



**Governing Council  
of the  
United Nations  
Development Programme**

Distr.  
GENERAL

DP/1984/43  
14 February 1984

ORIGINAL: English

Thirty-first session  
June 1984, Geneva  
Agenda item 8(a)

OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

Annual report of the Administrator for 1983

Summary

This report brings into focus the continuing need to channel into technical co-operation programmes volunteers at the middle and higher level of operational expertise of the type offered by the United Nations Volunteers programme. It emphasizes the efforts made to widen and increase the span of participation in the programme to embrace all nationalities as requested during last year's UNDP Governing Council. Mention is made of the various administrative arrangements which UNV is making in order to strengthen its capacity to fill its mandate. The report also provides an update on the situation of the Special Voluntary Fund.

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## Introduction

1. At its thirtieth session in June 1983, the Governing Council of UNDP reviewed the activities of the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme during 1982 as summarized in document DP/1983/31. The programme's important roles not only of channeling highly motivated, technically qualified volunteers to the developing countries but also as a major multilateral source of operational middle and higher level expertise in a wide range of fields for technical co-operation programmes were reconfirmed. The special roles of the UNV programme in contributing to increased TCDC activities and popular participation in national development activities through assistance to DDS programmes were also noted. In addition, the Governing Council in its decision 83/18 decided not to change the existing financial arrangements for United Nations Volunteers and that support costs should consequently not be charged in respect of UNDP-financed, UNV executed projects. The Council furthermore renewed its appeal to member Governments to make renewed efforts to bring about a solution to the problem of financing the Special Voluntary Fund.

2. At its thirty-eighth session, in resolution 38/173 of 19 December 1983, the General Assembly of the United Nations noted the continued achievements of the programme during the past year. It also expressed the hope that in implementing the recommendations of the UNDP Governing Council for the reduction of project personnel costs, more frequent utilization of United Nations Volunteers would be considered. In the same resolution, the General Assembly considered that the use of United Nations volunteers offered particular advantages for the community development activities in rural areas and noted the expanding activities in the field of youth and domestic development services. Finally, it reaffirmed that, as a major operational unit of the United Nations for the implementation of programmes relating to youth, UNV should continue its involvement in the preparation for the International Youth Year (1985). It also made an appeal to enable the programme to overcome its increasing financial constraints.

### I. PROGRAMME ADMINISTRATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

#### A. General

3. In 1983 the United Nations Volunteers programme continued to respond positively to the expressed needs for operational middle and higher level expertise from approximately 90 developing countries including all the least developed countries (LDCs) where more than half of all serving United Nations Volunteers are assigned. Technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) remained an important feature of the programme. A summary of the trends in the performance of the programme during 1983 as compared with 1982 is given in Annex I.

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4. As requested by the Governing Council in decision 82/21 adopted at its twenty-ninth session, new efforts have been made to increase the participation of all countries in the programme and to further develop positive working relations with co-operating organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations. Additional measures have also been taken and implemented to increase the programme's monitoring capacity.

#### B. General administration of the UNV office

5. During the year under review, a number of organizational changes were introduced to streamline functions and enhance the quality of work. The UNV office comprises three distinct sections which function under the overall guidance and day-to-day management of the Executive Co-ordinator.

6. The Programme Operations Section reviews requests for volunteers from Governments for assignments in their national development programmes, establishes posts and endeavors to fill them expeditiously. The Programme Resources and Support Section provides the necessary backstopping to programme activities in terms of administrative support, financial management and provision of qualified candidates by means of maintaining a roster of those available for assignments. The third organizational entity, the Programme Policy and Analysis Section, under the supervision of a Deputy Executive Co-ordinator, ensures that the integrity of the programme is maintained and its philosophy and principles are upheld. Programme performance is continuously evaluated in order to find ways and means for improvement. This section also includes the Domestic Development Service and Youth Programmes Unit and provides day-to-day guidance and backstopping for field activities.

7. Finally, an electronic data processing system has also been developed and is currently being installed. Once fully operational, this system will not only improve the speed and efficiency of day-to-day operations, but will also generate better management information for analysis, planning, financial control and decision making.

#### C. Field administration of UN volunteers

8. During 1983, the conditions of service for United Nations volunteers were reviewed and revised. With the revision, it is believed that a number of issues have been clarified which will facilitate their application by the Resident Representatives' offices in the countries where the volunteers are serving. Such revisions customarily are made annually, based on the experience gained during the preceding year.

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9. In this context, it is worth mentioning that in 1983 the UNV office for the first time compiled and published a comparative study of the conditions of service offered to volunteers by the bilateral volunteer organizations. It is believed that the dissemination of this information will facilitate the efforts of the volunteer organizations towards achieving at least partial uniformity in the conditions of service offered to volunteers throughout the world who often work side by side with each other in the same country of assignment.

10. Also during 1983, in some developing countries the expansion of the UNV programme was severely curtailed due to the lack of housing facilities. In some cases, the problems were resolved either by recruiting only single volunteers, or only those who were willing to take up assignments without their dependents for the entire period. Neither of these options represented a satisfactory solution, as the imposition of such conditions necessarily limited the choice of qualified candidates.

#### D. UNV Consultative Meeting

11. The UNV Consultative Meeting - the first convened in accordance with the directive contained in the Sana'a Declaration - was held in Geneva from 6 to 8 April 1983. Attending were 41 representatives and 6 observers of Governments and co-operating organizations, drawn from both industrialized and developing countries. Under the theme "International Volunteer Service and Development", a comprehensive review was carried out by the participants on specific approaches to international volunteerism. In particular, the overall parameters for intensifying co-operation between UNV and its co-operating partners were reviewed and steps to foster such co-operation were agreed upon. Elements in this review were as follows: recruitment policy; full funding of United Nations volunteer costs; extending the reach, through UNV, of the bilateral programmes; examining comparative conditions of service; youth and the International Youth Year; Domestic Development Services; and strengthening of the Special Voluntary Fund. Innovative ideas of cooperation were also covered; the role of returned volunteers, particularly in development education; volunteers in emergency relief; and the concept of reverse volunteerism, or fielding volunteers in industrialized countries (i.e., south to north). Two workshops were held: one on the concept of full funding; the other, a procedural review, which highlighted UNV's recruitment practices and needs.

12. The meeting reconfirmed the partnership between UNV - as the acknowledged custodian of the concept of international volunteerism - and its co-operating partners. As well, it contributed to enhanced mutual appreciation of the varied working modalities represented in the

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partnership. The discussions resulted in a series of broad agreements. Consensus was reaffirmed on the principle that volunteerism, as a proven instrument for international development co-operation, relevant to the current needs of developing countries, should be decidedly recipient-oriented. The meeting, furthermore, recognized that the UNV programme had distinguished itself as the practical expression of TCDC in action. Noteworthy, too, was the recognition that bilateral volunteer programmes, in recruitment co-operation with UNV, can place their nationals in a wider spectrum of developing countries.

13. The second annual Consultative Meeting, scheduled for April 1984, will take as its theme "International Volunteer Service: the Preparatory Phase". The meeting will deal with such pre-assignment matters as orientation, training, cultural attitudes and motivation, to meet the higher technical and professional standards expected by developing countries. A report on this meeting will be presented to the Governing Council at its thirty-second session in June 1985.

#### E. Recruitment matters

14. Apart from the Consultative Meeting, continual separate contacts were maintained with co-operating partners in the area of increased participation by their citizens in the UNV programme. The imbalance of participation between nationals of industrialized countries and those of developing countries persists. In industrialized countries, there is a stated willingness to provide more candidates, qualified and experienced in accordance with UNV's recruitment criteria. But, in practice, while individual countries may increase their participation, this is counterbalanced by others who decrease or whose support remains at a minimal level. Overall representation from industrialized countries, therefore, hovers at a stagnant level.

15. UNV does not compromise its recruitment criteria: candidates, for consideration, must as a minimum possess two years of relevant working experience after finishing their academic and/or technical preparation. It has occurred frequently that co-operating organizations in industrialized countries have encountered difficulties in identifying candidates with this background of experience. Where scarce qualified candidates are available, it is not infrequent that they are first deflected towards the programme of the respective co-operating organization, rather than to UNV.

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16. Efforts continue to increase representation from industrialized countries, and to broaden the UNV participation base. Co-operation agreements were recently concluded with four new countries: New Zealand, Poland, the Republic of Korea and Yugoslavia. In addition, a co-operating organization has been identified in Luxembourg. During 1984, it is expected that the first nationals from these five countries will enter the ranks of serving United Nations volunteers.

17. Revitalization of participation efforts has been noteworthy in Belgium, Finland, France, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, while national budgetary restrictions have resulted in a moratorium being temporarily placed on any further candidates being considered from one industrialized country with which UNV earlier had a very positive collaboration. Retention of candidates' interest after being accepted for assignment has also presented a difficulty with nominees from industrialized countries. Of special mention here are situations in which the candidates of some countries are assessed, selected for nomination and are accepted by the recipient country only to decline the appointment afterwards. Such disappointments negate much recruitment effort, both for UNV and for the co-operation organization concerned. It is rarely the case that such difficulties are encountered with candidates from developing countries.

#### F. Programme implementation

18. During 1983 UNV undertook a number of efforts at further programme development and fulfillment of its mandate both as the focal point for international volunteerism in the United Nations system, and as a major contributor of operational expertise for multilateral technical co-operation activities.

19. In particular, during this past year UNV put into practice a programme development strategy which underscores its nature as (a) a programme whose character is determined by the needs of Governments for technical and managerial manpower at the middle and higher levels for development projects; and (b) one which channels volunteers who are highly qualified and competent professionals to meet those needs in a cost-effective manner. As UNV has continued to refine its programming practices on the one hand and its placement activities on the other, it has come to respond more efficiently to the needs of developing countries for operational assistance personnel through the means of highly qualified and dedicated volunteer candidates. The level of qualifications of those selected for United Nations volunteer service has continued to rise and the potential contribution which UNVs can make has likewise become more evident.

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20. The main thrust of UNV's programme development strategy has been a vigorous and broad-based effort at the programming of new UNV assignments. This has involved a series of programming missions throughout the year. Included were missions to Bhutan, Chad, China, Fiji, Indonesia, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea and Singapore among others. UNV also participated in a number of tripartite reviews of technical co-operation projects and in a series of donor round-table meetings for LDCs to make known more fully the existence and capabilities of UNV as a relevant alternative instrument for technical co-operation. UNV also undertook the compilation of a comprehensive guide to the programming of UNVs, so that such programming could be undertaken by those interested in obtaining UNVs even in advance of a UNV programming mission.

21. Closely allied to these programme development initiatives was a new emphasis on quality of UNV operations not only in terms of better programming but also of more rapid and precise placement in response to requests received for volunteers. New stress was placed on the internal analysis of operations (always an on-going activity) through such mechanisms as project reviews, visits to volunteers in the field and the introduction of a revised and improved UNV periodic reporting system.

22. Paralleling these activities has been a more active information and media programme to provide fuller and more timely information about the UNV programme. During the past year the UNV film "Partners for Change" has been widely used as an important tool for public information purposes for the UNV programme and has been shown on television in numerous countries during UNV missions, as well as during various United Nations-sponsored meetings.

23. In addition, numerous publications have been prepared. The UNV Newsletter, the UNV Sample List and the UNV List of Vacant Posts continue to be published on a quarterly basis. A new, totally revised edition of the World Statistical Directory was published containing information on the activities of over 1,000 volunteer and development service organizations. A UNV/IYY Newsletter will be launched in early 1984 along with additional IYY materials. Booklets describing the UNV programme in the Yemen Arab Republic and Bhutan are under preparation.

24. The discussions of the Consultative Meeting in April were summarized in a report published in July. An extensive briefing kit summarizing the particular living and working conditions in China has been completed for the use of serving volunteers and potential candidates for that country. A new information kit (similar to the UNDP's post reports) specifically designed for UNV use is also under preparation. Priority will be given to the preparation of such information kits for Bhutan, Papua New Guinea and Upper Volta.

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25. During the period under review, a new focus of attention was the question of changing requirements for technical co-operation in the developing countries. The examination of this question has revealed among other things that the evolving needs imply not only changes in the substantive emphasis of technical co-operation activities, but also in the modalities of such programmes. UNV has, since its inception, represented an approach which accords well with the concept of collective self-reliance and mutual assistance in the developing world. Its over-riding commitment to self-reliant forms of technical co-operation is best illustrated, perhaps, by the fact that slightly more than 50 per cent of all UNVs are employed in activities in which they work directly with and are supervised by officials of the host Governments. Moreover, it is evident from discussions with recipient Governments that a much larger number of United Nations volunteers could, in fact, be used for such operational assistance assignments if more funds were available. This willingness and ability of UNV to work directly with Governments, on their terms, is proving to be increasingly attractive to a number of countries.

26. Some of the relatively better endowed developing countries are demonstrating that they consider the use of UNVs in their development programmes (many of which are financed by Government cost-sharing) as a particularly appropriate use of development resources.

27. As is well known, there is a trend toward the financing of technical co-operation from loan assistance. Furthermore, Governments themselves are now beginning to programme United Nations volunteers in activities executed by themselves which contain technical assistance components financed by credits of development banks. It is expected that the use of UNVs in such assignments will expand, particularly in countries which can afford finance to and which are already financing a growing portion of their technical co-operation requirements in this fashion. UNV has also stepped up its contacts with the World Bank and the regional development banks, all of which have begun to employ UNVs in projects which they execute.

28. UNV also continues to provide a substantial number of volunteers to the UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP (53 in service at present). These three organizations have all found that United Nations volunteers present an especially attractive source for the skilled manpower needed for their field activities.

29. Finally, the past year has witnessed a rapid increase in interest in community-based development activities (i.e., those often referred to as "grass-roots" rural development). United Nations volunteers, both "regular" and "DDS", are widely engaged in such projects in rural communities, often among the poorest and most neglected segments of society. By their nature, volunteers represent a source of appropriate manpower for community-based development

initiatives. The international development community can and must do much more to help developing countries at this level. Conceptually, the approach which calls for community based development founded on popular participation, both in the planning and in the execution of development projects, is one which is motivated by the same underlying ideas as volunteer service. UNV thus offers an already existing mechanism whereby the United Nations development system can bring more resources, human and material, to bear on this basic developmental level. This mechanism provides an approach which is more likely to respect existing traditions and constraints while blending more readily into the structures to be found in such communities. A separate information paper on this topic will be circulated for review by the Council at its thirty-first session.

30. UNV's Youth and Domestic Development Services (DDS) programme continued to develop during the year. It aims at the establishment of networks among rural grass-roots level programmes and activities, for the purpose of sharing mutual experience in technical assistance.

31. The Regional Asia and Pacific DDS project increased its level of activities during 1983 as foreseen in the workplan of the new project phase which started in January 1983. The project now has its first volunteers in Fiji and Nepal. It was also able to recruit UNV DDS volunteer teams for Bhutan and India. The new project phase includes a subproject of assistance to groups of young people to start income-generating activities in rural areas which was launched with the assignment of a UNV programme assistant to the youth section of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in December 1982. This volunteer youth specialist assisted in organizing training courses in the management of income-generating activities by young people in Bhutan, Nepal and Thailand. The DDS programme has become operational in the South Pacific and DDS volunteers are presently under recruitment for Fiji, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Vanuatu. The tripartite review of the project which took place on 12 September 1983 noted the satisfaction of the participating countries with this programme and recorded the project's success in obtaining third-party financial assistance for its activities. In particular, the review took note of the initiatives in Sri Lanka where a voluntary fund was established to assist DDS activities in that country. In addition, a contribution was made by the Canadian International Development Agency to DDS activities in Malaysia, and by the Australian Development Administration Bureau for activities in the Pacific. Moreover, the tripartite review noted with satisfaction the cost-sharing arrangements for on-the-job training established between the project and the Commonwealth Youth Programme, as well as with an Asian appropriate technology programme, known as APROTECH.

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32. A very modest UNV DDS project was approved for Africa. Because of budgetary limitations, it is conceived as a pilot programme to increase youth involvement and popular participation in national development, to promote DDS organizations and activities specifically of young people, to establish mutual assistance among African DDS organizations, and to increase self-help activities and income-generating programmes at the local level. A programming workshop co-hosted by the Malian Ministry of Culture, Sports and Arts, was organized in Bamako in November 1983. The workshop resulted in a workplan to make the DDS pilot project operational in the first quarter of 1984.

33. The preparatory work of UNV in relation to the International Youth Year was continued. It participated in technical meetings of the core group of agencies in charge of preparing the IYY and in two regional preparatory conferences. All United Nations volunteers serving in the field have been enlisted in the preparatory activities for IYY at the local level and UNV will publish a special IYY Newsletter. A number of Governments have expressed interest in the assistance of United Nations volunteers in organizing income-generating projects for youth and in elaborating youth development service activities as part of their IYY programmes. It is hoped that funds can be raised to permit UNV to move forward on these activities.

## II. FINANCIAL MATTERS: STATUS OF THE SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND

34. In spite of repeated appeals to donor countries to increase their contribution to the Special Voluntary Fund, the level actually decrease in 1983 when compared to 1982 as indicated in annex IV. Cash income for the year is expected to reach approximately \$1.2 million.

35. During same year the expenditure level is expected to reach \$1,750,000. Of this amount, a large portion was utilized to meet the external costs of the United Nations Volunteers who originated from the developing countries for whom no other co-financing arrangements were available. In 1983, approximately 86 per cent or 1.5 million of the total SVF expenditures were made under this category. The balance, approximately \$245,000, was spent to meet the total costs of UNV programme assistants assigned to the LDC countries, as well as the costs of UNV publications and other programme operational activities such as IYY and DDS.

36. The obvious deficit between the income from voluntary contributions and expenditures during 1983 is to some extent offset by the investment income of approximately \$300,000 and to some extent by the income expected from the "partial affecting of external costs" scheme established in May 1983. (See paragraph 38 below).

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37. The overall resource situation of the Special Voluntary Fund, as briefly described above, will progressively limit the UNV programme's ability to meet its obligation as specified by the General Assembly for the external cost of volunteers coming from developing countries (who represent 85 per cent of those fielded). The insufficiency of financial resources to meet these obligations will undoubtedly limit the UNV programme's ability to respond generally to the increasing demand from the developing countries and in particular from LDCs for assignment of United Nations volunteers as middle and upper-level operational experts to assist them in their development activities.

38. It is the unpromising status of the Fund which forced the Administrator to resort, reluctantly, to resources other than the Special Voluntary Fund to meet a part of the external costs of the United Nations Volunteers assignment which has been until now met totally by the Fund. As will be recalled, this option was recognized by the Council in its decision 82/21. Effective May 1983, arrangements have been made to finance a part of the external costs from IPF allocations, cost-sharing arrangements, etc. The arrangements will be reviewed annually, taking into account the level of contributions made to the Special Voluntary Fund for that year and making the necessary adjustment. It is the Administrator's hope that these arrangements will be temporary and will be discontinued as soon as the income level of the Fund reaches the point where it can adequately respond to the resource requirements of the UNV programme.

39. While the Administrator once again expresses his appreciation to Governments which have been the steady and committed contributors to the Special Voluntary Fund, he maintains the hope that the Governing Council will again vigorously call upon the countries to increase and/or begin contributing to the Fund.

### III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

40. From the preceding pages, it will be noted that during 1983 the United Nations Volunteers programme has continued to respond to the requests from developing countries for middle and higher-level operational expertise under cost-effective volunteer conditions of service. Demands for this kind of expertise continue to increase and the programme stands ready to respond subject to the availability of human and financial resources. The programme is particularly eager to develop further its activities in the fields of youth and popular involvement in income-generating community development activities in rural areas.

Annex I

PROGRAMME TRENDS IN 1983  
(Situation as of 31 December 1983)

	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
1. No. of UNVs in service	935	872
No. of UNVs in route	101	111
No. of UNVs under recruitment	<u>320</u>	<u>440</u>
Total number of UNV posts requested:	1356	1423
2. No. of serving UNVs in:		
- Africa	399	420
- the Arab States	108	75
- Asia and the Pacific	395	331
- Latin America and the Caribbean	<u>33</u>	<u>46</u>
Total:	935	872
3. No. of agency-executed projects with UNV Participation in:		
- Africa		149
- the Arab States		34
- Asia and the Pacific		61
- Latin America and the Caribbean		<u>26</u>
Total:		270
4. No. of UNVs serving in agency-executed projects in:		
- Africa		266
- the Arab States		64
- Asia and the Pacific		88
- Latin America and the Caribbean		<u>40</u>
Total:		458
5. Other Trends		
No. of countries in which UNVs are serving	90	89
No. of countries from which UNVs originate	73	73
No. of UNVs from:		
- industrialized countries	172	150
- developing countries	763	722
No. of women volunteers in service	169	126
No. of new volunteers assigned during the year	374	326
No. of completed contracts during the year	414	412
No. of extended contracts during the year	280	308
No. of applications received during the year	2945	3832
No. of candidates placed on roster during year	1192	882
No. of candidates submitted during the year	513	819

Annex II

COUNTRIES OF PLACEMENT AND ORIGIN OF SERVING VOLUNTEERS  
Total serving volunteers as of 31 December 1983

Countries of placement:

Africa

Benin 13, Botswana 9, Burundi 6, Cape Verde 8, Central African Republic 35, Chad 5, Comoros 21, Congo 7, Equatorial Guinea 5, Ethiopia 7, Gabon 13, the Gambia 7, Ghana 2, Guinea 5, Guinea-Bissau 27, Ivory Coast 2, Kenya 13, Lesotho 24, Liberia 7, Malawi 5, Mali 8 + 2 DDS, Mauritania 11, Mozambique 8, Namibia 4, Niger 15, Rwanda 5, Sao Tome 9, Senegal 1, Seychelles 1, Sierra Leone 6, Somalia 45, Swaziland 12, Togo 2, Uganda 16, United Republic of Cameroon 5, United Republic of Tanzania 32, Upper Volta 8, Zambia 1, Zimbabwe 8.

39 countries Subtotal 420 = 48,2 per cent

Arab States

Bahrain 2, Djibouti 5, Morocco 3, Oman 1, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 8, Sudan 17, Syria 13, Yemen Arab Republic 26.

8 countries Subtotal 75 = 8,6 per cent

Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua 1, Colombia 1, Dominica 2, the Dominican Republic 2, Grenada 1, Guatemala 1, Guyana 1, Haiti 14, Honduras 7, Jamaica 5, Montserrat 1, Nicaragua 1, Panama 1, Paraguay 2, Peru 1, Saint Kitts 3, Saint Lucia 2.

17 countries Subtotal 46 = 5,2 per cent

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Asia and the Pacific

Afghanistan 7, Bangladesh 13 + 2 DDS, Bhutan 31, Cook Islands 19, Fiji 2, Indonesia 6 + 18 DDS, Kiribati 2, Laos People's Republic 9, Malaysia DDS 3, Maldives 6, Nepal 7 + 1 DDS, Niue 4, Pakistan 3, Papua New Guinea 9, People's Republic of China 12, Philippines 4 + 19 DDS, Samoa 10, Singapore 1, Solomon Islands 7, Sri Lanka 84 + 23 DDS, Thailand 5 + 3 DDS, Tonga 4, Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands 9, Tuvalu 3, Vanuatu 5.

25 countries

Subtotal 331 = 38,0 per cent

Countries of origin:

Non-IPF countries

Australia 3, Austria 1, Belgium 16, Canada 4, Denmark 1, Finland 4, France 24, Germany Federal Republic of 8, Ireland 7, Italy 8, Japan 2, the Netherlands 6, Spain 4, Sweden 2, Switzerland 3, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 18, United States of America 39.

17 countries

Subtotal 150 = 17,2 per cent

IPF countries:

Algeria 1, Antigua 1, Argentina 3, Bangladesh 53, Benin 8, Bolivia 3, Brazil 12, Burma 95, Burundi 7, ~~the~~ Central African Republic 1, Chad 7, Chile 2, China 17, Colombia 2, Cuba 4, Dominican Republic 1, Egypt 6, Ethiopia 2, Ghana 27, Greece 2, Guinea 1, Guyana 1, Haiti 2, Honduras 1, India 87, Indonesia 9, Iran 1, Ivory Coast 1, Kenya 1, Madagascar 2, Mali 9, Mauritius 12, Namibia 1, Nepal 54, Nigeria 1, Pakistan 12, Peru 16, Philippines 56, Portugal 1, Rwanda 18, Senegal 7, Seychelles 1, Sierra Leone 4, Sri Lanka 91, Sudan 2, Thailand 10, Togo 3, Tonga 1, Turkey 3, Uganda 5, United Republic of Cameroon 1, United Republic of Tanzania 11, Upper Volta 2, Zaire 27, Zambia 3, Zimbabwe 1, Refugees 10.

56 countries

Subtotal 722 = 82,8 per cent

Annex III

VOLUNTEERS IN THE FIELD  
 BREAKDOWN BY SECTORAL CATEGORY OF THE PROJECT  
 (as of 31 December 1983)

	<u>Number of Volunteers</u>	<u>%</u>
Economic and development planning and administration .....	51	5,84
Natural resources and energy .....	17	1,95
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries .....	107	12,27
Industry .....	16	1,83
Transport and communications .....	32	3,67
International trade .....	8	0,92
Infrastructure and human settlements .....	64	7,34
Health .....	131	15,02
Education .....	109	12,50
Employment and vocational training .....	59	6,77
Relief activities .....	27	3,10
Cultural, social and human sciences .....	1	0,11
Youth and popular participation activities ...	25	2,87
Science and technology .....	41	4,70
Multisectoral projects .....	184	21,11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	872	100,00
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>



Annex IV

CONTRIBUTIONS AND PLEDGES TO THE UNV SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND  
(AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1983)  
(US dollars)

<u>Country</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>Pledged for</u> <u>1984</u>
Austria	7 700	7 700	9 211
Bangladesh	1 029	1 000	1 100
Belgium	163 265	127 273	181 878
Bhutan	575	690	820
Botswana	462	472	367
Brazil	10 000	10 000	10 000
China	--	20 000	20 000
Germany, Federal Republic of	--	115 385	--
Denmark	--	58 661	51 020
India	5 000	5 000	5 000
Indonesia	1 000	1 000	--
Italy	140 845	125 786	122 699
Republic of Korea		10 000	10 000
Lesotho	200	1 000	1 000
Liberia	2 000	1 600	--
Morocco	5 000	5 000	5 000
Netherlands	177 481	169 493	165 017
Norway	366 436	71 429	133 333
Philippines	--	--	1 000
Solomon Islands	500	--	--
Sri Lanka	3 000	3 000	3 000
Sudan	--	--	1 000
Syria	--	5 064	--
Switzerland	126 289	169 323	137 614
Thailand	1 500	1 500	1 500
Tunisia	3 333	5 132	4 043
United States of America	200 000	150 000	--
	<u>1 215 615</u>	<u>1 065 508</u>	<u>864 542</u>
Total	1 215 615 <sup>1/</sup>	1 065 508	864 542

<sup>1/</sup> In addition, in 1982 private donations totalling \$504,000 were received.

Annex V

STATUS OF SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND  
(millions US dollars)

1983

Unexpended balance 31 December 1982	3.33
Voluntary Contributions - (actual cash receipts)	1.21
Estimated investment income	.30
	<u>4.84</u>
Estimated expenditure during 1983	1.55
Estimated unexpended balance as of 31 December 1983	3.29
	<u>====</u>
Funds committed as of 31 December 1983 (Projected)	1.70

1984

Unexpended balance 31 December 1983	3.29
Estimated voluntary contributions	1.00
Estimated investment income	.25
	<u>4.54</u>
Estimated expenditure during 1984	2.10
Estimated unexpended balance as of 31 December 1984	2.44
	<u>====</u>
Funds committed as of 31 December 1984 (projected)	2.30