded the same importance as programming, finance and administration.

134. It was suggested that the secretariat give serious consideration to submitting an annual report on the results and goals of external relations to the Executive Board.

135. The following conclusion was adopted by consensus at the end of the debate on external relations:

"The Executive Board, having reviewed the policy review on the subject of UNICEF external relations (E/ICEF/L.1455), endorses the approach contained in the review and encourages the Executive Director to take the appropriate administrative action necessary to further improve and extend the external relations activities of UNICEF, making full use in the process of the assistance of the National Committees for UNICEF, whose special position in the UNICEF system is fully recognized."

V. OTHER MATTERS

Preparation for the 1984 session of the Executive Board

136. The Executive Board accepted the invitation of the Government of Italy to hold its 1984 session at Rome and expressed its thanks to the Government for the invitation.

137. The Executive Board requested that two policy reviews be prepared for that session: one on the subject of early childhood development, the other on monitoring and evaluation. In addition, the Executive Director will report to the Board on a revised budget format and present a management study concerning UNICEF representation in Africa.

Documentation and conduct of business

138. A number of delegations expressed their appreciation for the improvements made in documentation. It was noted that the 1984 session would be held earlier than usual, necessitating early deadlines for the preparation and distribution of documents. The matter was one of particular concern to the secretariat, which must replan the entire process of preparing documents in order to ensure that they could be available in time. All interested representatives were invited to participate in the informal Board/secretariat working group on documentation which met throughout the year and which convened during the session. Concerning the conduct of business, it was agreed that improvement was necessary with regard to committee reporting to the Board.

139. In accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 35/219 on the use of Arabic in the subsidiary organs of the General Assembly, in the Security Council and in the Economic and Social Council, the Executive Board amended rule 26 of section VII of the rules of procedure (E/ICEF/177/Rev.4) by adding a reference to Arabic. The text now reads as follows: "Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the official languages and English, French and Spanish the working languages of the Board".

Tributes

140. The Executive Board paid a special tribute to Danny Kaye, who in 1983 completed his thirtieth year as Goodwill Ambassador Extraordinaire for UNICEF. Citing his untiring efforts which had set an example of commitment and service emulated by other celebrities as well as by millions of citizens throughout the world, the Executive Board presented Mr. Kaye with an award on behalf of UNICEF and adopted the following resolution:

The Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund,

Noting that 1983 marks Mr. Danny Kaye's thirtieth year of devoted service to children as Goodwill Ambassador Extraordinaire for UNICEF,

Conscious of the unparalleled benefits which UNICEF and the world's children have derived from Mr. Kaye's untiring efforts as an advocate for children,

Appreciative of the example of commitment and service which Mr. Kaye has set, which has been emulated by other celebrities as well as millions of other citizens throughout the world,

1. Expresses its deeply felt gratitude to Mr. Kaye and its fervent hopes that he shall continue his active service to children through UNICEF, especially in these dark times in which the urgent needs of children are so easily forgotten and neglected;

2. Appoints Mr. Danny Kaye as Honorary Delegate to the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund, in token of its gratitude and respect for his contributions and leadership as the Number 1 Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF.

141. The Executive Board also presented a plaque to Raymond Naimy, a UNICEF staff member in the Beirut Office, in recognition of his dedication and courage during the 1982 emergency in Lebanon. Acting on his own initiative and at great risk to his life, Mr. Naimy had been instrumental in organizing efforts to maintain the water supply and to collect and dispose of refuse, thus preventing cholera and typhoid epidemics. The Board expressed its appreciation to UNICEF staff members in Lebanon and throughout the world for their work on behalf of children and women which was carried out under circumstances of personal sacrifice and difficulty.

142. The Executive Board observed a minute of silence to honour the memory of Adelaide Sinclair, a former Chairman of the Board and Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF.

UNICEF history project

143. The Executive Board received a progress report on the UNICEF history project (E/ICEF/1983/CRP.43), as requested at the 1982 session. 11/ The Board noted that the project, now well under way, involved the preparation of a record of UNICEF experience. This included, in addition to voluminous written materials, the reflections of key persons having a long-time involvement in the work of UNICEF such as representatives, staff members and National Committee leaders. The record will be used as the basis for a permanent collective "institutional memory" of UNICEF, valuable to those engaged in ongoing work for UNICEF or for children in general. It will also be used as a basis for publishing and/or encouraging the publication of different aspects of UNICEF experience for specialized audiences and the general public, as well as for the publication of a book on the history (or histories) of UNICEF.

144. The Board noted that the costs to date of the project, to be completed by 1986, were covered by "savings" in the revised 1983 budget; funding for the project for 1984-1985 was open to special contributions. If those proved insufficient, the remainder would be covered from any savings in the 1984-1985 budget or by inclusion in a supplementary budget request.

Other concerns

145. Several delegations drew the attention of the Executive Board to the fate of the 86 Czechoslovak and Portuguese nationals, including women and children,

who were abducted in Angola on 13 March 1983 by armed individuals belonging to an anti-government group. Particular concern was expressed for the children, their mothers and other women being held. Interventions by some National Committees referred to the Twenty-ninth Reunion of National Committees for UNICEF in Europe which met in April 1983 at Geneva, and expressed concern that the traditional protected status of women and children should be respected. The observer for Czechoslovakia stressed the arbitrary nature of such an action against unarmed civilians who were in Angola under a bilateral economic co-operation agreement.

146. In a statement on the subject, the Executive Director expressed his concern especially for the mothers and children held captive in Angola. The Executive Director also urged all parties to take every appropriate step to ensure the safe release of the hostages.

147. Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, UNICEF Special Envoy and President of the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND), sent a message to the Executive Board in support of the report entitled The State of the World's Children, 1982-83 (see E/ICEF/1983/CRP.45). Prince Talal appealed to all Governments, communities and other concerned international organizations, as well as all those interested in the welfare of mothers and children, to support and promote the child health approaches outlined in The State of the World's Children, 1982-83.

Notes

1/ Document available from UNICEF; also published by Oxford University Press (1982).

2/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 7 (E/1982/17), para. 119; and *ibid.*, 1981, Supplement No. 8 (E/1981/48), para. 163.

3/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

4/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 8 (E/5035), para. 140.

5/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 7 (E/1982/17), paras. 61-64.

6/ *Ibid.*, para. 33.

7/ *Ibid.*, para. 119.

8/ *Ibid.*, para. 111.

9/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Sixty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5847), paras. 158-178.

10/ General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV).

11/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 7 (E/1982/17), para. 122.

Annex I

UNICEF FINANCIAL PLAN SUMMARY
(General resources and supplementary funds)

	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Planned</u>		<u>Projected</u>	
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
	(millions of United States dollars)					
1. Income	291	378	410	435	465	495
2. Commitment						
(a) Programme	384	405	229	340	383	310
(b) Budget	<u>171</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>a/ -</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	555	405	450	340	640	310
3. Expenditure						
(a) Programme	218	213	263	303	326	342
(b) Budget	<u>74</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>123</u>
Total	292	289	356	408	439	465
4. Balance of cash at						
(a) Beginning of the year	97	79	118	174	200	219
(b) End of April	79	91	112	158	179	199
5. Liquidity						
(a) Requirement	81	76	92	104	112	119
(b) Provision expected to be held at the beginning of the year	62	42	66	96	109	119
(c) Provision expected to be held at the end of April	43	54	60	84	94	104
	<u>Other operations</u>					
6. Integrated Supply Centre, Copenhagen warehouse						
(a) Supplies shipped to programmes	37	28	35	40	43	46
(b) Inventory	23	21	22	22	23	23
7. Greeting Card Operation						
(a) Net proceeds of sales	38	37	47	50	57	64
(b) Operating expenditure	20	20	26	26	29	32
8. Expenditure from trust funds	23	28	25	27	29	31
9. Donations-in-kind distributed	7	7	10	10	10	10

a/ In addition to the \$219.8 million, this commitment also includes \$920,000 approved for non-recurring costs incurred by 1983 for consolidation of supply operations. The total of \$220.6 million is rounded to \$221 million for this summary.

Annex II

UNICEF FINANCIAL PLAN, BREAKDOWN BY SOURCE OF FUNDING

	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Planned</u>		<u>Projected</u>	
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
(millions of United States dollars)						
<u>General resources</u>						
1. Income	218	243	270	290	315	338
2. Commitment						
(a) Programme	316	226	109	215	233	153
(b) Budget	<u>171</u>	-	<u>218</u>	-	<u>257</u>	-
(c) Total	<u>487</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>327</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>490</u>	<u>153</u>
3. Expenditures						
(a) Programme	152	153	170	183	200	212
(b) Budget	<u>74</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>123</u>
(c) Total	<u>226</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>288</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>335</u>
4. Balance of cash at						
(a) Beginning of the year	28	5	14	19	19	19
(b) End of April	7	17	8	10	9	9
5. Average general resources monthly payment	19	19	22	24	26	28
<u>Supplementary funds</u>						
6. Income	73	135	140	145	150	157
7. Commitments	68	179	120	125	150	157
8. Expenditures	66	60	93	120	126	130
9. Balance of cash at						
(a) Beginning of the year	69	74	104	155	181	200
(b) End of April	72	74	104	148	170	190

Annex III

UNICEF INCOME PROJECTIONS

	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Planned</u>		<u>Projected</u>	
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
	(millions of United States dollars)					
<u>General resources</u>						
1. Governments <u>a/</u>	170	188	199	211	224	236
2. Non-governmental sources	19	28	22	24	27	30
3. Greeting Cards	18	17	21	24	28	32
4. Other income	<u>11</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>40</u>
5. Subtotal	<u>218</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>270</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>315</u>	<u>338</u>
<u>Supplementary funds</u>						
6. Governments	53	110	113	115	117	120
7. Non-governmental sources	17	17	19	22	25	29
8. United Nations	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
9. Subtotal	<u>73</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>157</u>
10. Total	<u>291</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>435</u>	<u>465</u>	<u>495</u>

a/ Including contributions from intergovernmental sources.

Annex IV

GOVERNMENT PLEDGES TO UNICEF GENERAL RESOURCES
FOR 1983, AS AT 31 MAY 1983

(United States dollars)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Pledged for 1983</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Pledged for 1983</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Pledged for 1983</u>
Afghanistan	30,000	Democratic Yemen	6,401	Ivory Coast	-
Albania	-	Denmark	5,416,872	Jamaica	6,538
Algeria	142,500	Djibouti	2,000	Japan	10,200,000
Angola	-	Dominica	500	Jordan	-
Argentina	36,400	Dominican Republic	-	Kampuchea	-
Australia	3,809,190	Ecuador	51,051	Kenya	20,155
Austria	818,713	Egypt	72,107	Kiribati	-
Bahamas	-	El Salvador	-	Kuwait	200,000
Bahrain	15,000	Equatorial Guinea	-	Lao People's Democratic Republic	5,000
Bangladesh	6,000	Ethiopia	49,275	Lebanon	50,000
Barbados	5,000	Fiji	2,000	Lesotho	2,500
Belgium	714,286	Finland	3,616,833	Liberia	1,000
Belize	495	France	3,595,890	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-
Benin	8,688	Gabon	-	Liechtenstein	-
Bhutan	2,000	Gambia	-	Luxembourg	17,347
Bolivia	16,000	German Democratic Republic	116,667	Madagascar	-
Botswana	9,524	Germany, Federal Republic of	4,543,333	Malawi	3,909
Brazil	100,000	Ghana	-	Malaysia	160,203
Bulgaria	-	Greece	135,000	Maldives	3,000
Burma	45,532	Grenada	-	Mali	-
Burundi	3,350	Guatemala	30,000	Malta	-
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	78,125	Guinea	-	Mauritania	-
Canada	10,731,707	Guinea-Bissau	-	Mauritius	-
Cape Verde	-	Guyana	-	Mexico	136,933
Central African Republic	-	Haiti	-	Monaco	3,425
Chad	-	Holy See	1,000	Mongolia	3,500
Chile	150,000	Honduras	-	Morocco	100,000
China	300,000	Hong Kong	11,631	Mozambique	-
Colombia	-	Hungary	21,079	Nauru	-
Comoros	-	Iceland	15,091	Nepal	-
Congo	6,849	India	1,630,989	Netherlands	8,096,055
Cook Islands	662	Indonesia	-	New Zealand	-
Costa Rica	3,609	Iran	-	Nicaragua	-
Cuba	117,446	Iraq	-	Niger	-
Cyprus	-	Ireland	-	Nigeria	432,277
Czechoslovakia	81,669	Israel	50,000	Norway	15,673,142
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-	Italy	11,604,096	Oman	50,000

<u>Country</u>	<u>Pledged for 1983</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Pledged for 1983</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Pledged for 1983</u>
Pakistan	58,398	Solomon Islands	500	United Arab Emirates	-
Panama	22,000	Somalia	-	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9,189,300
Papua New Guinea	-	South Africa	-	United Republic of Cameroon	71,233
Paraguay	-	Spain	282,715	United Republic of Tanzania	29,812
Peru	-	Sri Lanka	9,825	United States of America	42,500,000
Philippines	413,700	Sudan	35,000	Upper Volta	-
Poland	78,930	Suriname	-	Uruguay	-
Portugal	15,000	Swaziland	-	Vanuatu	-
Qatar	200,000	Sweden	18,666,667	Venezuela	199,651
Republic of Korea	147,000	Switzerland	4,001,015	Viet Nam	4,979
Romania	12,000	Syrian Arab Republic	-	Yemen	14,410
Rwanda	4,000	Thailand	203,114	Yugoslavia	261,514
Saint Lucia	-	Togo	-	Zaire	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	750	Tonga	-	Zambia	-
Samoa	-	Trinidad and Tobago	10,416	Zimbabwe	26,042
San Marino	-	Tunisia	47,528		
Sao Tome and Principe	-	Turkey	148,515		
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	Tuvalu	-		
Senegal	3,000	Uganda	2,016		
Seychelles	-	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	156,250		
Sierra Leone	-	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	843,750		
Singapore	-			GRAND TOTAL	<u>162,028,574</u>

Note: Pledges have generally been converted at the rate of exchange of May 1983. However, some pledges have been converted at the rate prevailing in the month when payment was made.

Annex V

**SUMMARY OF COMMITMENTS APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AT ITS
MAY 1983 SESSION, BY REGION AND MAIN FIELD OF CO-OPERATION a/
(thousands of United States dollars)**

	Africa <u>b/</u>	Americas	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Middle East	Europe and inter- regional	Total	Percentage
Child health	14 970	3 025	2 367	1 204	-	8 885	30 451	28
Water supply and sanitation	16 554	718	1 873	-	-	800	19 945	18
Child nutrition	3 286	102	1 039	903	-	225	5 555	5
Social welfare services for children	4 324	2 550	110	-	-	235	7 219	7
Formal education	11 090	541	1 470	-	-	1 270	14 371	13
Non-formal education	3 139	1 234	1 851	332	-	250	6 806	6
General <u>c/</u>	6 908	1 141	5 600	874	-	10 368	24 891	23
Subtotal programme aid	60 271	9 311	14 310	3 313	-	22 033	109 238	100
Deficits (over-expenditure)	89	41	-	-	-	-	130	-
Total programme	60 360	9 352	14 310	3 313	-	-	109 368	-
Budget	21 552	13 973	24 064	15 080	17 375	128 739 <u>d/</u>	220 783 <u>d/</u>	-
Total new commitment	81 912	23 325	38 374	18 393	17 375	150 772	327 797	-
Savings (cancellations)	(32)						(32)	
Net increase in commitment	81 880	23 325	38 374	18 393	17 375	150 772	330 119	-

a/ In addition to these commitments, those planned for future fulfilment, resulting from previous Board actions, totalled \$898 million.

b/ Including North Africa.

c/ This amount cannot be broken down into the above categories.

d/ Including \$920,000 expenditure in 1982 and 1983 for Supply Division's consolidation estimate of non-recurring costs.

Annex VI

COMMITMENTS AND "NOTINGS" APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD
AT ITS MAY 1983 SESSION, BY COUNTRY

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Approved amount</u>	
			<u>Commitment</u>	<u>"Notings"</u>
(United States dollars)				
<u>Africa</u>				
Angola	P/L. 2196(REC)	1983-1984	-	4 246 000
Botswana	P/L. 2161(REC)	1984-1986	486 000	-
Congo	P/L. 2174(REC)	1984-1986	334 000	-
Djibouti	P/L. 2162(REC)	1983-1985	245 452 a/	2 276 000
Ethiopia	P/L. 2163(REC)			
	and P/L. 2192(REC) b/	1984-1988	27 956 000	29 750 000
Gambia	P/L. 2175(REC)	1984-1986	389 000	-
Ghana	P/L. 2196(REC)	1983-1985	-	1 000 000
Ivory Coast	P/L. 2196(REC)	1983-1984	-	200 000
Madagascar	P/L. 2196(REC)	1983-1985	-	1 900 000
Mauritius	P/L. 2164(REC)	1983-1985	420 000	-
Niger	P/L. 2196(REC)	1983-1985	-	300 000
Nigeria	P/L. 2178(REC)	1983-1985	11 746 000	
Rwanda	P/L. 2165(REC)	1983-1985	2 186 000	3 800 000
Senegal	P/L. 2176(REC)	1984-1986	1 230 000	2 280 000
Seychelles	P/L. 2166(REC)	1984	30 000	150 000
Tunisia	P/L. 2185(REC)	1983-1986	1 507 000	-
Uganda	P/L. 2169(REC)	1985-1986	5 169 697 c/	8 472 000
Upper Volta	P/L. 2177(REC)	1985-1987	3 935 000	-
Zimbabwe	P/L. 2171(REC)	1984-1986	4 260 000	-
<u>Regional:</u>				
Appropriate technology support for the delivery of basic services in the Eastern Africa region	P/L. 2172(REC)	1984-1985	466 000	-
Total, Africa			60 360 149	54 374 000

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Approved amount</u>	
			<u>Commitment</u>	<u>"Notings"</u>
(United States dollars)				
<u>Americas</u>				
Antigua and Barbuda	P/L. 2150(REC)	1983-1985	70 000	-
Belize	P/L. 2151(REC)	1984-1987	168 000	653 000
Brazil	P/L. 2152(REC)	1983-1984	477 000	100 000
Colombia	P/L. 2153(REC)	1983-1987	5 790 000	357 000
Costa Rica	P/L. 2154(REC)	1983-1986	110 000	400 000
Cuba	P/L. 2155(REC)	1983-1986	178 000	100 000
Ecuador	P/L. 2156(REC)	1984-1985	916 000	-
Nicaragua	P/L. 2194(REC) b/	1983-1986	-	1 930 000
Panama	P/L. 2157(REC)	1983-1986	77 000	-
Peru	P/L. 2195(REC) b/	1983-1988	-	2 000 000
Saint Lucia	P/L. 2158(REC)	1983-1986	75 000	68 000
<u>Subregional:</u>				
Urban basic services, Central America and Panama				
	P/L. 2196(REC)	1984-1986	-	2 700 000
<u>Regional:</u>				
Promotion and development of women in Latin America and the Caribbean				
	P/L. 2159(REC)	1983-1986	950 000	-
Abandoned and street children in Latin America and the Caribbean				
	P/L. 2160(REC)	1983-1985	<u>500 000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total, Americas			9 311 000	8 308 000

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Approved amount</u>	
			<u>Commitment</u>	<u>"Notings"</u>

(United States dollars)

East Asia and Pakistan

China	P/L. 2196(REC)	1983-1984	-	4 500 000
Kampuchea	P/L. 2179(REC)	1983-1984	1 488 000	4 000 000
Pacific region	P/L. 2180(REC)	1983-1986	1 164 000	511 000
Pakistan	P/L. 2196(REC)	1983-1986	-	2 983 000
Papua New Guinea	P/L. 2181(REC)	1983-1985	591 000	150 000
Philippines	P/L. 2182(REC)	1983-1987	10 827 000	-
Asian Institute for Training and Research	P/L. 2183(REC)	1983-1984	<u>240 000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total, East Asia and Pakistan			14 310 000	12 144 000

South Central Asia

India	P/L. 2196(REC)	1983-1986	-	2 000 000
Nepal	P/L. 2193(REC) b/			
and	P/L. 2196(REC)	1984-1987	-	3 900 000
Sri Lanka	P/L. 2184(REC)	1983-1988	<u>3 313 000</u>	<u>14 800 000</u>
Total, South Central Asia			3 313 000	20 700 000

Middle East

Egypt	P/L. 2196(REC)	1983-1986	-	<u>10 610 000</u>
Total, Middle East				10 610 000

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Approved amount</u>	
			<u>Commitment</u>	<u>"Notings"</u>
(United States dollars)				
<u>Interregional</u>				
Interregional fund for programme preparation	P/L.2187(REC)	1984-1985	14 418 000	-
Interregional commitments for additional support to various programme fields	P/L.2188(REC)	1984-1988	7 600 000	30 000 000
A co-operative programme to foster universal primary education and literacy	P/L.2190(REC)		-	-
Maurice Pate Memorial Award	P/L.2189(REC)	1984	15 000	-
Commitment to cover over-expenditure	P/L.2186(REC)		41 075	-
Total, interregional			<u>22 074 075</u>	<u>30 000 000</u>
TOTALS			109 368 224	136 136 000
Savings and cancellation	P/L.2186(REC)		(32 381)	-
Net increase in programme commitment			109 335 843	
Budget	AB/L.249 and AB/L.244	1984-1985	<u>220 782 810</u> d/	
GLOBAL TOTAL			330 118 653	

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to annex VI)

a/ Including \$21,452 to cover over-expenditure incurred in previous commitment.

b/ One of four recommendations for "noting" which, along with a "noting" for Bangladesh approved by the Executive Board in 1982, comprise the first phase of the UNICEF/UNESCO co-operative programme to foster universal primary education and literacy. A recommendation for approval of the programme as a whole is contained in E/ICEF/P/L.2190(REC).

c/ Including \$67,697 to cover over-expenditure incurred in previous commitment.

d/ Including \$920,000 expenditure in 1982 and 1983 for Supply Division's consolidation estimate of non-recurring costs.

Annex VII

UNICEF EXPENDITURE BY MAIN FIELD OF CO-OPERATION
(including funds-in-trust)

	Annual averages			Annual expenditure				
	1965-1969	1970-1974	1975-1979	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
	(thousands of United States dollars)							
Child health	18 767	27 582	66 444	74 725	111 356	108 408	94 782	111 028
Basic child health	(16 523)	(18 513)	(36 791)	(43 257)	(54 403)	(56 442)	(47 924)	(50 727)
Water supply/sanitation	(2 230)	(6 770)	(24 919)	(26 522)	(53 148)	(50 569)	(45 653)	(60 727)
Family planning	(14)	(2 299)	(4 734)	(4 946)	(3 805)	(1 397)	(1 205)	(226)
Child nutrition	4 411	5 569	11 802	11 631	14 374	18 705	14 070	19 013
Social welfare services for children	1 322	2 288	7 587	9 867	12 430	13 812	17 613	15 647
Formal education	5 350	12 637	21 496	24 684	26 828	25 951	23 819	20 560
Non-formal education	360	1 088	4 473	4 998	7 378	8 464	8 501	8 571
Emergency relief ^{a/}	1 359	2 762	5 773	5 051	21 110 ^{c/}	58 274 ^{c/}	37 944 ^{c/}	16 263
General ^{b/}	961	2 926	9 450	11 166	15 893	18 101	21 523	22 014
Programme support services	5 354	9 194	22 437	25 442	30 355	38 405	45 200	39 551 ^{d/}
Total assistance	37 884	64 046	149 462	167 564	239 724	290 120	263 452	252 647
Administrative services International Year of the Child operational costs	3 047	5 518	13 875	15 905	18 728	23 267	28 944	36 752 ^{d/}
	-	-	-	-	945	642	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	40 931	69 564	163 337	183 469	259 397	314 029	292 396	289 399

(Percentage breakdown of expenditure by main field of co-operation)

Child health	57	50	52	52	53	43	44	52
Basic child health	(50)	(34)	(29)	(30)	(26)	(22)	(22)	(24)
Water supply/sanitation	(7)	(12)	(19)	(19)	(25)	(20)	(21)	(28)
Family planning	(0)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(0)
Child nutrition	14	10	9	8	7	8	6	9
Social welfare services for children	4	4	6	7	6	6	8	7
Formal education	17	23	17	17	13	10	11	10
Non-formal education	1	2	4	4	3	3	4	4
Emergency relief ^{a/}	4	5	5	4	10	23	17	8
General ^{b/}	3	6	7	8	8	7	10	10
TOTAL PROGRAMME EXPENDITURES	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

^{a/} Not including assistance for rehabilitation of facilities damaged or destroyed in emergency situations which is distributed into appropriate sections of assistance. Emergency relief and rehabilitation would be \$18,117,288 in 1982; \$49,780,000 in 1981; \$69,291,658 in 1980; \$38,327,200 in 1979; and \$20,063,000 in 1978.

^{b/} This assistance cannot be broken down into the above categories.

^{c/} Including \$18,401,347 for Kampuchean relief in 1979; \$49,042,429 in 1980; and \$28,340,940 in 1981.

^{d/} Owing to changes in the presentation of the 1982-1983 budget (see financial report and accounts (E/ICEF/AB/L.247) presented to the 1983 Executive Board at its 1983 session), these figures are not comparable with those of previous years.

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