1. The ninth meeting of the Programme Development Committee was held in Geneva on 16 January 2003 under the chairmanship of Dr M.M. Dayrit (Philippines). The list of participants is attached as Annex 1. The Committee adopted the provisional agenda.¹

Agenda item 2 Programme matters

• WHO programmes 2000-2001 (Document EB111/16)

2. This sub-item, which had been briefly considered by the Executive Board during its 110th session, was included on the agenda of the 111th session in order to allow a further opportunity for review. It was also considered complementary to the item on the proposed programme budget for the financial period 2004-2005. A summary of factors that had enabled or constrained past achievements could help guide decisions for the future.

3. Members agreed that introduction of a strategic, results-based budget had been an important step forward for WHO. Equally important was an evaluation of the impact of the budget on health conditions and health status, particularly of very poor populations. The Committee considered the document a good starting point, but several members felt that the section on lessons learned needed to be more quantitative, although it was recognized that it reflected the qualitative nature of the Programme budget 2000-2001. In future, the inclusion of specific examples, statistics, comparative data and indicators would make it easier to recognize successes and obstacles, identify the underlying factors, and introduce remedial measures. A quantitative approach was a better way to measure WHO’s performance and the effectiveness of its governance, and would be more useful to the Committee’s work. As the document demonstrated the increasing importance of partnerships to the work of WHO, an assessment of their effectiveness would also have been useful. The Committee hoped that these suggestions would be taken into account in future evaluations. One member raised the need for support by WHO to countries in developing their capabilities in health systems’ performance evaluation and asked for follow up.

¹ Document EBPDC9/1.
4. Several members regretted the late redistribution of the full document originally made available at the Committee’s eighth meeting.\(^1\) The Committee’s deliberations would have been better informed had documents arrived in a more timely manner.

- **Meeting of Interested Parties 2002** (Document EB111/INF.DOC./2)

5. The Committee was informed that the Meeting of Interested Parties provided a forum for an open exchange of ideas and experiences among all partners, including governments, civil society, donors and the private sector. The Meeting in 2002 differed from previous ones in several important ways. Feedback from participants had been useful in identifying welcome features and finding ways to improve the organization and management of future meetings.

6. Members greatly appreciated the changes introduced in 2002, including the thematic approach, the shortened duration, scheduling closer to the end of the year, and the emphasis on practical experiences in countries. The Meeting offered a unique opportunity to foster mutual understanding among all partners and served a much broader purpose than fund-raising. The open exchange of outcomes and opinions provided useful support to the strategic decisions of WHO’s governing bodies. In this regard, some members felt a need to broaden the base of participation and, specifically, to engage the Committee more directly, perhaps through participation of its Chairman. Mechanisms to ensure that conclusions and recommendations reached during the Meeting received maximum practical application would also be welcome.

**Agenda item 5 Thematic evaluation in 2002** (Document EB111/29)

- **Joint FAO/WHO evaluation of the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission**

7. The item was introduced by Professor B. Traill, Team Leader of the evaluation, who explained the purpose and methodology of the study and summarized its main findings and recommendations. Although a major focus was on the role of international food standards developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission, mechanisms of obtaining and providing scientific advice for risk assessment and the role of FAO and WHO in building capacity were also considered. The findings made it clear that international food standards developed by the Codex Alimentarius Commission were highly valued in all Member States, but especially so in developing countries. Although the Commission was doing an excellent job in many respects, the process of standard setting was slow and cumbersome, developing countries had difficulty getting items of interest on its agenda and contributing fully to the debate, and procedures needed to be modified to reflect the complexities of the food chain. Resources to ensure the proper functioning of both the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the supporting scientific advisory groups, funded by FAO and WHO, were severely constrained at a time when demands for scientific guidance were growing. As food standards have implications for international trade and are thus implicitly political, WHO needed to assume a more prominent role; this would provide reassurance that health concerns were the first priority when food standards were set. A clearer separation of risk management (the task of the Codex Alimentarius Commission) and risk assessment (the task of WHO in collaboration with FAO) was also needed.

8. Members expressed their warm appreciation for the quality of this in-depth assessment. Much effort and care had obviously been invested. It was now important to ensure that the many specific recommendations were acted upon. One member observed that the quality of work sometimes suffered

under joint responsibility; it was gratifying that this collaboration between FAO and WHO was yielding results that were clearly useful to Member States. In this connection, several members expressed concern about the capacity of the Codex Alimentarius Commission to cope with rapidly growing demands for its scientific advice. Members were reassured that mechanisms were in place at WHO and in the Commission to implement the evaluation’s recommendations quickly.

Agenda item 3 Reporting to the Health Assembly and the Executive Board on implementation of resolutions (Document EBPDC9/2)

9. The Committee considered the options outlined in the document that in combination or separately could deal with the large number of reporting requirements that crowd the agendas of the Executive Board and the Health Assembly.

10. Members readily agreed that recent agendas had included an unmanageable number of items and that a solution should be found, but sufficient flexibility was vital so that items could be added, should an urgent matter or emergency arise. As the problem had several sources and both Member States and the Secretariat had roles to play in resolving the matter, implementation of a combination of measures was recommended. The Committee agreed that the suggested use of consolidated reporting was the best way to deal with the backlog of pending reporting requirements. Progress reports on the implementation of resolutions and decisions could be consolidated and submitted as a single report, and the Secretariat should be authorized to do so. In addition, the option of submitting requested reports where possible in non-budget years should be encouraged. Finally, to the extent possible, all those who draft resolutions should replace open-ended reporting requirements with specific and realistic dates, as recommended in another option. More attention should be paid by both Member States and the Secretariat to the specific type of reporting required by a resolution.

Recommendation to the Executive Board (1) To decide on procedural changes recommended by the Committee.

Agenda item 4 Proposed resolutions: streamlining of procedures (Document EB111/26)

11. Attention was drawn to the existing rules and previous arrangements pertaining to the time frame for considering resolutions, particularly those proposed in plenary sessions or committees of the Health Assembly. Members recognized the seriousness of the issue and the need to make a careful and well-informed decision, which should balance flexibility to take up urgent matters with respect for rules and procedures. The principle that all draft resolutions should first be thoroughly analysed by the Executive Board was sound and should be followed to the fullest extent possible. Exceptions should be made only for extraordinary and urgent matters. The requirement that resolutions be submitted two days before their consideration should be strictly applied. The Committee felt that firm recommendations would be premature at this time. The Committee requested a report on practices in governing bodies in other parts of the United Nations system for its next meeting.

Agenda item 6 Proposed programme budget for the financial period 2004-2005 (Documents PPB/2004-2005, EB111/13 and EB111/INF.DOC./5)

12. The joint meeting of the Administration, Budget and Finance Committee and the Programme Development Committee was held on 17 January 2003, under the chairmanship of Dr M.M. Dayrit (Philippines) (see Annex 2).
ANNEX 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBERS, ALTERNATES AND ADVISERS

Philippines

Dr M.M. Dayrit (Chairman)

Cuba

Dr A. González Fernández (Alternate to Dr D. Peña Pentón)

   Mr O. Leon (Adviser)

Democratic People’s Republic of Korea

Dr Kim Won Ho

   Mr Jang Il Hun (Adviser)
   Mr Kim Yong U (Adviser)

Ethiopia

Dr Girma A. (Alternate to Dr Kebede T.)

Russian Federation

Professor S.M. Furgal (Alternate to Professor Y.L. Shevchenko)

Saudi Arabia

Dr Y.Y. Al-Mazrou

OTHER EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS, ALTERNATES AND ADVISERS

Mr S. Hemmi (Alternate to Dr H. Shinozaki) (Japan)

MEMBER STATE NOT REPRESENTED ON THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Canada (Dr J. Lariviére)
ANNEX 2

JOINT MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATION, BUDGET AND FINANCE COMMITTEE AND THE PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD 2004-2005
(Documents PPB/2004-2005, EB111/13 and EB111/INF.DOC./5)

1. The joint meeting of the Administration, Budget and Finance Committee and the Programme Development Committee was held on 17 January 2003. For list of participants see Appendix 1.

2. The Proposed programme budget 2004-2005 was introduced, attention being drawn to new features and changes from past budget documents. Concerning presentation, each area of work now includes a breakdown of the percentage of expenditure at country, regional and global levels. To facilitate comparison for each area of work, a summary table contained in Annex 2 of document PPB/2004-2005, as updated in document EB111/INF.DOC./5, provided, for both regular budget and other sources, figures for the financial period 2002-2003 (appropriately converted) and for the biennium 2004-2005. In terms of spending patterns, the proposed budget shows a clear increase in WHO’s presence in countries, amounting to 25% in the regular budget and 65% overall. Another distinguishing feature was the large increase in projected extrabudgetary contributions. The estimates were based on the fact that extrabudgetary contributions were in line with expectations for the present biennium. About half the projected increase was designated to support the eradication of poliomyelitis, and there is reasonable confidence that contributions will be forthcoming.

3. The proposed addition of US$ 25 million in the regular budget was needed for cost increases outside the control of WHO. First, a salary increase for professional staff had been approved by the United Nations General Assembly, and this represented just under 1% or about one half of the amount originally projected. Secondly, a 2% increase had been included to account for inflation during the 2004-2005 biennium. It was noted that the regular budget has remained static for the past four bienniums.

4. In the Miscellaneous section, the requirements for exchange rate hedging allowed the Organization to maintain a fixed exchange rate between the US dollar and European currencies as a means of ensuring that costs in terms of dollars remained constant despite wide exchange rate fluctuations. In line with the revised Financial Regulations, requirements under the Real Estate, Information Technology and Security Funds were included as part of programme budget. The Security Fund had been set up in the current biennium to finance WHO’s share of the costs of the United Nations system’s security arrangements at field locations as well as WHO’s own security component.

5. With regard to the Real Estate Fund, attention was drawn to the Organization’s intention to develop a capital master plan for the next 10-15 years to cover major work on office buildings, which will be needed at all main locations. The approved construction of a new building in Geneva to be shared between WHO and UNAIDS and to serve as UNAIDS headquarters would be financed mostly through an interest-free loan to be granted by the Swiss authorities (see also paragraph 33 below). The Information Technology Fund was to be funded from the regular budget and other sources in a one-third/two-third proportion, reflecting the overall funding of the Organization.
6. Members welcomed the shift in funding to the country level and expressed a strong desire to ensure continuity in the work of important programmes. The budget was a key managerial tool and thus an exceptionally important document for Member States.

7. It was generally felt that consideration of the Proposed programme budget would benefit from more information to support sound decisions. Some of the targets, indicators and outcomes appeared more difficult to measure than in the past, a complication that could make it harder to decide whether the associated funding was a wise investment. More information on staffing was desirable; this would help members understand how the shift in funding to the country level influenced the overall staffing structure. Additional information that facilitated comparison with the current budget would be useful. At the same time the meeting welcomed the progress made by the Organization in the process of results-based budgeting, notwithstanding the fact that some problems with an evolving process were to be expected.

8. Clarifications were requested on some general issues. These included a request for information on how the regular budget would be financed by assessed contributions and miscellaneous income, and whether the proposed cost increase represented real budget growth, and the extent to which the budget could absorb such increases without adversely affecting programmes. The large projected increases in extrabudgetary funds raised several questions. Members of the two Committees wanted to know whether the figures were reasonably realistic, whether mechanisms were in place to respond to a shortfall, whether WHO could cope with the inevitable increase in its activities, and whether the administration of increased extrabudgetary resources would be subsidized by the regular budget. It was noted that contributions to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria raised concern about the possible diversion of donor funds otherwise directed to WHO. Reassurance was sought that greater support to WHO country offices would not mean less money for country programmes, that extrabudgetary contributions would be used to respond to urgent health needs, that efficiency savings were being sought as a means of maintaining current budget levels, and that “sunset provisions” were in place to identify activities to be phased out in the event of a funding shortfall.

9. The meeting was informed that two information documents will be submitted to the Board. One will show how the regular budget is financed from miscellaneous income and assessed contributions. The other will show, for 2002-2003, an indicative breakdown by area of work and regions of the lump sum approved in the Programme budget for country level activities. The regular budget was not expected to subsidize administrative costs associated with extrabudgetary contributions. As levels of extrabudgetary funding were estimated at this stage, it was difficult to provide a detailed breakdown at country, regional and global levels. Concerning the issue of zero real and zero nominal growth, the proposed regular budget included no real increase for programme activities. Reduction in funding for programmes would, however, be unavoidable if the proposed increase in the regular budget was not approved. The situation for 2004-2005 would differ from that in the current biennium in that potential savings related to a relatively strong US dollar which accrued in the current biennium do not appear possible. Detailed information on staffing structure at programme level was not usually included in a results-based budget, where flexibility in making staffing decisions was considered necessary to achieve results. Although efficiency savings were constantly sought as part of effective management, there was also a need to ensure that operational capacity remained adequate to support programme execution.

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1 Document EB111/INF.DOC./7.
2 Document EB111/INF.DOC./8.
Communicable diseases

10. Members of the two Committees stressed the international impact of emerging diseases and outbreaks of epidemic-prone diseases, questioned the use of coverage by the media as an indicator, and asked about the financial implications of the revision of the International Health Regulations. They requested clarification of the decrease in the regular budget for disease eradication and control and about the likelihood of the projected large increase in extrabudgetary funding for research and product development, malaria and tuberculosis materializing.

11. The international significance of outbreaks was affirmed and the meeting was referred to a computer application, maintained by Health Canada, that electronically scanned media reports for rumours or news of outbreaks and provided in part vital early warning of many of the outbreaks investigated and verified by WHO. About US$ 1 million had been included for finalizing revision of the International Health Regulations. The meeting was informed that the decrease in regular budget funding for the area of work for disease eradication and control was due to a shift of related resources to the tuberculosis and malaria areas of work. The projected increase in extrabudgetary contributions for research and product development was realistic, as it had received the approval of sponsoring partners and funding was expected from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The increase in the tuberculosis budget was due to the Global TB Drug Facility and reflected projected contributions from three specific countries, while that for malaria was considered realistic in view of the increase in funding expected as a result of the external evaluation and restructuring of the Roll Back Malaria partnership.

Noncommunicable diseases and mental health

12. Members of the Committees highlighted the importance of devoting adequate resources to work on injuries and disabilities and to home care. Although coronary heart disease was an important cause of morbidity and mortality in some regions, it was not clear how WHO proposed to tackle the problem. Members were disappointed to see an apparent decrease in regular budget funding for work on mental health and violence, soon after WHO’s global reports had drawn attention to the importance of those areas.

13. The meeting was assured that home care had not been forgotten, and that global strategies are in preparation on diet and chronic diseases. The draft report of the Joint WHO/FAO Expert Consultation on Diet, Nutrition and the Prevention of Chronic Diseases (Geneva, 28 January – 1 February 2002) will be released in February 2003 as the basis for regional consultations the following month, with publication to follow in April. A projected increase of more than 200% in voluntary funding for surveillance, prevention and management of noncommunicable diseases reflected expressions of interest by donors. The recent global reports on mental health and violence and health had encouraged increased national activities in those areas. Despite the actual decrease in regular budget funding for the promotion of mental health and prevention of violence, work on prevention of vehicle-related injuries, for example, would be stepped up for World Health Day in 2004, and an increase in voluntary funding expected.

Family and community health

14. The meeting considered that the priority that should be accorded to child and adolescent health, reproductive and women’s health, including making pregnancy safer, should be reflected in greater resource allocations coupled with more numerous expected results and indicators. Concern was expressed about cuts in this area, particularly since three of the Millennium Development Goals...
related to these areas of work. It was questioned whether expectations of funding for HIV/AIDS were realistic in view of the voluntary contributions expected for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

15. The meeting was informed that the figures did not tell the whole story, as there were many cross-cutting activities whose funds appeared in different places. Moreover, the areas mentioned were priorities for voluntary funding, whether earmarked for normative activities or in the form of unspecified donations. For example, certain research relating to neonates was carried out as part of studies on reproductive health, and issues related to gender and women’s rights were integrated in work plans throughout the Organization. Consideration would be given to revise the text and tables so as to reflect more accurately the focus on countries and poverty alleviation, to show the cross-cutting nature of much of the work as well as, and possibly to include, the Millennium Development Goals. Projections of extrabudgetary funding for WHO’s public health programmes on HIV/AIDS were soundly based, partly on WHO’s cosponsorship of UNAIDS and also on assurances from traditional and new donors.

Sustainable development and healthy environments

16. Members of the two Committees were concerned about the absence of specific indicators for poverty reduction, financing for development and deaths from malnutrition. Questions were asked about the way in which WHO supported the preparation of applications to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and whether the figures in the Proposed programme budget 2004-2005 included an amount intended for the Fund to enable developing countries to participate in the work of the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

17. The meeting was advised that reducing poverty and deaths from malnutrition as well as increasing financing for development were worthy objectives, but, as they fall outside the Organization’s manageable interest, they are not targeted as expected results of WHO’s work. At global, regional and country levels, WHO is supporting countries in preparing grant applications to the Global Fund, currently to a value of US$ 5-10 million annually. The outcome of the 25th (Extraordinary) Session of the Codex Alimentarius Commission to be held in February 2003 would provide input to WHO’s future programme activities in this area and WHO’s financial contributions will be reviewed in this context.

Health technology and pharmaceuticals

18. Members of the two Committees highlighted the importance of immunization activities, and research and development for vaccines. There was concern about projections of reduced voluntary funding for blood safety and interest in details about the substantially increased estimates of voluntary funding for immunization and vaccine development in 2004-2005. Further information was requested on indicators in the area of essential medicines.

19. Members were informed that much of the increase in funding from other sources for vaccines and immunization was for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, with the balance going to vaccine research. As voluntary funding for vaccines and immunization was already higher than expected in 2002-2003, the increase in 2004-2005 would not be as large as it appears. For blood safety the situation was reversed: extrabudgetary contributions in 2002-2003 had been in fact overestimated, so the 2004-2005 projection was higher than the amount actually received in 2002-2003. The indicators relating to work on essential medicines reflected governing body resolutions, requests for support from
countries (leading to capacity strengthening), and the need for affordable access to medicines as a rationale for generic substitution.

Evidence and information for policy

20. Members sought additional information on the indicators for research policy and promotion, in particular in relation to strengthening WHO Collaborating Centres and cooperation in health research. One member was concerned about the low funding shown for management and dissemination of health information in countries. Another member considered that key health information products should be made available, not just in appropriate languages but in all the official languages of WHO. Questions were raised about WHO’s work in bioethics and the Organization’s interaction with organizations such as UNESCO on that subject.

21. Members were advised that a review of research policy and promotion was under way as part of the preparations for The world health report 2004 on strengthening health research systems. The review was expected to benefit Collaborating Centres. Building country capacity was a priority for extrabudgetary contributions. Not all key publications were necessary in all official languages since certain subjects were of limited interest outside the targeted audience. The indicator would be reviewed in the light of the concerns expressed.

22. Work on ethical standards in research was done in the area of research policy and promotion and in a newly established unit in the Director-General’s office. WHO collaborated closely with UNESCO and would host the next joint meeting on bioethics and the human genome.

External relations and governing bodies

23. A question was asked about how and why the 2002-2003 figures for external relations and governing bodies in the document PPB/2004-2005 differed from the figures in the approved budget for the last biennium.

24. Members were informed that the figures in the 2004-2005 budget reflected such factors as the transfer of units outside these areas of work. As had been indicated earlier, a change that had affected all areas of work was explained in paragraph 19 of section I of document PPB/2004-2005, in that country-level allocations had been provided for each area of work in 2004-2005.

General management

25. One member asked about the relation of expected results and indicators in the Programme budget for the biennium 2002-2003 to those in the Proposed programme budget 2004-2005 and considered that there should be decreases, instead of increases, in the allocations for areas of work where substantial projects had been completed. Questions were posed about the increases under extrabudgetary contributions and the extent to which the regular budget subsidized extrabudgetary programmes.

26. The meeting was informed that the expected results and indicators would be reviewed in the light of the comments made. Even when a project had been completed, there often remained the need to ensure that appropriate operational arrangements were in place at all levels of the Organization. It was noted that, of the total increase of US$ 5 million in the regular budget for General management, US$ 4 million was related to inflation and salary increases; the remainder accounted for the recentralization of certain human resource functions in the areas of classification and recruitment. The
increased funding from other sources shown in each area of work corresponded to the additional support costs from the projected large increase in voluntary contributions.

**Director-General, Regional Directors and independent functions**

27. Members asked about the US$ 1.2 million increase in the regular budget allocation proposed for the next biennium and the absence of budget for countries in this area of work.

28. The meeting was informed that development programmes of the Director-General and the Regional Directors were in fact used almost entirely at country level for crises and urgent needs arising from events such as earthquakes. The Director-General proposed a US$ 1 million increase in the contingency fund available to her successor based on her experience of needs and the desirability for greater flexibility. Additional funding was needed to strengthen the Legal Office and the department of Internal Audit and Oversight. The funding for the Director-General’s project on ethics appeared in the area of work for Research policy and promotion.

**WHO’s presence in countries**

29. Questions were raised about the meaning of certain indicators and the relation of resource allocations for this area of work in 2004-2005 compared with the biennium 2002-2003.

30. It was agreed that some indicators could be better specified and indeed consultations between different levels of the Organization were currently under way. WHO’s country cooperation strategy was a planning instrument providing a framework for health activities at country level and serving as a useful indicator of effectiveness across the Organization. Within the United Nations system, WHO was participating actively in the work on coordination of the United Nations Development Group.

**Miscellaneous**

31. The meeting discussed the information on the Real Estate Fund and Information Technology Fund presented in document EB111/13.

32. With respect to the Miscellaneous section of the Proposed programme budget one member felt that document PPB/2004-2005 might usefully be revised to indicate expenditure, expected results and indicators, as appeared elsewhere, and requested more detailed justification regarding the proposed provisions.

33. Members were informed that the cost of the construction of a new WHO/UNAIDS building, which was now estimated at 66 million Swiss francs, with financing of 61 million Swiss francs through a generous interest-free loan from the host country, exceeded by 11 million Swiss francs the original estimate. Half the total cost, namely 33 million Swiss francs, represented the WHO share. Of that amount 30.5 million Swiss francs would be reimbursed through the loan, while WHO’s remaining share of 2.5 million Swiss francs was expected to be covered by the proceeds from the sale of the building currently housing UNAIDS. At this stage an architect had been selected and detailed plans and models prepared. In addition to this new construction, four meeting rooms at headquarters were to be renovated in 2004-2005.

34. The members were also informed about the expenditures related to the return of the Regional Office for Africa from Harare to Brazzaville, the construction of additional offices and the renovation and securing of housing in the WHO compound 3.
35. It was indicated that a director had been selected for the global management project, to be financed by the Information Technology Fund, and that the area of work on Informatics and infrastructure services was not limited to information technology but rather covered all support services such as building management, conference services, and printing and reproduction of documents.

36. Amendments were proposed to the draft resolution contained in document EB111/13 and the meeting decided to recommend to the Board the adoption of the draft resolution, as amended (see Appendix 2).

CONCLUDING GENERAL REMARKS

37. Some members favour a zero nominal growth budget and considered that cost increases should continue to be absorbed by means of further efficiencies. Other members considered that it would be useful to have a table showing allocations broken down by object of expenditure. It was explained that, in practice, that step could only be taken after the approval of the Proposed programme budget 2004-2005 by the Health Assembly and the subsequent finalization of work plans that could be properly costed. Still other members believed that it would be useful to improve the accuracy of the figures for “other sources”. In the context of a proposal made in the Administration, Budget and Finance Committee for a mid-biennium report on the financial implementation of the regular budget, it was felt that a similar report on extrabudgetary funding would be welcome.

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1 See document EBABFC18/2.
Appendix 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

MEMBERS, ALTERNATES AND ADVISERS

Philippines

Dr M.M. Dayrit (Chairman)

China

Ms Liu Guangyuan (Alternate to Mr Liu Peilong)
  Mr Diao Mingsheng (Adviser)

Cuba

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  Mr O. Leon (Adviser)

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Dr Kim Won Ho
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  Mr R. Alaadeen (Adviser)
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Dr A.A. Yoosuf

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    Ms H. Nellthorp (Adviser)

United States of America

Dr W. Steiger

    Ms A. Blackwood (Adviser)
    Mr D. Hohman (Adviser)
    Mr C. Stonecipher (Adviser)

OTHER EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS, ALTERNATES AND ADVISERS

Mr S. Hemmi (Japan) (Alternate to Dr H. Shinozaki)

MEMBER STATES NOT REPRESENTED ON THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Australia (Mr L. Broderick)
Canada (Dr J. Lariviére, Mr D. MacPhee)
Mexico (Mrs D. Valle)
Appendix 2

PROPOSED DRAFT RESOLUTION¹

The Executive Board,

Having considered the Director-General’s report on the Real Estate Fund and Information Technology Fund, as set out in document EB111/13,

RECOMMENDS to the Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly the adoption of the following resolution:

The Fifty-sixth World Health Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Director-General on the Real Estate Fund and Information Technology Fund;

Recalling that paragraph 2 of resolution WHA55.8 authorized the Director-General to proceed with the construction of a new building at headquarters at a cost then estimated at CHF 55 000 000, of which WHO’s share was estimated at CHF 27 500 000, on the understanding that if WHO’s share were likely to exceed by more than 10% the aforementioned amount, further authority would be sought from the Health Assembly;

Recalling that paragraph 3 of resolution WHA55.8 approved the use of the Real Estate Fund for the repayment over a 50-year period of WHO’s share of the interest-free loan to be provided by the Swiss authorities with effect from the first year of the completion of the building;

Noting that the costs of a new building at headquarters are now estimated at some CHF 66 000 000, of which WHO’s share is estimated at CHF 33 000 000;

Noting that the Swiss authorities are presenting to their parliament for approval a proposal consisting of an interest-free 50-year reimbursable loan of CHF 61 000 000 of which WHO’s share is CHF 30 500 000;

Further noting that negotiations are continuing with the Swiss authorities in respect of the value of compensation for the demolition of the V building, the amount of which is expected to cover the CHF 2 500 000 difference between WHO’s share of the estimated cost of the building and WHO’s share of the interest-free reimbursable loan,

1. REITERATES its appreciation to the Swiss Confederation and to the Republic and Canton of Geneva for the continued expression of their hospitality;

2. CONFIRMS its authorization to the Director-General to proceed with the construction of the new building at headquarters at a cost which is now estimated at CHF 66 000 000, of which

¹ Text deleted from the draft resolution contained in document EB111/13 is indicated by strikeout; new text is underlined.
WHO’s share is CHF 33 000 000, on the understanding that, if WHO’s share were likely to exceed by more than 5% the aforementioned amount, further authority would be sought from the Health Assembly;

3. ALSO CONFIRMS its approval of the use of the Real Estate Fund for the repayment over a 50-year period of WHO’s share of the interest-free loan to be provided by the Swiss authorities with effect from the first year of completion of the building, on the understanding that the remainder of WHO’s share of the total cost will be covered by the compensation to be provided to WHO by the Swiss authorities for the demolition of the V building.