



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

Distr.  
GENERAL

DP/1988/46  
4 March 1988

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-fifth session  
6 June-1 July 1988, Geneva  
Item 8 (a) of the provisional agenda

P O L I C Y

OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS

Report of the Administrator

SUMMARY

This report is submitted in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/200 which directed that, beginning in 1983, a broad policy review be undertaken on a biennial basis of those funds and programmes that are managed by the Administrator and are under the guidance of the Governing Council. The report highlights major activities undertaken by the United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV) during 1987 as well as relevant financial information. The Administrator is submitting as an addendum his report pursuant to Governing Council decision 87/36 on a review of UNV, as well as his recommendations concerning the future funding of the programme.

## CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT .....	1 - 20	3
A. Mainstream activities .....	1 - 15	3
B. Domestic development services and youth activities .....	16 - 18	7
C. Promotion of international volunteer service .....	19 - 20	8
II. GENERAL PROGRAMME FINANCIAL RESOURCES .....	21 - 24	8
III. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND .....	25 - 31	10
<u>Annex.</u> RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION .....		12

## I. OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

### A. Mainstream activities

1. As in previous years, the UNV programme continued to grow and expand during 1987. By the end of 1987, the number of established posts had increased by 277 (15 per cent) to 2,068 and the number of serving volunteers by 144 (13 per cent) to 1,269, with an additional 130 candidates accepted and en route to assignment and 669 under recruitment.
2. The thrust of UNV assistance was directed to such basic sectors as agriculture, education and health, in response to the development priorities of Governments of developing countries. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries, and education each absorbed 15 per cent followed by health (14 per cent), social conditions and equity (13 per cent) as well as general development issues, policy and planning (12 per cent). Other important beneficiary sectors were human settlements, transport and communications, natural resources and energy and vocational training, each accounting for 5 per cent. The remaining UNV assistance, amounting to 11 per cent, was spread over humanitarian aid and relief, industry, international trade and development finance, science and technology, population and culture.
3. The programme continued to accord priority to the 40 least developed countries which, as at 31 December 1987, had 836 serving volunteers (66 per cent of the total). This enabled UNV to contribute to meeting the human resources requirements for operational activities in line ministries of the least developed countries. On their part, the 21 land-locked developing countries, 15 of which are also least developing countries, had 469 volunteers or 37 per cent of UNV assistance, at the end of 1987. The geographical flow of UNV assistance, once again, favoured the Africa region, with 53 per cent of all serving volunteers assigned to 42 countries, reflecting the great needs for technically qualified and experienced human resources in the continent.
4. The UNV-executed project RAF/84/024, UNV Emergency Assistance to the Drought-Affected Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, was operationally completed in December 1987. During its three-year duration (1984-1987), some 87 UNVs served under the project in 24 countries in the region, and their activities covered a range of disciplines, including emergency aid co-ordination, water supply and sanitation, health, livestock management, anti-desertification, forestry and administration. The successful implementation of the project provided concrete evidence of the programme's capability to respond in an effective and expeditious manner to emergency situations requiring long-term assistance.
5. Thus, in the wake of the recurrence of conditions of emergency engendered by a combination of renewed drought and internal strife in some countries in the region, UNV was called up, during the last quarter of 1987 to provide additional emergency assistance to two of the most seriously affected among those countries, namely Angola and Ethiopia. In Angola, UNV was specially requested to participate in the implementation of three emergency-cum-rehabilitation projects within the framework of a programme for the reconstruction of southern Angola. UNV fielded a mission

for the preparation of UNV assistance. The projects envisaged are (a) strengthening of the regional planning capability (eight UNVs); (b) an emergency programme for water infrastructure rehabilitation (nine UNVs); and (c) a health programme (three UNVs). In Ethiopia, under project ETH/87/018, UNV Assistance to the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), prepared in 1987, UNVs are involved in the implementation of emergency operations which are undertaken or co-ordinated by RRC, the central government agency for emergency assistance. The project, which is financed under the Special Programme Resources (SPR), provides for the recruitment of 10 volunteers for a period of two years.

6. In furtherance of its efforts to enhance programme development, monitoring and evaluation, UNV headquarters undertook special missions to some 12 countries, during which the needs for UNV inputs were identified and assessed for consideration at the early stages of the design and formulation of new projects, or on the occasion of major project reviews. The countries are China, the Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Yemen, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Thailand. UNV headquarters also participated in the meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives in Latin America and the Caribbean held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, in April 1987. In another development, a mission was fielded to Yemen in January 1987 to review and assess UNV services during the third country programme (1982-1986) and to assess the potential for UNV assistance in the implementation of the fourth country programme. Consequently, a UNV multisectoral project was prepared and included in the new country programme (DP/CP/YEM/4) to serve as a framework for the assignment of UNVs in the priority areas to which UNDP assistance will be directed. Furthermore, UNV headquarters took part in an inter-agency project identification and formulation mission in the Sudan in April-May 1987 in preparation for the third country programme (1988-1991). As a result, the Government and the agencies concerned agreed that UNVs should have a major role in the implementation of the country programme. UNVs are now participating in the implementation of the first phase of the area development project preparatory to a large-scale development programme in selected rural areas.

7. Steps were taken, once again, to heighten the awareness of recipient countries of the importance, special role and relevance of the UNV programme in the implementation of UNV-assisted projects. Significant among those initiatives was the issuance of two circular letters bearing the signatures of the UNV Executive Co-ordinator and the respective Assistant Administrators and Directors of both the Regional Bureau for Africa and the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, to UNDP Resident Representatives assigned to countries in the two regions. Subsequently, the UNV Executive Co-ordinator undertook programming and monitoring missions to some Regional Bureau for Africa countries, namely Chad, Ethiopia and Mauritania. Similar missions were planned for several countries in the Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean region.

8. In view of the importance of the role of UNV programme assistants in the development, programming, administration and monitoring of UNV's field activities, a group briefing and orientation programme has been instituted for them at UNV headquarters. The first such programme was organized and conducted in October 1987 for four UNV programme assistant-designates. The orientation covered UNV's

mandate, its policy and procedures, as well as operational features including monitoring and evaluation of field activities. It is planned to extend the programme to serving UNV programme assistants in the near future. Moreover, the contents and structure of the programme are being studied with a view to adapting the orientation, where appropriate, to the training needs of national co-ordinators of UNV-executed projects, as well as appropriate personnel of government ministries responsible for the co-ordination of UNV assistance. As a first step in that direction, an official of the China International Centre for Economic and Technical Exchanges undertook a one-month internship at UNV headquarters in October-November 1987.

9. The programme continued its efforts to strengthen its co-operation and co-ordination with several operational units at UNDP headquarters. Working modalities with the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) were streamlined through the assignment of the responsibility for activities concerned with the promotion of women in development to the UNV headquarters Domestic Development Service (DDS) and Youth Division, an arrangement which more accurately reflects the grassroots character of women's activities, especially in the rural areas. Following a visit of two senior UNIFEM personnel to UNV headquarters in February 1987, a special recruitment campaign was launched aimed at attracting women candidates to serve as UNVs under the UNIFEM-assisted "Women and appropriate food technology project". Subsequently, women candidates were recruited to serve as UNV project co-ordinators in country projects on women and appropriate food technology in Lesotho and the United Republic of Tanzania. Furthermore, plans were made to make contacts directly with women's organizations in various parts of the world, as part of the efforts to broaden the base for the recruitment of women as UNVs.

10. Following the establishment of a close dialogue with the Division for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) aimed at outlining the areas of co-operation in the field of NGOs, UNV is now regularly providing substantial inputs to UNDP documentation on NGO and grassroots initiatives based upon its own long-standing operational experience in this field. In several UNDP field offices, UNVs are playing a key role in promoting grassroots support activities and liaison with NGOs, and the Division for Non-Governmental Organizations has called on other UNDP field offices to consider this as a possible way of strengthening their efforts to implement the new policy directions of UNDP in this field. The use of UNVs is also being considered at the level of UNDP field offices to assist in the day-to-day administration of the UNDP/NGO Partners in Development Fund which was established with an allocation of \$1 million from SPR.

11. Co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organs of the United Nations system was vigorously pursued and intensified. Co-operation agreements incorporating the mechanisms and procedures for programming and administering UNV inputs were signed with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) separately in July 1987. Moreover, there was an exchange of visits between UNV headquarters management staff and senior headquarters staff members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) with each visit marked by a review of the co-operation between UNV and the agency in question. A senior

headquarters staff member of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) also discussed and reviewed joint UNV/UNICEF activities at UNV headquarters in October 1987. A meeting between the UNV Executive Co-ordinator and the President of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was scheduled for January 1988, the main purpose of which is to finalize UNV/IFAD working arrangements.

12. In pursuit of the objective to rationalize and simplify UNV recruitment procedures and mechanisms, a review was undertaken, on a case-by-case basis, of the application procedures for candidates from all volunteer-sending countries, industrialized as well as developing, during the fifth annual UNV Consultative Meeting held in April 1987. That review was also aimed at a second and fundamental goal: to increase the number of serving volunteers especially from the industrialized countries. In this context and for the first time, commitments were made by co-operating organizations in a number of industrialized countries to publicize the UNV programme, at regular intervals and, at their expense, through newspaper advertisements and other means of publicity aimed at attracting candidates for UNV service abroad. Advertisements were subsequently placed in newspapers in Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland and the Federal Republic of Germany. It is hoped that these arrangements will result in an increase in the number of UNVs from industrialized countries in the foreseeable future. Additional proposals to achieve this goal are included in the paper dealing with the review of the UNV programme (DP/1988/46/Add.1).

13. In order to attract a greater number of Spanish-speaking candidates, advertisements were also placed in newspapers in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay with the co-operation of the UNDP field office in each country. This resulted in several hundred applications from qualified candidates who have been included in the UNV roster for consideration for UNV posts requested by the Governments of developing countries.

14. In pursuit of the co-operation with volunteer-sending organizations, efforts were intensified to enhance the working relationships and contacts between the UNV programme and a number of those organizations. Thus, the UNV Executive Co-ordinator visited Tokyo in February 1987 and held consultations with the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV). In July, a UNV mission also visited Portugal at the request of the co-operating organization, the Institute for Economic Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to interview suitable candidates and at the same time brief staff of that organization on the UNV selection criteria, application and appraisal procedures.

15. In return, officials of the following co-operating organizations paid visits to UNV headquarters: World University Service of Canada, Mellempfolkeligt Samvirke of Denmark, Arbeitskreis "Lernen und Helfen in Uebersee" of the Federal Republic of Germany, Volontaires du service national of France, Agency for Personal Service Overseas of Ireland, Swedish International Development Authority, Volunteer Service Overseas of the United Kingdom and the United States Peace Corps. As a result of these and other contacts, progress was also made towards reaching and/or renewing arrangements for full funding of UNV posts by Denmark (1 post), the Netherlands (1 post), Finland (4 posts), and Sweden (10 posts). Japan also agreed to fund fully five UNV posts for disaster rehabilitation under a third-party cost-sharing arrangement with the Cook Islands.

B. Domestic development services and youth activities

16. The UNV regional DDS programme in Asia and the Pacific entered a new phase in January with the initiation of two separate projects, RAS/86/074 - Strengthening of indigenous NGOs and governmental bodies promoting self-reliance at the community level (DDS) in the Asia region (nine countries) and RAS/86/057 - Assistance to youth participation in development in the Pacific region (six countries).

RAS/86/074 corresponds to the third stage of technical assistance to the Asia region with activities aimed at 85 non-governmental and government DDS groups and organizations concerned with such fields as self-employment, primary health care and appropriate technology. The project will assist some 100 self-help community-level groups in the nine participating countries. RAS/86/057 is an expression of the concern of Pacific Island Governments to have the subregion's distinct identity reflected in a separate project. A programming workshop was held in Apia, Western Samoa (the project headquarters) in March 1987 with the participation of government and NGO representatives from 12 of the Pacific Island countries. The Workshop was followed by the start-up of preparatory assistance which is to lead to the formulation and approval of a full-scale project concerned primarily with encouraging self-help activities of Pacific youth in their local communities within the framework of national development priorities and promoting closer co-ordination of efforts between government agencies and NGOs working with young people. Covering initially six Pacific Island countries, the regional project will eventually work in 38 communities.

17. In the Africa region, following a two-year pilot phase (1985-1986) during which a number of DDS modalities utilized in Asia and the Pacific were adapted and applied, a full-scale project covering 23 countries, RAF/86/061 - Strengthening of national NGOs and governmental organizations for community-level activities in the Africa region - started off. During 1987 the project was able to expand considerably its contacts with grassroots groups and organizations in a number of participating countries following two major subregional workshops for village-level leaders held in 1986 for English- and French-speaking Africa. The number of African animators assigned as UNV DDS field workers has reached 30, and the total number of posts now identified exceeds 75. The network of grassroots initiatives which is being engendered by the project in this manner is already demonstrating the considerable potential for increasing self-reliance at the village level with the minimum external input. The regional project is also placing considerable emphasis on providing opportunities for middle-level DDS staff to be exposed to the experiences of DDS organizations in other countries of the region through on-the-job training activities. In addition to its mainstream activities, as its presence becomes better known, the regional project's technical advice and backstopping is being increasingly sought to complement other UNDP-supported activities in Africa at the grassroots level. By participating in project formulation missions, evaluations and NGO round-table meetings, the regional project is helping to ensure that information on positive grassroots experience in Africa involving indigenous NGOs is given the widest possible circulation.

18. Under UNV's youth mandate, new project activities in Africa included the assignment of UNV youth specialists to projects GAM/86/001 - Assistance to youth training - and ZAI/85/019 - Promotion of youth in the socio-economic development

process - as well as the placement of a UNV youth specialist in the regional DDS Africa project headquarters. Within the framework of the latter project, a further UNV youth specialist was assigned to Swaziland's Council for Youth Affairs. In Asia, preparatory activities in Bangladesh under project BGD/84/026 - Rural youth participation in national development - were successfully completed, while project BGD/83/034 - Youth development for training and self-employment of youth - was positively evaluated with the assistance of outside consultants and an extension of the project was recommended.

### C. Promotion of international volunteer service

19. UNV headquarters organized the fifth annual Consultative Meeting with co-operating organizations and interested Governments in April 1987. The meeting endorsed all the recommendations contained in the "Maseru Declaration" and concluded a five-year discussion on the volunteer cycle. Held annually since 1983, the consultative meetings covered in succession (a) modalities for co-operation among volunteer-sending organizations; (b) pre-assignment briefing and orientation; (c) conditions of service in the field; (d) repatriation and resettlement upon completion of assignment; and (e) benefits that developing countries can derive from the experience of the "returned volunteer". As a logical follow up, the April 1987 meeting agreed to elaborate a code of standards on international volunteerism which would serve as a guide for Governments and volunteer-sending organizations alike.

20. As the international focal point for International Volunteer Day (IVD), UNV headquarters took a number of initiatives aimed at assisting Governments, organizations and other partners in voluntary work to organize the observance of the second IVD on 5 December 1987. A "How-to?" kit containing suggestions and advice about preparations for the Day together with a host of publicity materials were prepared and distributed to government and non-governmental organizations, UNDP field offices, United Nations agencies, bilateral volunteer-sending organizations and other interested institutions world-wide. The Day was observed in most countries around the world and was marked by a variety of festivities including television and radio broadcasts, exhibitions depicting voluntary work, socio-cultural activities aimed at community target groups and contributions towards the promotion of voluntary activities. Furthermore, the celebration of the Day generated wide media coverage at the national as well as the international level.

## II. GENERAL PROGRAMME FINANCIAL RESOURCES

21. In 1987, estimated total expenditure incurred for the 1,269 serving UNVs and related project costs amounted to \$19.8 million. This consisted of:

(a) \$12.2 million allocated to the projects directly executed by UNV and the external costs of all volunteers from developing countries;

(b) \$7.6 million for financing UNVs assigned to projects executed by other United Nations agencies.

The amount of \$12.2 million spent by UNV consisted of the following (a) in-country costs of volunteers assigned to UNV-executed projects (\$7.6 million); (b) equipment and training (\$1.92 million); (c) external costs of volunteers who originated from developing countries and who were assigned to country projects (\$2.27 million); (d) in-country costs of UNV programme assistants assigned to least developed countries (\$0.24 million); and (e) UNV programme development and promotional activities (\$0.17 million). The amount of \$7.6 million estimated to have been spent by other United Nations agencies consisted of \$6.3 million devoted solely to meeting the in-country costs of UNVs assigned to UNDP-funded projects and \$1.3 million for the in-country costs of volunteers assigned to projects funded by the agencies' own resources.

22. The sources of funds for the above \$19.8 million were obtained from:

- (a) UNDP resources, which amounted to \$14.6 million;
- (b) The UNV Special Voluntary Fund (SVF), amounting to \$2.7 million;
- (c) Government cash counterpart contributions (GCCC), amounting to \$0.5 million;
- (d) Other resources, which totalled \$0.7 million;
- (e) The agencies' own resources, which amounted to \$1.3 million.

The amount of \$14.6 million from UNDP resources included funds made available from such sources as the indicative planning figures (IPF), the Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries (SMF) and Special Programme Resources (SPR), and cost-sharing contributions made by the recipient and donor countries. SVF resources came from the contributions made by Governments and other sources, as explained in section III below. GCCCs were made by the recipient countries directly to the projects. Other resources, which amounted to \$0.7 million, were also provided for specific purposes in support of designated volunteers. In its effort to expand the resources base and lessen the burden on the developing countries, UNV continuously negotiates fully funded joint programmes and projects with donor countries and international agencies such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF and WFP. Under the full-funding arrangement, UNVs are provided at no cost to the developing countries.

23. The number of volunteers is expected to increase to between 1,500 and 1,600 by the end of 1988. Estimated total resources requirements for fielding and maintaining 1,600 serving volunteers would be \$23.2 million based on an estimated average annual cost per volunteer of \$12,000 for in-country costs and \$2,500 for external costs.

24. As of 31 December 1987, in addition to 1,269 serving volunteers, there were 130 candidates accepted and en route to assignment and 669 under recruitment, making up the total number of 2,068 established posts. Estimated total costs of financing these 2,068 established posts would amount to \$29.9 million per year. The number of established posts furthermore is expected to increase to 2,500 by the

end of 1988, requiring a total amount of \$36.3 million to meet the commitment for the in-country and external costs of these volunteers alone. IPF resources will continue to be the main source of funds to meet the commitments for established UNV posts. In addition, funds will continue to be made available from (a) SMF, SPR and other UNDP-administered funds including UNIFEM, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE); (b) other United Nations organizations such as FAO, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP; (c) host Governments under cost-sharing arrangements; and (d) trust funds and third-party cost-sharing contributions.

### III. FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS SPECIAL VOLUNTARY FUND

25. SVF was established to meet expenditures related to:

- (a) External costs of volunteers originating from developing countries;
- (b) Internal costs of UNV programme assistants assigned to UNDP field offices in least developed countries;
- (c) UNV programme development and promotional activities.

In 1987, a total of \$2.68 million was spent for the above purposes. The amount of \$2.27 million was spent to pay for the travel costs of volunteers from developing countries who were assigned during 1987 and for the repatriation travel and resettlement allowances of volunteers from developing countries who completed their assignments in 1987. The amount of \$0.24 million was spent on in-country costs of UNV programme assistants assigned to UNDP field offices in least developed countries and the remaining \$0.17 million was spent on UNV programme development and promotional activities.

26. UNV programming and, therefore, financial commitments are based on a minimum of a two-year period, since UNVs are assigned for two years. Income to SVF, however, originates basically from annual voluntary contributions and a partial offset of external costs from project budgets, also calculated on an annual basis. Following established procedures, the initial allocations from SVF for external costs (amounting to \$5,000 per volunteer for a two-year assignment) are earmarked when the posts are established. When the final selection of a candidate takes place, the allocations become either firm commitments if the incumbents originate from developing countries, or they are cancelled if the volunteer is recruited from an industrialized country as the co-operating agency in the industrialized country will pay the external cost. The amount of the commitments is based on the number of serving volunteers and volunteers under recruitment.

27. Funds available in 1987 totalled \$5.34 million. This amount consisted of funds carried over from 1986 (\$3 million), voluntary contributions received during 1987 (\$1.2 million), income from partial offset of external costs (\$0.97 million) and interest income (\$0.17 million).

28. As previously indicated in paragraph 25, a total of \$2.68 million of the amount available was spent in 1987. The remaining \$2.66 million will be carried forward to 1988 and will be used primarily to meet similar expenditures in respect of volunteers from developing countries in 1988. It should be noted that SVF should at any time have at least sufficient funds to repatriate the serving volunteers from developing countries to meet the legal commitment which is already made once a contract is signed and to pay their resettlement allowance.

29. As at 31 December 1987, there were 2,068 established posts. Of this total, 1,269 posts were filled with 1,097 volunteers from developing countries and 172 volunteers from industrialized countries. As for the remaining 799 posts, 130 had candidates accepted and en route to assignment and 669 were under recruitment. The \$2.66 million carried forward is just sufficient to meet the external costs of not more than 532 two-year assignments. Alternatively, it will cover only the first year of two-year assignments of 1,064 volunteers from developing countries, based on the estimate of \$2,500 for the external cost of each volunteer (representing 50 per cent of estimated external costs of \$5,000 shown in para. 26 above).

30. As of 31 December 1987, total commitments of SVF resources would amount to \$4.95 million to meet (a) the external costs for 1,757 UNVs, representing 85 per cent of the 2,068 established posts which are expected to be filled by volunteers from developing countries; (b) the internal costs of the UNV programme assistants in least developed countries; and (c) the programme development activities for 1988. As stated in paragraph 24, the total number of established posts is projected to increase from 2,068 at the end of 1987 to 2,500 by the end of 1988. Out of the projected 2,500 established posts, 2,125 (or 85 per cent of the total) are expected to be filled by volunteers from developing countries. The amount of the commitments to be made by the end of 1988 will then total \$5.87 million. Available resources to meet these commitments are estimated at \$5.5 million which comprises \$2.66 million carry-over from 1987, \$1.4 million estimated voluntary contributions for 1988, \$0.17 million from interest income and \$1.27 million from partial offsets of external costs from project budgets under the existing financial arrangement.

31. For 1988, it is estimated that, based on pledges so far made, contributions to the SVF will be about \$1.4 million. In view of the fact that the requests for UNVs are showing a steady upward trend, the Administrator urges all participating countries to increase their contributions to SVF to enable the UNV programme to respond effectively to the legitimate requests from the developing countries for the professional services of UNVs. In an addendum to the present document, the Administrator recommends that the Governing Council approve an increase in the project budgets for the purpose of meeting the external costs, now estimated at \$2,500 per volunteer per year, of all volunteers. The Administrator at the same time recommends strengthening of recruitment, evaluation and other support activities which will require additional financial resources. The exact requirement will be determined following the Governing Council decision on the Administrator's recommendations as they appear in the addendum.

Annex

RESOURCE AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION

(In millions of US dollars)

Table 1. United Nations Volunteers Special Voluntary Fund

	Actual				Estimated	
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
I. <u>Availability of resources</u>						
Balance as at 1 January	3.34	3.38	3.17	2.99	3.00	2.66
Voluntary contributions	1.21	0.72	0.83	1.12	1.20	1.40
Interest and other income	0.29	0.33	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.17
Partial offset of ex. costs	0.25	0.60	0.82	0.88	0.97	1.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.09</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>5.50</b>
II. <u>Utilization of resources</u>						
Project expenditure	1.71	1.86	2.00	2.17	2.68	3.24
III. <u>Balance of resources as at 31 December</u>	3.38	3.17	2.99	3.00	2.66	2.26
IV. <u>Commitment for future years as at 31 December a/</u>	4.40	5.29	5.88	5.98	4.95	5.87
Estimated deficit as at 31 December	(1.02)	(2.12)	(2.89)	(2.98)	(2.29)	(3.61)

a/ Includes obligations for serving volunteers, plus commitments for posts under recruitment in the year.

Table 2. Other contributions

(In millions of US dollars)

	Actual			Estimated	
	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
I. <u>Balance as at 1 January</u>	0.02	0.19	0.20	0.38	0.38
<u>Additional contributions received</u>	0.29	0.74	1.05	0.73	0.62
Total	0.31	0.93	1.25	1.11	1.00
II. Utilization of resources	0.12	0.73	0.87	0.73	0.75
III. Balance as at 31 December	0.19	0.20	0.38	0.38	0.25

Table 3. Republic of Korea Sub-Trust Fund

	Actual	Estimated
	1986	1987
I. <u>Balance as at 1 January</u>	-	0.41
<u>Contributions received</u>	0.41	-
Other income	-	0.04
Total	0.41	0.45
II. Utilization of resources	-	-
III. Balance as of 31 December	0.41	0.45

-----

