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OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR WOMEN

Report of the Administrator

Summary

This report is submitted by the Administrator in accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/125, which established the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and which requested the Administrator to submit to the Governing Council an annual report on the operation, management and budget of the Fund.

The report presents an overview of the management of UNIFEM, highlighting operational activities deriving from the mandate of the Fund. The report also summarizes the advice of the Consultative Committee on the Fund and provides information on the financial status of UNIFEM.

I. OVERVIEW OF PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

A. General

1. General Assembly resolution 39/125 stipulates that the Administrator, taking into account the advice of the Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), shall submit to the Governing Council an annual report on the operations, management and budget of the Fund.
2. This progress report on the activities of UNIFEM is presented at a time of renewed commitment to ensuring that women benefit from the development process and of strengthened emphasis within UNDP on the crucial roles that women play in development. This commitment is reflected both in UNIFEM's activities, particularly its initiatives regarding influencing mainstream resources and the positive reactions to them being received from the field, as well as in the establishment of a new Division for Women's Programmes within UNDP's Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation. The Administrator envisages opportunities for a co-operative relationship between the Division and UNIFEM in view of their different yet complementary functions and given UNIFEM's unique role and expertise in the United Nations system on women accumulated over the years as a result of its operational activities and on which the new Division is expected to draw.
3. At the time of writing, UNDP and UNIFEM are in the process of preparing a set of guidelines to regulate their functional relationship. It is the Administrator's expectation that these guidelines will facilitate and deepen the close co-operation between the Fund and UNDP. The key role of the Consultative Committee, to advise the Administrator on all matters of policy affecting the activities of the Fund, has been exercised during its nineteenth and twentieth sessions that were held at United Nations Headquarters, 17-21 March and 8-12 September 1986.

B. Programme developments

4. In 1986, UNIFEM continued to give operational effect to the mandate set forth in General Assembly resolution 39/125, which named two priorities in use of the Fund's resources: first, to serve as a catalyst with the goal of ensuring the appropriate involvement of women in mainstream development activities, as often as possible at the pre-investment stage; and second, to support innovative and experimental projects directly benefitting women, in line with national and regional priorities.
5. The expansion of the Fund's earlier mandate (set forth in General Assembly resolution 31/133) coincided with preparations for the fourth UNDP programming cycle, 1987-1991; the ongoing round table exercises between Governments of least developed countries and donors; and the newly created national technical co-operation assessment and programmes (NATCAPS) - all of which are assisted by UNDP. The expansion of the Fund's mandate also coincided with the formulation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. For these reasons, in 1986 the UNIFEM secretariat, working in close co-operation with UNDP's regional bureaux and field offices, sought in particular to implement the catalytic aspect of the Fund's mandate.

1. UNIFEM as catalyst: Round table process,
country programmes and NATCAPs

6. UNIFEM's involvement in the round table process began in November 1984 through its participation as observer at the round table meeting in the Gambia. During 1985, UNIFEM participated at varying stages in the process in Togo and Chad, making inputs to the document and/or actual participation at the meetings through representation by international consultants. At the beginning of 1986, in conformity with the revised procedures agreed upon by the African Governments, UNIFEM adopted a new strategy for involvement in the round table process in Niger and Burkina Faso. For instance, this included the use of national resource persons, in addition to international consultants. The national resource person worked alongside the UNDP team working on the preparations for the round table exercise to ensure that information and analyses on the women dimension were duly taken into account in the documentation. The international consultant having set up the work programme and relevant modalities, undertook two to three-week missions at varying time periods in connection with the preparations.

7. Among the results of these activities has been the identification of a technical assistance project for women farmers in Togo for a total of \$540,000 to be financed from the IPF while \$270,000 will be available from UNIFEM for financing a revolving loan fund component. Also, as a direct result of UNIFEM's participation in the socio-economic sectoral meeting, the UNIFEM consultant was asked by the UNICEF office in Togo to co-ordinate their institutional situation analysis while responding to data collection requirements of the office of Condition Feminine.

8. In Burkina Faso, the local UNIFEM-financed team, consisting of a national resource person and research aide, prepared a paper indicating the socio-economic conditions in the country and the place occupied by women in that environment; another document for presentation at the sectoral conference dealt with women in terms of the different sectors treated in the Plan Quinquennial. An economist is examining projects in the different sectors as regards women.

9. Sectoral (agro-sylvo pastoral) consultations in Chad indicated that UNIFEM's participation was well received and a number of donors, on being informed about UNIFEM's approaches in Burkina Faso and Niger where interventions are being made to assist both the national plan preparation and the round table processes, have expressed considerable interest in UNIFEM initiatives in this regard.

10. In Niger, a Government-designated planner prepared a position paper on projects of the UNDP third cycle with reference to women. His paper will be part of a reference document that Association de Femmes (AFN) is preparing with the Economic Commission for Africa/Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (ECA/MULPOC) and UNIFEM in order to orient government staff and interested donors on how to design projects responding to women's specific concerns and needs. UNIFEM has also assisted the AFN in preparing a written contribution to the national Five-Year Plan (1987-1992).

11. UNIFEM held a brainstorming seminar in July 1986 in Niamey on its experiences with involvement in the round table process, NATCAPs and country programming exercises. Recommendations from the seminar identified concrete approaches for improved modalities for more effective participation in such future activities. These recommendations were carried into the working group discussions of the UNDP's regional meeting of African resident representatives that immediately followed the UNIFEM seminar and constitute the basis for UNIFEM's work with UNDP in the implementation of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) within the context of the Africa Investment Plan. Since Niamey, the Fund has responded to resident representatives' requests for assistance with country programming in Ghana, Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Lesotho, United Republic of Tanzania, the Gambia, Sierra Leone and Zaire. In some instances, UNIFEM participated at the earliest stages of country programming, and its inputs are reflected in the relevant country programme documents. In others, UNIFEM has become involved at the sectoral pre-project or project design stage and its inputs can thus be expected to be known later on.

12. UNIFEM was represented at the April meeting of the round table for Asia and the Pacific region where delegates received information on the Fund's activities and areas of concern in Bhutan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives and Samoa.

13. In the Latin America/Caribbean region, UNIFEM-assisted activities in Colombia focused on training technicians from the Government and the private sector to work with women workers in rural environments. In Argentina, the attention of mainstream policy makers has been drawn to the health needs of low-income women through an experimental community health services delivery system.

14. UNIFEM's involvement in these mainstreaming activities is on a selective basis. No attempt is made to cover all country programmes, round table meetings or sectors. Rather, UNIFEM is developing model approaches that can be made available to others who are concerned with the methodologies of mainstreaming, thus pursuing its catalytic role in the United Nations development system as a whole. For example, ILO, UNIDO, WFP and UNICEF have all expressed interest in UNIFEM's mainstreaming experiences. In mid-February, preliminary discussions were held with ILO's Bureau of Technical Co-operation with a view to organizing a one to two-day briefing in April on UNIFEM's initiatives. Similarly, UNIDO requested that UNIFEM assist in giving operational effect to the results of their general conference on integration of women in industrial development. UNICEF requested UNIFEM's consultant to assist its own round table follow-up activities, and informal consultations commenced with WFP on evaluation of joint activities towards strengthening co-operative procedures.

2. Direct support of projects, in line with national and regional priorities

15. As regards UNIFEM's second priority - direct support to projects involving and benefiting women - UNIFEM's transition from a project to a programming focus has been facilitated by its adoption of regional frameworks for investment. The first

of these was its Africa Investment Plan adopted in 1984, which found its origins in priorities set forth in Africa's Lagos Plan of Action: namely, food, energy credit support systems and strengthening of management capacities. The Latin America and the Caribbean framework for UNIFEM investment - its Participatory Action Plan (PAPLAC) - was reviewed and recommended by the Consultative Committee at its twentieth session, 1986. Taking its priorities from those of its region, PAPLAC emphasizes:

(a) Rural women as central to the peasant economy, especially in agriculture and agro-industries;

(b) Urban women as workers in the informal sector, in particular domestic service, cottage industry and independent or family trade;

(c) Efforts to combat violence against women in the public sphere and in the family;

(d) Communication systems at different levels as means of accomplishing PAPLAC objectives in the priority areas.

16. It is expected that the Asia/Pacific framework for action will be ready for approval in 1987. At this time, UNIFEM is co-operating with FAO in an agriculture project in the Pacific region.

17. Examples of UNIFEM-assisted projects which follow on national and/or regional priorities can be found world wide. In Mexico, a project in training, technologies and credit for low-income women directly benefits 400 families, promoting productive projects such as chicken and pig-raising and vegetable growing while introducing labour-saving technologies for water supply, grain processing and cooking; the technologies can save women up to 10 hours of tedious labour each day.

18. In the Gambia, mechanically-operated milling units for sorghum decortication and flour milling in 15 villages benefit a total of 30,000 persons. The mills grind in five minutes an amount of grain that takes five hours to grind by hand.

19. In the Marshall Islands, UNIFEM is assisting the formulation of priorities with the national women's organization.

20. In Asia, the Fund is sponsoring a regional workshop on export marketing in co-operation with the UNCTAD training centre and ESCAP.

21. To sharpen the focus of the regional frameworks, the Fund has selected substantive areas which are of universal concern to development itself and to rural and poor urban women and which thus appear as priorities in all regions. On the advice of UNIFEM's Consultative Committee, and based on experience, the first of these specialized areas to have been selected was that of technologies related to the food cycle. The second, currently in the final stages of development, is credit-support systems. The third is expected to be management skills. The focus of the Fund may be expected to be further sharpened by the ongoing selection of countries where its resource inputs will be concentrated in each region.

22. Food cycle technologies. Two project assistants were outposted at Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) in the United Kingdom to prepare appropriate food-cycle source books under the supervision of a senior economist. The books will be published in French, Portuguese and English. During the year also, a technology workshop was organized for 13 consultants, including six experienced UNIFEM consultants and others who may be employed for missions.

23. Credit support systems. The Credit Support System (CRESS) also arises both from the experience of the Fund and from universal need, in view of women's lack of collateral to guarantee loans. In Colombia, for example, banks loaned \$17 for every \$2 supplied by the Fund for informal sector entrepreneurial activities. In Sri Lanka, each dollar leverages 4 bank dollars for the establishment of some 200 community shops. And in Swaziland, a loan of about \$25 can assist a woman to create a workplace. UNIFEM's specialization in this area will ensure that credit components in projects financed from its own or other resources will be designed with the maximum of local participation, and intended to link women with mainstream credit sources.

3. Programming, monitoring and evaluation

24. In 1986, UNIFEM assisted 42 countries with programming, project design and evaluations. This was approximately double the amount foreseen in the programme budget for the biennium (DP/1986/6).

25. Results of programming exercises include, in the Maldives, where technical assistance was requested to improve fish processing technologies, actual prototype fish smokers which were constructed during the UNIFEM programming mission; UNDP is expected to provide follow-up financing to this TCDC activity. In Honduras, UNIFEM and UNDP will co-finance an advisor, to ensure women's consideration in large-scale projects and to monitor projects impacting on women. A similar arrangement is under discussion with Indonesia. The results of a number of other pre-investment activities are not yet confirmed by Governments, but can be expected to follow similar patterns of attracting resources from other funds.

4. Case studies, evaluations and thematic analyses of clusters of projects

26. During 1986, in line with its intensification of attention to the project cycle and with the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies, UNIFEM undertook a special analysis of the Fund's co-operation with national institutional machineries for the implementation of women and development policies, and another analysis on co-operation with NGOs. Both will be published in the Fund's series of occasional papers, which already includes a case study of a revolving loan fund in Swaziland and a framework for the analysis of gender issues in agriculture extension programmes.

27. Country-level evaluations were completed or are under way with respect to 13 projects in Asia and the Pacific, 8 in Latin America and the Caribbean and 10 in

Africa, in line with UNIFEM's practice of intensifying its evaluation efforts every second year, and in view of the forward-looking assessment of Fund activities undertaken in 1984 with results made available in 1985.

28. In co-operation with UNDP's Division of Management Information Services (DMIS), a prototype computerized programme was being developed for the Fund's Knowledge Bank system which is intended to record not only what was done but also what was learned from project implementation. The prototype was reviewed by the Fund's Consultative Committee.

C. Project approvals

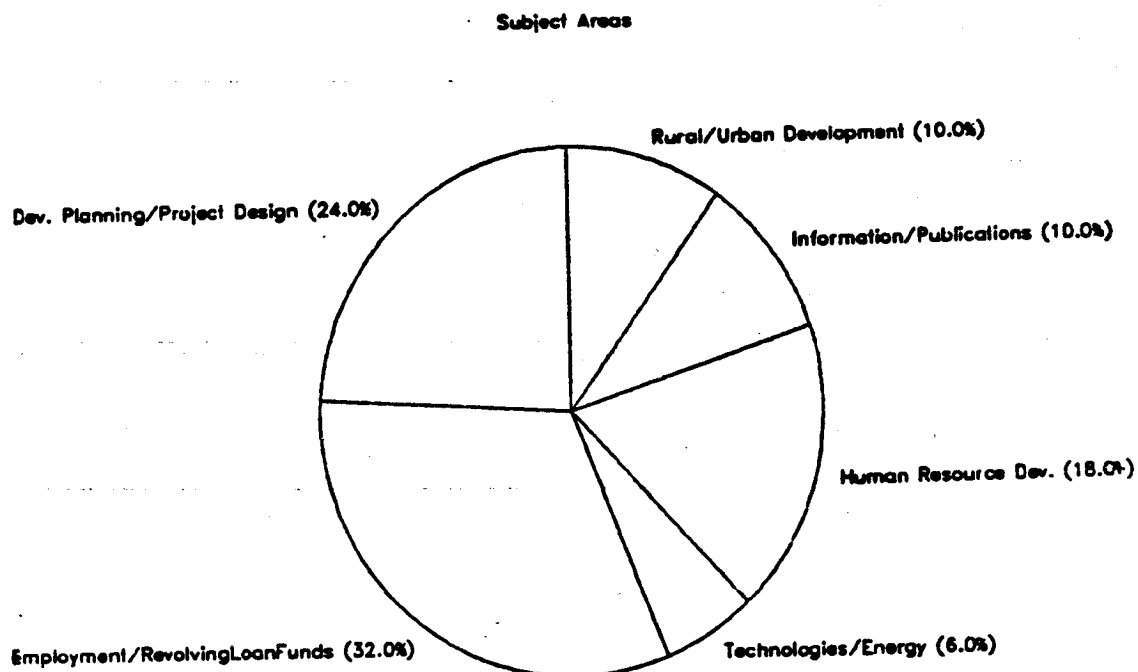
29. UNIFEM began 1986 with 260 ongoing activities. About two thirds of these activities were implemented by national executing agencies, either Governments or non-governmental organizations.

30. A total of 181 project proposals were received during the year under review. Some were referred to other, more appropriate, funding sources, while others remain in the pipeline. The Consultative Committee on the Fund, at its nineteenth and twentieth sessions, recommended approval of 21 new projects, pending receipt of finalized project documents. A further 31 smaller-scale activities which were assisted by the Fund were noted by the Committee.

D. Sectoral distribution of activities

31. The 1985-1986 distribution of the assistance by sector is shown below:

UNIFEM Projects Approved 1985-1986



II. FINANCIAL SITUATION

A. Financial status

32. In 1986, total income was approximately \$5.4 million against estimated total expenditures, including support cost, of \$5.2 million. (see Annex I).

33. UNIFEM continued to adhere strictly to its full-funding formula as a basis for levels of new commitments during 1986. Activities were thus approved for financing only to the extent that resources were available. Under this financial control system, the projected level of approvals from the general resources of the Fund was \$4.6 million. This level was made possible in part by project savings. Joint financing allowed commitments of an additional \$0.9 million. The 1986 total commitments of \$5.5 million can be compared with the 1985 commitments of \$3.8 million.

1. Overall contributions situation in 1986

34. In 1986, UNIFEM received contributions and pledges from 49 Member States. The \$3.9 million in pledges made for the Fund's general resources in 1986 represented an increase of 15 per cent over 1985 pledges, exclusive of special contributions earmarked for specific projects. A further \$0.2 million was received by the Fund from individuals, NGOs and national committees on the Fund. Additional resources of \$0.7 million were received for joint financing. The open-ended contributions received by UNIFEM from Governments in 1986 are shown in Annex II, for earmarked contributions in Annex III, and from non-governmental sources in Annex IV.

2. Resources for joint financing

35. In 1986, UNIFEM concluded a trust fund agreement for \$220,000 with the Government of Japan which financed two projects executed by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations. The Government of Canada contributed \$362,000 to food cycle technologies (WAFT) activities in Africa, from a total multiple-year pledge of \$1.43 million. The Government of Italy undertook to provide a \$441,000 management service cost-sharing agreement for publication of source books on food-cycle technologies and for a sorghum and millet decortication and milling project in the Gambia. UNIFEM also received a \$42,000 contribution from the Government of the Netherlands for food-cycle activities.

36. UNIFEM continued to receive generous contributions from national committees for the Fund and other NGOs in 1986. Among them, the following organizations made earmarked contributions to UNIFEM projects:

(a) Finnish National Association for UNIFEM (\$52,600) for an integrated village development project in Sierra Leone;

(b) Netherlands Council of Women (\$26,000) to a qari production project in Sierra Leone;

(c) United Nations One Day's Salary for Survival (\$16,000) to a water project in Kenya;

(d) Soroptimist International Association (\$31,500) to an agricultural production and marketing project in Ghana;

(e) United Nations African Mothers Club (\$50,000) to an integrated rural development project in Sudan; and

(f) ZONTA International, the professional women's organization, pledged \$0.6 million earmarked for five training projects, to be contributed in 1987-1988.

3. Resources for 1987

37. At the 1986 Pledging Conference for Development Activities held in November, 31 countries pledged \$3.3 million to UNIFEM central resources for 1987. Several traditional major donors were unable to announce their pledges at the Conference for legislative reasons. Assuming that their 1987 contributions will be at least equal to their contributions in 1986, the total contribution in 1987 to UNIFEM general resources is expected to reach \$4.7 million which will be a 31 per cent increase over 1986.

38. For 1987 also, at least \$3.0 million is expected to be available from joint financing, interest and other income, bringing the total new resources to \$7.5 million or 39 per cent over the previous year.

B. Non-governmental support and information activities

39. The Second Global Meeting of National Committees on UNIFEM was hosted in Belgium in October, and attended by representatives from Finland, Denmark, Belgium, the United States, the United Kingdom and Sweden and observers from five additional countries. Meetings were also held at headquarters with NGOs in consultative status with ECOSOC, which constitute an advisory group for the Fund. Development education and resource mobilization are goals of both of these groups.

40. Information materials produced for the dual purposes of development education and resource mobilization were the following:

(a) The 10th and 11th issues of the Fund newsletter prepared using a format with the new title Development Review (French, English, Spanish);

(b) Logo and press kits for the special session of the General Assembly on Africa prepared with emphasis on the role of the woman farmer in Africa;

(c) General information pamphlet: Women Hold Up Half the Sky;

(d) UNIFEM exhibit especially designed for the special session entitled Women: Key to Food Security displayed at delegates' entrance to the General Assembly Hall;

(e) Exhibit focusing on the lives of three women in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the role UNIFEM plays to assist them in becoming self-reliant (displayed in delegates' lobby during the meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women and the General Assembly lobby);

(f) UNIFEM calendars for 1987.

III. THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE ON THE FUND

41. At its nineteenth and twentieth sessions, 17-21 March and 8-12 September 1986 the Consultative Committee once again confirmed its view that General Assembly resolution 39/125 was the most important basis for the new mode of operation of the Fund. In this regard, the Committee looked forward to reviewing the proposed working guidelines between UNDP and UNIFEM prior to finalization.

42. The Committee recognized that the expanded mandate of UNIFEM, as spelled out in General Assembly resolution 39/125 with dual emphases on serving as catalyst in leveraging mainstream resources and on direct support to innovative and experimental projects, had greatly augmented the workload of the secretariat. The offer of the Norwegian delegation to arrange the study of administrative and technical aspects of the Fund's activities proposed by the Committee was warmly welcomed by the UNIFEM secretariat and endorsed by the Committee.

43. The Committee took note with satisfaction of the progress in implementing the Fund's AIP, in particular as regards UNIFEM participation in country programming, round table meetings and NATCAPs in co-operation with UNDP, which had culminated in the Niamey Brainstorming Seminar and on activities surrounding the Special Session of the General Assembly on Africa.

44. The Committee reviewed PAMPLAC and found its analysis to be excellent. The Committee proposed that the implementation approach be sub-regional. Both AIP and PAMPLAC were recommended for replenishments.

45. At its discussions on fund raising, the Committee expressed appreciation for the significant increases in contributions from Member States, national committees, NGOs and individuals. The Committee underlined the importance of information to make the Fund even better known and of fund raising to ensure its steady growth as significant elements of UNIFEM's work.

Annex I

Resource availability and utilization as at 31 December 1986

(in millions of United States dollars)

	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Estimated</u>	
	1986	1987	1988	1989
I. <u>Availability of resources</u>				
Balance as at 1 January*	12.5	12.7	13.6	14.2
Government voluntary contributions	3.6	4.7	5.2	5.8
Government cost-sharing contributions	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7
Non-governmental contributions	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7
Sub-trust funds	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.9
Interest and other income	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8
TOTAL	<u>17.9</u>	<u>20.2</u>	<u>22.1</u>	<u>24.1</u>
II. <u>Utilization of resources</u>				
Project expenditure	4.3	5.0	5.8	6.7
Reimbursement of programme support costs	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8
Adjustment for prior years	(0.3)			
Administrative services costs	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5
TOTAL	<u>5.2</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>9.0</u>
III. <u>Balance of resources as at 31 December</u>				
General resources	12.1	12.3	12.7	13.2
Other resources	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.9
TOTAL	<u>12.7</u>	<u>13.6</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>15.1</u>
IV. <u>Resources available for programmes</u>				
General resources as at 31 December (as in III above)	12.7	13.6	14.2	15.1
Less: Unspent project allocations	10.4	10.7	11.5	12.4
Balance available for further programmes	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.7</u>

* Note: High annual opening cash balances are due to UNIFEM's "full-funding" system whereby all commitments to project activities are reserved in cash until expended; for 1987, for example, the uncommitted cash balance is 2.3 million.

Annex II

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 1986

Voluntary contributions as at 31 December 1986

(in United States dollars)

Donor	Balance 31/12/85	Additions and adjustments to pledges 1986	Collected during 1986	Balance 31/12/86	Pledges for 1987
AFRICA					
Algeria	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
Botswana	2 439	308	-	2 747	2 747
Burundi	877	(71)	-	806	-
Cameroon	2 611	374	2 985	-	3 040
Congo	11 444	1 715	-	13 159	-
Egypt	4 000	2 000 ^{1/}	6 000	-	-
Guinea	2 000	-	-	2 000	-
Lesotho	1 843	148	-	1 991	991
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	50 000	-	-	50 000	-
Mauritius	-	211	211	-	-
Morocco	25 000	-	-	25 000	-
Nigeria	-	4 807	4 807	-	-
Rwanda	500	-	500	-	-
Sao Tome & Principe	-	554	554	-	-
Senegal	13 613	-	-	13 613	1 500
Seychelles	272	-	-	272	-
Togo	522	694	1 216	-	-
Uganda	3 360	(1 199)	-	2 161	-
United Republic of Tanzania	2 442	-	-	2 442	-
Zaire	1 000	-	-	1 000	-
Zambia	1 724	(1 098)	-	626	-
Zimbabwe	3 030	-	3 030	-	-
ASIA AND PACIFIC					
China	30 000	-	30 000	-	20 000
India	20 000	-	20 000	-	20 000
Indonesia	8 000	-	8 000	-	5 000
Japan	300 000	191 667	161 667	330 000	-
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 500	-	1 500	-	1 500
Malaysia	2 000	-	-	2 000	-
Maldives	1 000	1 000	2 000	-	1 000

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Donor	Balance 31/12/85	Additions and adjustments to pledges 1986	Collected during 1986	Balance 31/12/86	Pledges for 1987
Pakistan	7 754	(269)	7 485	-	7 388
Philippines	15 039	-	1 000	14 039	1 000
Republic of Korea	1 867	-	-	1 867	1 867
Thailand	3 000	-	3 000	-	-
WESTERN ASIA					
Democratic Yemen	5 023	-	-	5 023	-
Iraq	3 000	-	-	3 000	-
Oman	10 000	-	10 000	-	-
Syrian Arab Republic	500	-	-	500	-
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN					
Colombia	2 500	16	2 034	482	2 000
Dominican Republic	1 667	(32)	-	1 635	-
Ecuador	2 000	-	-	2 000	-
Guyana	-	1 448	-	1 448	-
Honduras	1 000	-	1 000	-	1 520
Jamaica	733	-	-	733	-
Mexico	727	(184)	543	-	404
Panama	500	-	-	500	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	500
Trinidad & Tobago	672	1 000	1 000	672	-
EASTERN EUROPE					
Yugoslavia	13 500	-	-	13 500	4 000
WESTERN EUROPE AND OTHERS					
Australia	75 862	2 392	78 254	-	-
Austria	21 000	-	21 000	-	21 000
Belgium	78 431	16 807	-	95 238	95 238
Canada	724 638	5 289	729 927	-	797 101
Cyprus	500	-	500	-	-
Denmark	150 000	(2 000)	148 000	-	150 000
Finland	183 486	3 430	186 916	-	408 163
France	39 216	5 228	44 444	-	45 662
Germany, Federal Republic of	40 000	6 928	46 928	-	50 000

Donor	Balance 31/12/85	Additions and adjustments to pledges 1986	Collected during 1986	Balance 31/12/86	Pledges for 1987
Greece	3 500	-	3 500	-	3 500
Ireland	-	40 770	40 770	-	-
Italy	224 082	24 676	228 758	20 000	251 799
Netherlands	214 286	50 014	264 300	-	750 000
New Zealand	-	12 538	12 538	-	-
Norway	1 059 603	(6 971)	1 052 632	-	1 059 603
Spain	139 355	3 201	21 401	121 155	-
Sweden	156 863	17 708	174 571	-	-
Turkey	5 000	-	-	5 000	7 500
United Kingdom	-	72 038	71 150	888	71 409
United States of America	716	238 284	239 000	-	219 000
TOTAL	3 685 197	693 421	3 643 121	735 497	4 004 452

1/ Pledge for 1987.

Annex III

Contributions and pledges for earmarked projects
as at 31 December 1986

(in United States dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
NETHERLANDS					
MLI/83/W01 Installations des moulins a grains des foyers ameliores dans les regions de Mopti et de Koulikoro		40 122			40 122
MLI/83/W02 Assistance a la co-op artisanales des portieres de Kalabougon		22 968			22 968
GBS/85/W02 Improved artisanal fishing Bijagos Islands, Guinea-Bissau	38 596				38 596
RAF/84/W06 Africa investment plan Round Table Conferences	50 000				50 000
GLO/85/W02 Women and Food Cycle Technologies		42 000			42 000
MOZ/82/W01 Women Training Projects		<u>6 061</u>			<u>6 061</u>
	<u>88 596</u>	<u>111 151</u>			<u>199 747</u>
JAPAN					
For activities of the Branch for the Advancement of Women of the CSDHA		220 000	115 000		335 000
CANADA					
RAF/86/W04 Women and Food Cycle Technologies		362 318	535 714	535 714	1 433 746

	1985	1986	1987	1988	Total
ITALY					
GLO/85/W02 Women and Food Cycle Technologies (translation and publication of AFT source books)			210 000		210 000
GAM/84/W04 Sorghum and Millet decortication and milling			<u>231 000</u>		<u>231 000</u>
			<u>441 000</u>		<u>441 000</u>
WORLD BANK					
RAF/84/W06 Africa Investment Plan		2 000			2 000
UNITED NATIONS					
SUD/86/W02 Community Based Integrated Rural Development in Kassala Province		50 000			50 000
GRAND TOTAL	<u>88 596</u>	<u>754 469</u>	<u>1 091 714</u>	<u>535 714</u>	<u>2 461 493</u>

Annex IVNon-governmental contributions as at 31 December 1986

(in United States dollars)

	Total	1983	1984	1985	1986
Public Contributions 1975-1982	<u>646 844</u>				
Individuals	7 821	1 482	2 907	451	2 981
Belgian Committee for the Fund	11 490	-	-	11 290	200
Danish National Association for UNIFEM	17 550	1 500	3 050	3 500	9 500
Decade Coin Programme UNICEF/Decade for Women	26 009	-	-	13 461	12 545
Finnish National Association for UNIFEM	211 717	44 251	48 824	66 031	52 611
Finnish United Nations Association	68 280	21 806	17 277	13 049	16 147
Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, Inc.	13 013	6 013	4 000	-	3 000
Japanese Association of House of Representatives	5 000	-	-	5 000	-
Netherlands Council of Women	26 000	-	-	-	26 000
One Day's Salary for Survival Alice Paolozzi	16 000	-	-	-	16 000
Soroptimist International Association	5 000	5 000	-	-	-
UK Committee on UNIFEM	32 337	615	197	25	31 500
United Nations Association/ Norway	2 000	-	-	-	2 000
United States Committee on UNIFEM	1 182	-	-	760	422
Women's Advisory Council United Nations Association/ United Kingdom	25 000	-	15 000	5 000	5 000
Zonta International*	5 359	1 239	1 497	623	2 000
Other organizations	21 521	-	10 150	871	10 500
	18 675	14 331	250	2 390	1 704
Totals	513 950	96 237	103 152	122 451	192 110
GRAND TOTAL	1 160 794				

* Zonta International has pledged \$600,000 to be paid in 1986-1988.

