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UNICEF
REPORT 1976

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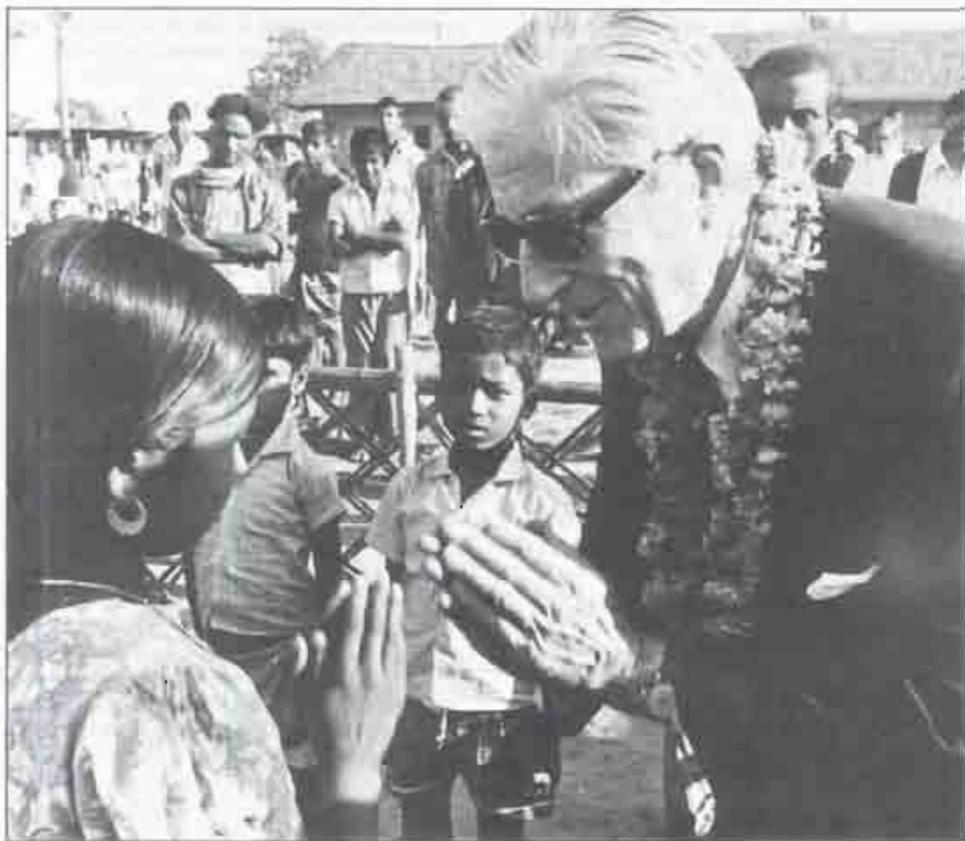
INTRODUCTION: A NEW APPROACH

A number of countries are making a special effort to develop essential services for larger numbers of children. Out of their experience emerges an approach for meeting the basic needs of children and their families as an integral part of the development process. The situation of children in the poorer areas of many developing countries need not continue to deteriorate.

The United Nations recognized this during the 1975 General Assembly by asking the UNICEF Executive Board to report to it on what can be done to expand Basic Services for children. The Board has now responded, stating in its report:

"Basic Services represent, in essence, a broad based endeavour to stimulate self-help and to organize human resources for investment in social and economic progress. Successfully organized as a first-stage developmental operation, Basic Services afford prospects for progressive advancement by rural and urban communities to an improved quality of life."

Briefly, this approach is based on the village or urban community. It uses village or neighbourhood workers, chosen and supported by the people of their own community. They are locally trained in simplified



techniques to carry out specific, limited tasks. They then work full or part-time in their community, providing basic services and showing their neighbours ways of improving their own conditions of life. The people of the rural village or urban neighbourhood participate actively and contribute to the support of their basic workers.

Some respond to the first "felt needs" in a community and therefore stimulate enthusiastic participation on the part of the people. So there is often a natural sequence for beginning the various services. Once people learn they can improve their conditions through their own actions, they then become ready to move on to other projects, leading to further measures of development.

The network of core services already developed in most countries can at last reach the many people as yet unserved, by becoming the supporting organization of these community workers. This requires reorienting the national services and increasing the number of auxiliaries, so as to free professionals to serve as trainers, technical advisers and supervisors. The existing infrastructure also can provide logistical support and serve as the next echelon for referral of

problems requiring more professional attention than the community worker can give.

Most experience with this approach so far is in one or a number of development zones or regions of a country — usually as part of a more comprehensive programme of rural development. By involving the community in identifying its own needs, in planning and implementation, as well as in choosing those to be trained as village workers, local traditions, customs and agrarian cycles of activity are taken into account.

The strength in this approach is that services can begin, suited to the needs of the community, then can be progressively upgraded as the level of general development rises. There is no question of advocating an inferior level of services; rather, what is offered is a way of beginning services in unserved or underserved areas which can then be improved as resources grow.

Village-level technologies being devised in a number of countries are adapting modern methods to the needs of the rural countryside. Combined with the simplified techniques transmitted through basic village workers they give promise for accelerating rural development.

Basic Services should be planned comprehensive enough to cover essential needs even though beginnings may often be made on a piecemeal basis. Services supported by different ministries are mutually reinforcing and necessary to one another if the needs of people in villages and urban areas are to be served effectively.

As the UNICEF Executive Board report to the General Assembly states:

"Basic Services are labour-intensive and therefore provide opportunities for the mobilization and productive use of resources abundantly available but substantially neglected, namely, human resources."

Expansion of Basic Services therefore has importance for the whole development process. Far from being simply a programme for children's welfare, Basic Services support the growth of a more active and skillful adult population. In this way, they represent an investment in the long-term development of the nation. They do not require making a choice between activities aimed at economic growth and social measures benefiting chil-

dren. Both are necessary to national development and, with the community-worker approach to Basic Services, both become feasible.

It is estimated that 900 million persons live in the unserved or underserved areas that need Basic Services — naturally UNICEF is concerned with the children, estimated at some 350 million. UNICEF cannot by itself provide assistance sufficient to help develop services to reach that number of children in the near future. Basic Services is a proposal for an over-all strategy in which governments, United Nations agencies, bilateral aid programmes, NGOs and others would join.

UNICEF's role in Basic Services, as I see it, consists of gathering information about successful country experiences, making it widely available, and helping countries adapt the approach to their own needs and situation. UNICEF will continue to support the kinds of activity it has long aided while assisting the development of Basic Services for children to the limits of its resources.

The cost involved for extending Basic Services is surely within the world's capacity. A study discussed by the UNICEF

Executive Board estimated the order of magnitude of funds required over a 15-year period to extend Basic Services to unserved areas at \$1 billion a year. This would include external assistance of an average annual amount of \$500 million during this period from all sources — bilateral and multilateral. The communities would make their own contributions in labour, in materials, and sometimes in payments to village workers. The recurring costs should be such that the communities and countries can bear them after a time — without having to depend upon outside assistance indefinitely.

I find it hard to believe that the world community cannot organize itself to achieve this essential goal at such a relatively modest cost. Within this context, the Executive Board set an immediate goal for UNICEF revenue of \$200 million a year in regular and special contributions. During 1975, UNICEF revenue reached a record level of \$141 million. This was an increase of 22 per cent over 1974 in dollar terms but only 7 to 10 per cent in real terms. Looking to the future, the essential needs of children are there — stark and unrelenting — and the possibilities for strengthening services benefiting them are greater than ever.

The concept of Basic Services is not a blueprint for action in all countries — rather each country should make its own plan. The first need is for wide discussion and action, first and foremost among the developing countries, and also among the major bilateral assistance agencies, organizations of the United Nations family, and NGOs. Basic Services through community workers can make possible, within the foreseeable future, the provision of essential services for all children and their families.



Henry R. Labouisse
Executive Director
United Nations Children's Fund



UNICEF IN 1975

THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Some regions of the world which had experienced disastrous food shortages during recent years and where UNICEF had been aiding child relief services — the Sahel, parts of India and Bangladesh — had better rains and better harvests in 1975. This improved the general economic situation and also, of course, the situation of children.

However, the effects of the economic recession in the industrialized countries, reaching their full force in the developing countries with some time lag, probably had their maximum adverse impact on children and children's services during 1975. Globally, the number of children dying from preventable diseases, suffering from severe malnutrition, and missing the basic educational preparation for a decent life, probably increased. The current economic recovery may be expected to lessen some of these difficulties. However, the prices of fuel, fertilizer, cereals and essential manufactured goods continue at a higher level than before. This particularly affects the poorer countries, including their financial and foreign exchange resources required for services benefiting children.

| | 1974 | 1975 |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Child health | | |
| Maternal and child health | 22.1 | 25.0 |
| Responsible parenthood (funds in trust from UNFPA for family planning) .. | 4.5 | 5.2 |
| Village water supply | 11.0 | 13.5 |
| Total child health | 37.6 | 43.7 |
| Child nutrition | 7.3 | 15.1 |
| Social welfare services for children | 2.9 | 3.7 |
| Education (formal and non-formal) | 20.7 | 25.4 |
| Country planning and project development .. | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| Other long-range aid ... | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Emergency aid | 4.9** | 1.0** |
| Total programme aid | 79.4 | 95.3 |
| Programme support services | 12.7 | 15.6 |
| Total assistance ... | 92.1 | 110.9 |
| Administrative costs ... | 7.6*** | 9.2*** |
| TOTAL | 99.7 | 120.1 |

TABLE II
Expenditure* in 1975
Compared with 1974
(in millions of US dollars)

*Includes funds-in-trust spent for UNICEF-aided projects, but not funds spent on reimbursable procurement on behalf of governments and United Nations agencies (\$7 million in 1974, \$15 million in 1975).

**Expenditure for rehabilitation (\$16.3 million in 1974 and \$30.4 million in 1975) is included in the totals shown for the appropriate sector of assistance.

***These costs also covered the administrative workload involved in handling special funds-in-trust, and donated foods and freight valued at about \$14 million in 1974 and \$25 million in 1975.

The repercussions on children and upon services benefiting children of these financial and economic difficulties were various. There was an increase in migration from poverty-stricken rural areas to cities, swelling the ranks of the urban poor. Many governments were forced to delay implementation of development plans. They shifted resources within plans from social services to more financially productive activities. Some governments imposed a freeze on new employment and salaries, and reduced expenses on training of personnel for social services. In many countries, supervisory personnel in health and education had to reduce their travel because of cuts in budgets for travel allowances and higher costs of vehicle operation and maintenance. Increased transportation costs cut down the frequency of distribution of drugs to rural health institutions, and higher fuel costs forced some rural institutions to reduce or abandon the use of electric generators.

UNICEF PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE

During 1975, UNICEF assisted services benefiting children in 109 developing countries. The number of children under fifteen years of age in these countries is estimated at 884 million. This is not to say that all of these children were being helped. The vast majority in many developing countries remain beyond the reach of essential services. It has been UNICEF's policy, increasingly in recent years, to help countries to reach children and mothers in areas that are still unserved or underserved. A new strategy and approach for reaching this objective is described elsewhere in this Report under the heading, Basic Services.

Services for children to which UNICEF gave support during 1975 (with the percentage of UNICEF assistance given to each during 1975) included:

- Child health (27 per cent);
- Responsible parenthood (5 per cent);
- Water supply (14 per cent);
- Child nutrition (16 per cent);
- Education — both formal and non-formal (26 per cent)

UNICEF assistance also went to social welfare services for children, emergency relief, and to country planning and project development.

The amount which UNICEF spent for each of these services can be seen in Table 1.

UNICEF's expenditures are of course small in relation to those of the developing countries providing these services, usually paying for training, services or imported supplies that would not be available otherwise. Their impact is augmented by co-ordination with assistance provided by other agencies of the United Nations family. UNICEF participates closely with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in country programming. UNICEF also collaborates with other United Nations' funding agencies: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and the World Food Programme (WFP). UNICEF also has close working relations with a number of bilateral assistance agencies and more than 100 non-governmental organizations concerned with children.

UNICEF has always relied for technical advice, and continues to carry out its assistance activities in close co-operation with specialized agencies: The World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations.

MUTUALLY SUPPORTING SERVICES

The services which UNICEF assists include maternal and child health, rural water supply, nutrition, education, and programmes to improve the condition of mothers and girls. Traditionally these services have developed within each country, under separate government ministries. This has often led to their being organized vertically, from the top down, in isolation from each other. Experience shows that this approach is more costly, obtains less coverage and often leaves gaps in the care that children receive — sometimes fatal gaps.

To overcome fragmentation in child care, UNICEF has, for several years, been encouraging governments to develop services benefiting children on an integrated basis. All of the various services for children are necessary to each other, if each child is to benefit fully. UNICEF is currently helping governments to overcome this "sectorization" of services benefiting children by:

- assistance to country planning and project development;
- support for regional and national conferences or workshops that bring together representatives of different ministries to consider needs of children and possibilities of action;

- support for extending services in an integrated, mutually supportive way in regional development zones.

It is encouraging that in 1975 additional governments adopted a regional or zonal approach in their national development plans. Thus, the number of countries in which UNICEF is helping to develop co-ordinated services benefiting children has increased. Recent reports from UNICEF's field offices indicate that this approach has drawn more resources to poorer rural areas and more concentrated attention to especially vulnerable groups.

It is therefore important to realise that, although the accounts of UNICEF-aided programmes in 1975 that follow are set forth, for reporting purposes, by sector, an increasing number of these services are being developed in a complementary way.

The many activities assisted by UNICEF are so diverse and so specifically tailored to fit the needs of each country that none of them can ever be said to be "typical". This year, however, only one example is being presented in each sector, to illustrate the types of programme which UNICEF is assisting throughout the developing world. This is being done so that more details can be provided than would otherwise be possible in the limited space available in this Report.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

UNICEF has been providing assistance for maternal and child health for nearly three decades. In 1975, such assistance totalled \$25 million for projects in 101 countries.

Perhaps the most important development in UNICEF assistance for child health during 1975 was adoption by UNICEF's Executive Board and the World Health Assembly, of a new health assistance policy based on the study, "Alternative approaches to meeting basic health needs in developing countries".* This new approach assists governments to develop health care for rural areas and urban slums and shanty-towns, which otherwise could not be reached in the foreseeable future, by using village or community health workers.

In 1975, both WHO and UNICEF set about actively to promote and assist this primary health care policy. The first steps included orienting their own staffs to the new approach, developing health technology suitable for primary health care work-

ers, and discussing with government officials possibilities for application, especially in countries undertaking with WHO help a "country health planning exercise." Workshops were jointly arranged by WHO and UNICEF for a number of countries which share similar problems.

During 1975, the bulk of UNICEF's assistance in the area of health went for programmes of the kind it has long aided:

- the setting up of maternal-child health centres;
- training and refresher training of medical personnel and village midwives and other health workers;
- supplying medical equipment and medicines;
- supporting campaigns of immunization against childhood diseases;
- assisting health education in primary schools and through other channels.

Mother and child health care is the major activity assisted by UNICEF. More than 20,000 health centres were equipped and supplied and 30,400 health personnel trained with UNICEF stipends during 1975. This mother in Ethiopia is holding a child health card of the kind UNICEF helps distribute. Among the medical information it records is the weight of the child. Regular weighing indicates to the mother and health workers whether the child is growing properly and getting proper nutrition.



*V. Djukanovic and E. P. Mach (editors). Geneva, WHO, 1975. See also 1975 UNICEF Report pp. 19-21.

An example of health services assisted by UNICEF — Costa Rica

UNICEF has been assisting the mother-and-child health component of the Rural Health Programme in Costa Rica for twelve years. An extensive network of health centres has now been established, providing basic health care in small rural villages, as well as encouraging improved nutrition through the growing of foods in home and school gardens.

A health post in each rural health area is staffed by an auxiliary nurse and a health promoter, who make house-to-house visits. In addition, community leaders are being trained to provide simplified health care and to serve as local health promoters in rural villages. UNICEF contributes basic equipment, transport for supervision and training, and stipends for short training courses of village leaders.

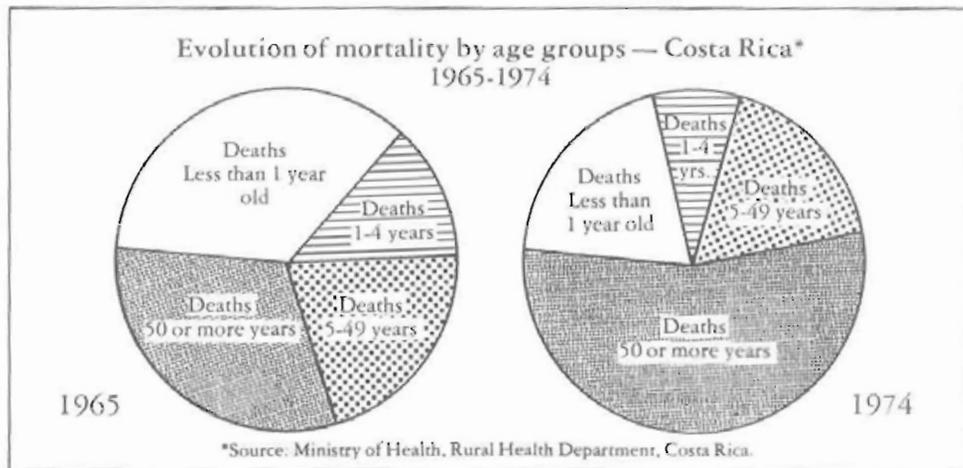
The emphasis of these services is on vaccination, pre-natal care, responsible parenthood, malaria control, water supply and sanitation, improvement of living conditions in the home, and referral of ill patients to health centres and hospitals.

Some idea of the measures now being carried out in Costa Rican villages, where there was little direct health care before the Rural Health Programme began in 1964, is

conveyed by statistics for the first half of 1975:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Number of villages served | 3,890 |
| Number of visits to homes | 75,873 |
| Mother-child health | |
| • pregnancies — first check | 1,455 |
| • births attended by midwife | 533 |
| • births referred to hospital | 531 |
| • women introduced to family planning | 2,237 |
| • follow-up of 0-6 year olds | 7,516 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| • follow-up of school children .. | 12,398 |
| Environmental sanitation | |
| • water pumps installed in villages and schools | 45 |
| • latrines installed | 6,678 |
| • food inspections | 8,748 |
| Health education | |
| • talks to primary schools | 802 |
| • talks to community groups | 1,838 |
| • informal talks to family groups | 55,464 |



| | |
|--|--------|
| Applied nutrition | |
| • school gardens | 33 |
| • family gardens | 324 |
| Vaccinations | |
| • diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus | 22,692 |
| • diphtheria/tetanus | 26,072 |
| • tetanus | 33,724 |
| • polio | 17,945 |
| • measles | 8,031 |

The effectiveness of this extension of health and nutrition services to remote areas can be seen in statistics. A very dramatic change has occurred in Costa Rica's mortality rates, as seen on page 9.

Costa Rica's plan is to have 230 rural health areas operational throughout the country by 1977; these will complete the major portion of the country's planned rural infrastructure.

This network of health services has proved so successful that the Costa Rican Government is now basing its new nationwide social development programme on it. The latter aims at integrating services in health, nutrition, education, community development, youth promotion, and agriculture, with the participation of the community, so as to improve family living conditions. UNICEF is currently assisting the integration and extension of these services in one region, preparatory to their extension to the whole rural area.

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD

As part of the health services for mothers and children UNICEF administered funds-in-trust for responsible parenthood in 21 countries during 1975. These funds, received from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), totalled more than \$5 million.

UNICEF assistance policy is based on the assumption that when health, nutritional and other social services help families improve their conditions of life, so that high infant and child mortality decline, parents are encouraged to make personal decisions about spacing births and regulating the number of children. This, in turn, benefits the individual child by improving conditions of family life and allowing the mother more time and energy to care for her children. Family planning services thereby have their place as part of the larger group of services supporting family welfare and responsible parenthood.

During 1975 UNICEF participated in regional consultations sponsored by the United Nations Population Division and UNFPA to discuss the application of the policies recommended by the World Population Conference of 1974. Measures proposed or implicit in these consultations included action in health, especially in rural areas; comprehensive MCH services; reduction of costs of medical services; co-operative programmes for the control of specific diseases; environmental sanitation and mass immunization campaigns. There were also proposals for improvements in local food production and nutrition programmes, including supplementary feeding to meet minimum requirements, especially of infants, pregnant women and nursing mothers; support for potable water supply and human waste disposal; and last but not least, promotion of community participation. The regional consultations recognized the importance of this broad range of activities for responsible parenthood.

UNICEF is assisting projects in most of these fields from its own resources, and this is described under the subject matter headings of the present report. During 1975 UNICEF also delivered assistance in the amount of \$5 million allocated by UNFPA to support family planning services associated with some of these projects.

In Asia, where there are large and rapidly growing populations, a majority of the people live in countries where their governments are officially committed to efforts to achieve a reduction in the birth rate, and provide family planning services. On the other hand, in Africa and Latin America almost half of the population live in countries in which governments do not support family planning. UNICEF itself does not urge any particular population policy on any country; it provides assistance to family planning services only when requested to do so, and only within the context of family and child care.

SAFE WATER

During 1975 an increasing number of countries assisted by UNICEF undertook programmes to bring safe water and sanitation to rural village families. Water and sanitation projects are now underway in 35 countries in Africa, 23 in Asia, 19 in the Americas, and 5 in the Eastern Mediterranean region. UNICEF delivered assistance in the amount of \$13.5 million.

There is a growing recognition of the fact that safe water is essential to the health and nutrition of children. Availability of clean water in villages, where women and girls previously had to carry it great distances, allows them more time for care of infants and small children. Safe water also improves family and household hygiene.

UNICEF's assistance is concentrated on helping provide clean water to unserved rural areas. Water — often a "felt need" of villagers — can serve to stimulate them to undertake other activities to improve their communities. Local participation is also

important so that villagers understand the importance of safe water to health and the need to maintain the new water supply and sanitation facilities. For these reasons, there is now increased emphasis on promoting the participation of the villagers in their water project.

Special government contributions in the past year have greatly augmented UNICEF's capacity for aiding such programmes. During the year, the following number of water supply systems were completed:

- 57,247 drilled or dug wells and hand-pump installations;
- 692 engine-driven pump installations with taps close to wells; and
- 504 reticulated systems

Over 11 million persons are benefiting from these systems. In addition, over 35,000 sanitation installations were completed, benefiting 473,000 persons.

Large village water supply programmes are now underway in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Yemen, Zaire, and the countries of the Sahel region of West Africa.

An example of a UNICEF-aided water supply programme— Yemen Arab Republic

The Government of the Yemen Arab Republic is embarked on a long-term programme to provide clean water to the people of the country's rural areas. The target is to develop water supplies in 200 areas over a ten-year period as part of the over-all development of health, nutrition, education, welfare and other social services.

Ninety per cent of the people live in the highlands, on a subsistence level of agriculture. Infant mortality is high, as is the incidence of such diseases as malaria, tuberculosis and bilharzia. Water is scarce — and about 80 per cent of that available is contaminated. This contributes to poor hygiene and to the spread of serious disease.

Lack of trained personnel and adequate infrastructure resulted in a slow start, but by 1975 the programme was well underway. UNICEF, along with a number of other international and bilateral agencies, is assisting the Government's Rural Water Supply Office. UNICEF's initial participation was made possible by a special contribution of \$810,000 from the Federal Republic of Germany. The Rural Water Supply Office now has the capacity for drilling in more than 20 areas a year, but its programme is



Safe water, easily available, is essential to the health and nutrition of infants and children. Provision of water close to their homes by either piped systems or wells also reduces the daily drudgery of women, so that they have more time for their families. This mother and her daughters in Nepal, for example, formerly had to walk 45 minutes to the nearest source of water, then take two hours to carry the water back over the mountains. They are among the more than 30,000,000 villagers in 82 developing countries who have benefited from UNICEF-assisted water supply programmes during the past three years.

limited by the high cost of equipment needed to pipe water from wells to water points in villages. UNICEF is therefore concentrating its assistance on helping to overcome this problem.

A special effort is currently being made to strengthen the water programme's administration and to increase community participation. Local development councils are being set up, to involve rural villagers in their own water supply projects, to educate them about the importance of clean water and environmental sanitation to their own and their children's health, and to encourage them to maintain the water system.

It is intended that the water supply programme will be tied in closely with the country's rural primary health programme, which is soon to get underway as part of the Second National Development Plan. The water projects will serve as focal points for helping to get other services started with rural villagers' participation.

The 1976 Executive Board of UNICEF approved new commitments and "notings" for health, nutrition, welfare, education and other services as part of the Yemen Arab Republic's Second National Development Plan; \$3 million is now being sought in special contributions, to make it possible to extend water supplies to additional rural areas.

CHILD NUTRITION

UNICEF has long assisted countries to improve the nutrition of their young children, partly through health services, assistance to which has been described in a preceding section, and partly through other services relating to family food production, food storage and use for young children, and supplementary feeding programmes in areas of special short-term need. In 1975 assistance amounting to \$15 million was delivered to projects in 67 countries, plus donated children's foods valued at approximately \$9 million.

Harvests were better, during 1975, in several areas which had experienced serious food shortages in previous years. By the close of the year, increased food supplies and improving economic conditions gave reason to hope that the worst of the food crisis of 1973-1974 might now be past. However in some areas rising prices eroded the capacity of many families to provide adequate food, or a sufficiently nutritious

diet, for themselves and for their children. The chronic need to improve child nutrition on a long-term basis among disadvantaged groups persists.

The World Food Conference in 1974 recommended that WHO, FAO and UNICEF help to develop a global system of nutritional surveillance. UNICEF is ready to help countries develop the national components of this system, especially for the surveillance of child nutrition. It is supporting the development of a monitoring system in Ethiopia which is already in operation, to give early warning of nutritional emergencies as well as to monitor distribution of food relief. A number of other countries are interested in developing such a surveillance system.

During 1975, UNICEF provided direct assistance to help meet children's acute nutritional needs by shipping 32,722 metric tons of children's foods — nearly twice as much as was supplied by UNICEF during the previous year. This food went both to emergency relief and to long-term child feeding programmes: about a third was contributed by the European Economic Community, over a quarter by the United States of America, 15 per cent by the World Food Programme, and the rest by Belgium, Canada, Cuba, New Zealand, and Switzerland, and other countries.

UNICEF continued to assist in combatting specific deficiencies in children's diets. Fortification of foods and distribution of vitamins and minerals are now helping countries prevent goitre (through iodating salt), certain forms of blindness (by distributing large doses of Vitamin A) and anaemia (by distributing iron and folate supplements through MCH centres.)

Support was given for "applied nutrition" programmes directed to increasing local food production for family use, improving home food storage, and providing nutrition education especially on food preparation for children during weaning. Such objectives may be supported through agricultural and home economics extension services, schools, community development services, and other channels available for reaching villages. UNICEF is also supporting, with other international organizations, a worldwide campaign to discourage premature weaning of infants; a beginning has been made.

UNICEF is assisting countries in establishing food and nutrition policies, so that consideration of child nutrition will be included. Progress towards a national food and nutrition policy usually involves three broad stages:

- government "intervention programmes" to prevent or treat child malnutrition,



Among the various ways UNICEF helps governments improve the nutrition of children, emphasis is given to production of nutritious foods locally. During 1975 more than 20,000 villages were aided with such activities as school and family gardens, nutrition education in schools and at demonstration centres, and projects for producing new foods in the village. UNICEF supplied chickens, for example, to this little boy's village in Burundi. During 1976 it is expected that an additional 44,000 villages will be helped to develop nutrition projects.

through health services, applied nutrition, supplementary feeding, etc.

- gradual linkage of services run by different ministries, (planning, health, nutrition, education, and social welfare), in order to build an interlocking, mutually supportive system;
- development of a national inter-ministerial food and nutrition policy

The first African Nutrition Congress, held in March 1975 in Ibadan, Nigeria, urged all African governments to develop food and nutrition policies and to set up national bodies to implement them.

An example of UNICEF's aid to nutrition programmes — West Africa

UNICEF is assisting a new approach to nutrition, in a number of countries of West Africa, which evolved out of an experience in combatting famine during the Sahel drought. At the health centres in the Yako district of Upper Volta, children suffering severe malnutrition were treated, using local foods rather than imported foods and medicine. Their mothers or an older sister were taught how to bring about the child's recovery with a gruel made from locally grown foods.

The return of the child to the village he or she had left only three weeks before on the verge of death — restored to good health — had considerable impact. The mothers were then able to teach other mothers and older girls what they had learned about nutrition and local foods. The resultant atmosphere of trust and co-operation engendered in villagers spread beyond child nutrition and medicine to stimulate other village activities — digging of wells, development of water points, increased local production of more nutritious foods, planting of trees, and improvement of roads so that the doctor, nurse and midwife could reach the villages.

Government officials, perceiving the sig-

nificance of this experience, set about to extend the Yako approach.

Malnutrition has always been a chronic problem affecting children of the region, even before the drought. A regional seminar, held in Ouagadougou in June 1975, brought together representatives of the Sahelian countries to discuss food and nutrition. Yako demonstrated the importance of dealing with the nutrition problem not solely as a health matter but by integrating health, food, nutrition and other services responsible for development, so participants at the seminar were from health, social affairs, planning, education, and rural development services. The seminar stressed the need for active participation by the people. The Yako slogan is "health, nutrition, development."

As a follow-up on the regional seminar, seminar-workshops were planned in the various countries to prepare national programmes using the Yako approach. The first of these was held in the Kaya region of Upper Volta in November 1975, attended by about 50 participants from the national and regional levels. They prepared a detailed multi-sectoral project for the Kaya region, focused on food and nutrition. Similar workshops or projects are now underway in the Gambia, Mali, Niger, Mauritania, Senegal and Chad.

EDUCATION

UNICEF assistance to education — both formal and non-formal — totalled \$25 million in 94 countries during 1975. About half of this amount was concentrated in a half dozen countries with large programmes of primary education or school reconstruction. Aid for *formal* education went primarily to the primary level, for training and retraining of teachers, for textbooks and teaching aids, for curriculum reform and construction of classrooms mainly in war-devastated areas. Aid for *non-formal education* during 1975 was principally for literacy, women's education and pre-vocational and youth training.

Enough primary schooling to acquire functional literacy and numeracy has a high priority among the services families want for their children. One of the special objectives of UNICEF assistance is to help countries make schooling available to girls as well as boys, an important factor in raising the

status of the women and mothers they will become.

A school curriculum well adapted to local needs can also help to impart positive attitudes to work and to community cooperation, a scientific outlook, and skills for earning a living, raising a family, and civic participation. Experience shows that the formal school system is one of the best avenues for disseminating information and knowledge throughout rural areas on such matters as improving family and community life. Schools are increasingly being used as community centres to carry on non-formal education activities.

Nearly all projects assisted by UNICEF require a suitable educational component, if they are to receive the popular understanding and support that is essential to their success. Health education, nutrition education, and education about safe water and sanitation, responsible parenthood, and the status of women and girls, need to be given both through schools and non-formal channels.

An example of UNICEF aid to education — Nepal

Nepal offers a good example of the kind of education programme that UNICEF is assisting. The Government of Nepal, in 1971, began working toward the goal of providing education to 70 per cent of the country's child population by 1980. Its plan for the National Education System (NES) also aims at making this education relevant to the country's needs for national development. Another important aspect of Nepal's education programme is a pilot project to provide equal access of women to education.

The NES plan intends both qualitative improvement and extension of education to remote and less developed areas of this mountainous country. One basic component is three years of primary learning, oriented toward community life, and followed, for some students, by four years of lower secondary and three years of secondary education.

UNICEF is assisting (as in all education projects, in close collaboration with UNESCO) with teacher training, school construction, textbook production and distribution, development of teaching materials, and a programme of radio broadcasting to schools in remote areas. It is also supporting the training of supervisors who, in turn,

will train primary school teachers.

Teacher training includes on-the-spot training, remote-area teacher training, and equal-access-of-women teacher training. In the past there were very few women teachers in this country where the literacy rate for girls and women was estimated at only 2 per cent at the beginning of this decade. Now, however, girls are being trained at an accelerating rate and it is estimated that 1,300 women will have become qualified as teachers by 1980.

Local classroom construction is also being assisted principally by supplying weather-proof roofing materials — important in a country where durable, natural roofing materials are often difficult to obtain. Construction materials must be lightweight, for easy portage to remote areas, yet long-lasting and able to withstand highly variable weather conditions. UNICEF is financing the roofing of 500 schools. It is hoped that another 1,200 can be financed through special contribution to this as a "noted" project. The villagers are contributing the rest of the materials and the labour to build the schools.

The New Education Plan's curriculum revision for all school grades requires a vast quantity of new textbooks. In addition to general textbook production, NES plans to make textbooks available, free of charge, to

economically handicapped primary students in remote districts.

The Government of Norway has provided 477 tons of paper, valued at more than \$500,000, through a UNICEF "noted" project, for textbook production; 2,100,000 textbooks are now being printed for grades I to III for free distribution in remote districts.

To meet the need for large quantities of educational equipment and teaching aids, UNICEF's assistance is increasingly focused on helping Nepal improve its own capabilities to design and produce such materials. Support has been given to the development of a Science Equipment Centre. A consultant from UNICEF's regional office is helping to design simple basic educational aids most of which can be devised out of local materials. Wall charts of birds, trees, flowers, butterflies, animals and a pictorial map of Nepal, have been printed and distributed to primary schools.

Radio is the most effective way to communicate basic information to rural villages in Nepal; it is therefore being given increased use as a teaching medium. At present, Radio Nepal broadcasts a fourth grade special programme and a general education programme once a week. Programmes are now being extended to the primary grades; UNICEF has helped to train broadcasting

staff and is distributing 1,000 radios to primary schools.

The qualitative improvement of primary education depends very much upon the competence of primary school supervisors; 250 are now being trained so that they can in turn train primary teachers in the use of simple teaching materials, supplementary readers, non-formal education materials and literacy materials related to village conditions and development activities. An effort is also being made to co-ordinate the production of extension materials in health education, child care, sanitation, nutrition, vegetable cultivation, etc., along with those in basic literacy.

Non-formal education activities are also being carried on through the National Development Service. NDS students, as part of their academic requirements, promote development activities while living in rural villages for ten months. There were 212 NDS students in 1974-1975, and 435 in 1975-1976. They are reaching village adults and children with information and guidance in primary education, mother and child health, family planning, agriculture, water supply and sanitation. UNICEF is helping to develop this programme and is supporting the publication of Village Technology Handbooks which will soon be used in every village in Nepal.



Girls in Oman are now attending school; until a few years ago, only boys did. UNICEF assisted this and more than 50,000 other primary schools in developing countries during 1975. A major activity supported was the training or re-training of more than 100,000 teachers and other educational staff. Primary schools are one of the best channels for providing various kinds of children's services in many rural areas.

SERVICES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

UNICEF encourages measures benefiting women and girls wherever they can be made part of the programmes it supports. It encourages measures that help them, directly or indirectly, in raising their children. Women form a high proportion of the 186,000 people trained with UNICEF stipends in 1975. Several UNICEF regional offices now have special advisers on women's programmes.

International Women's Year (1975) focused special attention on the problems and needs of women in developing countries. UNICEF has long been concerned about improving the status of women and their conditions of life, particularly because the survival and growth of children depends directly on the well-being and capabilities of their mothers. At the International Women's Year World Conference, held in Mexico City, UNICEF urged the inclusion in national policies of measures to meet these objectives.

In non-formal education greater emphasis is now being placed on everyday needs of women and on their training at the village level. UNICEF support for formal schooling includes assistance for provisions to raise the proportion of girls attending school. A programme has been started to find ways to lighten women's work through the development of simple village technologies, in order to allow women more time for self-improvement and for the care of their children.

In 1975, UNICEF began distributing a revised version of a publication* which sets forth many kinds of activities that can be carried out to improve the condition of women and girls; it also lists supplies and equipment that are available to countries through UNICEF for implementing such projects.

**Isis: Women and Development*, United Nations Children's Fund, New York, 1975 (OSU-6410).

An example of a UNICEF-aided programme to help women — East Africa

East Africa is one of the regions which now has an adviser on women's and girl's activities. Among activities supported by UNICEF in this region during 1975 were the following:

- a national seminar of the United Women of Tanzania was held on methods of food conservation in rural areas, such as village solar driers, followed by similar workshops of women around the country diffusing these techniques for storing crops;
- the regional adviser and her assistant stimulated the gathering of basic data on roles, tasks and needs of women in Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda and Swaziland, and helped to plan support for income-producing projects for women in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania;
- UNICEF assisted Kenya in organizing 41 district meetings of rural women during 1975 as part of International Women's Year, to recommend the needs they felt were priorities for village women;
- UNICEF began assisting the work of the African Training and Research Centre for Women in Addis Ababa, sponsoring and

funding four staff members working in social welfare, training, village technology and day care. Associated with the Centre is the African Women's Development Task Force which recruits volunteers in Africa; UNICEF is helping it through a contribution made by ZONTA International.

CHILDREN IN SHANTY-TOWNS

Since 1971, UNICEF help has been available to develop services for children and mothers in urban slums and shanty-towns, with the technical support of the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning and of other agencies. Projects are underway in and around Cairo and at one other town in Egypt; in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia; in Hyderabad and Ahmedabad, India; in a number of cities of Indonesia; in Cartagena, Colombia and in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Emergency relief in disaster situations was considerably less in 1975 than it was during the previous year (\$956,000 compared with \$4,900,000 in 1974). However, expenditure for rehabilitation during 1975 was \$30,400,000 compared with \$16,300,000 in 1974. This reflects the successful implementation of large rehabilitation programmes underway in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, the Indochina Peninsula and the Sahel, many of which should be completed during 1976 and 1977. The expenditure is included in the different programmes described above.



1976 EXECUTIVE BOARD

BASIC SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

The main topic of discussion before the UNICEF Executive Board, at its annual session in May 1976, was a new approach for expanding Basic Services for children. This approach aims at extending within a reasonable time essential services to children and their mothers in rural and urban areas grossly underserved or not yet served at all. In accordance with a report from the 1975 General Assembly of the United Nations, the Board prepared a report for the Assembly on this subject.

The system is based on community participation and uses village or community workers, chosen in agreement with the villagers or inhabitants of urban communities, and trained close by in simplified techniques. Usually working on a voluntary or part-time basis, they provide services and teach their neighbours about health, water supply and sanitation, nutrition, improved farming and gardening, responsible parenthood, basic education and measures to improve the conditions of women and girls. A community needs several part-time workers, possibly as many as five, to cover this range of activities.



Basic Services through village workers can provide essential services for children in rural villages and shanty-towns not now served. The village workers are local people, chosen by their neighbours, trained locally in simplified techniques, and supported both by their own community and the regular network of governmental services. These women in Kenya are learning new techniques in home improvement. They are participants in the women's movement called Mabati, which is assisted by the Kenyan Government and UNICEF. In developing Basic Services, each nation will devise the organization and approach most suited to its own people and traditions.

These "primary workers" are linked through an increased number of auxiliaries or para-professionals to the regular infrastructure of the relevant ministries and district offices. The latter provide over-all direction, training, technical and logistical support, and referral services. Basic Services at the village and urban community level are the final step necessary for extending national services out to those for whom they are intended. To this end, government services have to be reoriented to become supportive of the community workers.

The experiences on which this approach is based show that much of the morbidity and high mortality — especially among infants and small children — can be overcome by simple measures to improve conditions of life, easily carried out.

A study prepared for the Executive Board showed the feasibility of a pattern of implementation launched progressively in groups of communities. (Many of the programmes of integrated services already successfully underway are organized in rural development zones or regions.) The study calculated that this could be done at start-up costs to which the international community could contribute, and at continuing costs which communities and the national governments could afford.

The target population of the developing world living in relative or absolute poverty was assumed to be 900 million, of whom some 350 million are children. The Basic Services approach would mobilize that great untapped resource for development, the people themselves, including half the population often left out — women.

The Executive Board's report to the General Assembly stressed that "Basic Services are an integral part of the development process and should feature in national development strategies." It emphasized that this vast undertaking is not intended as a programme for UNICEF alone:

"In accord with their respective mandates, assistance for Basic Services might be made available to requesting countries from such sources as bilateral donors; the World Bank and regional development banks; UNDP; non-governmental agencies and foundations. Technical support might be provided by the specialized agencies of the United Nations, by appropriate national institutions, and by non-governmental agencies having expertise or development experience."

The Board estimated that during the period of initiating such services the external resources needed would average approximately \$500 million a year over 15 years.

The Executive Board observed: "The Basic Services approach affords a new dimension for action which should be vigorously pursued by the international community."

THE YOUNG CHILD

The Executive Board also discussed priorities in providing assistance for children's services. One delegation submitted a working paper suggesting that UNICEF concentrate all of its assistance on the age group "from conception to year five". This was advocated because of the importance of this age period for the physical, intellectual and personality development of the child and because of the lack of resources to meet all requests for assistance to projects benefiting children. It was also felt that such an approach would improve co-ordination among aid-giving organizations and give UNICEF's identity a sharper focus.

The Executive Board, in periodically reviewing UNICEF policies and procedures, had endorsed priority for UNICEF aid to the young child (aged 0-5), but it had never proposed that assistance to projects benefiting other age groups should be excluded. Concern for the young child is the *raison d'être* of UNICEF's assistance to services for health, responsible parenthood, safe and sufficient water supplies, improved sanitation, domestic production of better foods, lightening of women's daily drudgery, and social welfare. While these services benefit other age groups as well, the main be-

neficiaries are the youngest children. Furthermore they are the best means for reaching the young child.

The proposal would have involved phasing out UNICEF aid to education. However, experience has shown that other agencies of the United Nations system are not in a position to replace UNICEF as a provider of material assistance in this field. Moreover, in many of the poorer countries the primary school system is the main service which reaches down to the village level and could provide a base for various activities benefiting young children, their families and the communities generally.

The Board concluded that the high priority currently accorded the young child should be reaffirmed. Given the increasing proportion, over the last decade, of the amount of the total programme budget going to education, the Board requested the Executive Director to present to its 1977 session a report on the flow of external aid of various types to formal education at the primary school level, to non-formal education, and on the substantive aspects of the evolution of UNICEF participation.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

The Board took note of the fact that in 1976 the United Nations General Assembly has before it a proposal to designate an international year of the child — preferably 1979.

A report of the Secretary-General suggests that the emphasis of such a year should be placed on measures benefiting children at the national level. In developing countries, the focus would be on Basic Services at the community level.

An International Year of the Child would be an occasion for action on behalf of children by governments — both industrialized and developing — and by non-governmental organizations and all agencies of the United Nations. UNICEF would play a major role in advocating Basic Services for children.

The Secretary-General's report stated that such a year would "not be an end in itself but a means towards the larger and longer-term end — a permanently higher level of attention to, and support of, services for children." The Secretary-General stressed that an International Year of the Child "can only succeed if governments commit their support."

UNICEF CHARTER

The Executive Board reviewed the question of whether the United Nations Children's Fund should have a formal Charter. It concluded that the present legal basis and documentation procedures are sufficient. UNICEF is founded upon mandates contained in Resolutions by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. Its policies are established and regularly reviewed and revised by its Executive Board, composed of thirty countries. To formalize these in a "Charter" might lead to a loss of flexibility for the organisation's work on behalf of children.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

UNICEF National Committees in 30 countries play an important role in helping to generate public support for a better understanding of the needs of children in developing countries and for the work of UNICEF. The Board reviewed relations between UNICEF and the National Committees. Board members paid tribute to the important contribution of the Committees to UNICEF.

A Report, prepared by the Executive Director at the request of the Board, emphasised how UNICEF and the Committees could work together more closely to serve children in developing countries. As a result of informal consultation, the Executive Director found that a number of Committees saw opportunities to strengthen their work by: broadening their membership; increasing co-operative activities with non-governmental organizations and youth; improving the content of their educational activities and gearing them more to target audiences; seeking new approaches towards fund-raising, information and advocacy; and making greater use of professional services. A number of Committees considered that they needed more support from the UNICEF Secretariat, particularly in information material and certain services of the

Greeting Card Operation. The Executive Director proposed a more formal recognition procedure, specifying the terms and conditions of the grant and acceptance of National Committee status.

The Board expressed its appreciation of the work of the Committees. It concluded that relations would be strengthened by the signing of an agreement between UNICEF and each National Committee, although other arrangements may be preferable in some cases. The Board requested the Executive Director to continue discussions with National Committees to explore thoroughly his recommendations. A joint working group of the Secretariat and National Committees was suggested. The Executive Director was requested to report back, preferably to the 1977 session.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The Executive Board reviewed past experience in monitoring and evaluation, and approved a programme for 1977-1979. Such evaluation activities regularly include the following:

- a prospective appraisal of each proposed assistance project;
- administrative reviews of implementation of projects;
- programme auditing of UNICEF inputs;
- retrospective evaluations of some projects;
- global assessments of a major assistance policy nearly every year (such as assistance for non-formal education or for the young child.)

These evaluative activities are to be continued and strengthened by more training and support to field staff.

However, improvement in effective use of UNICEF assistance depends very much on the effectiveness of the country services which UNICEF is supporting. UNICEF will in the future give more support to national ministries for improving *their* monitoring and decision-making with regards to services benefiting children.

UNICEF involvement in this aspect of evaluation would be linked to:

- a) increasing the interest and capacity of ministries or departments in strengthening their evaluation machinery for resources benefiting children.
- b) strengthening their decision-making process, especially in relation to implementation.
- c) using national expertise, and institutions available in the region; and
- d) evaluating services that absorb substantial government or UNICEF inputs, or might do so in the future.

Each UNICEF field office will identify at least one country in its area for more intensive co-operation with national institutes on evaluation activities in a field related to children's services. Support to offices, more staff training, and more support to countries for evaluative activities, will require an increase of UNICEF resources used for this field.

NEW ASSISTANCE APPROVED

The UNICEF Executive Board, May 1976, approved new commitments totalling \$91 million as shown in Table 2. The Board usually approves assistance for a project over several years, in order to give security and continuity to the work. These new commitments will be called forward by field offices during the years 1976-81. At the same time, the offices will also be calling forward funds for other projects for which commitments were approved at previous sessions, and for which \$200 million is still available.

Because of these procedures, the new commitments approved at any one session do not necessarily reflect the general distribution of UNICEF assistance among years and programmes. This can be seen in Table 3 which shows the total of \$290 million of commitments available for call-forward and the probable year of call-forward. Naturally fewer call-forwards are already committed for later years. They will be added to by each future annual Board session, and as special assistance and other "noted" projects are funded by special contributions from donors (see "Special Assistance", page 29).

The commitments approved in 1976 included projects in half of the 102 countries having UNICEF-assisted projects, which are listed in Table 4. Assistance projects are being undertaken to help expand water sup-

ply, health and education services in African countries which have recently gained independence: Angola, Comores, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, and São Tomé and Príncipe. Major rehabilitation

and reconstruction projects will continue in Bangladesh, the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and Mozambique. Recommendations for assis-

TABLE 2
Summary of Commitments Approved at the May 1976 Board Session by Region and Type of Programme
 (in thousands of US dollars)

| | Africa | East Asia and Pakistan | South Central Asia | Eastern Mediterranean | The Americas | Inter- regional | Total | Per cent |
|---|---------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Child health | 10,324 | 10,352 | 140 | 615 | 1,500 | 143 | 23,074 | 48.1 |
| Child nutrition | 1,692 | 2,215 | — | 410 | 523 | 310 | 5,150 | 10.8 |
| Social services for children | 1,809 | 1,039 | — | 390 | 319 | — | 3,557 | 7.4 |
| Education (formal, non-formal and prevocational) .. | 4,915 | 3,177 | 60 | 803 | 1,166 | — | 10,121 | 21.1 |
| Country planning and project preparation | 77 | 449 | — | — | 410 | 1,600 | 2,546 | 5.3 |
| Emergency reserve | — | — | — | — | — | 1,000 | 1,000 | 2.1 |
| Other | 794 | 118 | — | 10 | 252 | 1,250 | 2,486 | 5.2 |
| Adjustments to previous commitments | 2,190 | 419 | 130 | 824 | 492 | 32 | 4,087 | |
| Total Programme Aid | 21,801 | 17,769 | 330 | 3,052 | 4,662 | 4,335 | 51,949 | |
| | | | | | | | Programme support services | 25,008(a) |
| | | | | | | | Total assistance | 76,829 |
| | | | | | | | Administrative services | 13,820(a) |
| GRAND TOTAL COMMITMENTS | | | | | | | | 90,849 |

(a) Gross. After deduction of staff assessment and other budgetary revenue, net cost to UNICEF is \$20,059,000 for programme support and \$11,900,000 for administrative services.

tance to projects in Pakistan, Nepal, Sudan and Yemen already reflected the assistance policy guidelines for primary health care adopted by the Executive Board in 1975. Assistance for maternal and child health, and for child nutrition, which is of special benefit to the young child, was particularly exemplified in the recommendations for projects in Burma, Republic of Korea, El Salvador, Kenya and Gambia. The project in Indonesia was an interesting example of mutually supporting nutrition activities directed by a number of concerned Ministries.

NOTE:

Column (a) includes \$4,087,000 commitment for adjustment of earlier-call forwards; column (b) includes \$3,025,000 commitment not yet phased for future call-forwards; therefore columns (a) and (b) do not add up to the total of columns (c), (d) and (e).

*After deducting staff assessment and the other budgetary revenue, real cost to UNICEF would be:
 programme support services
 1976: \$17,503,000 1977: \$19,728,000
 administrative services
 1976: \$10,466,000 1977: \$11,949,800

TABLE 3
Total Commitments Approved and Revised Estimates of Requirements to Fulfill Commitments already Approved
 (in thousands of US dollars)

| Region | New commitments approved at the May 1976 Board session | Balance earlier commitments not yet called forward, 1 January 1976 | Probable yearly call-forwards | | |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| | | | 1976 | 1977 | and later |
| | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) | (e) |
| Africa | 21,801 | 23,843 | 25,468 | 13,968 | 3,491 |
| East Asia and Pakistan | 17,769 | 67,372 | 44,743 | 28,239 | 10,226 |
| South Central Asia | 330 | 51,215 | 21,206 | 15,456 | 14,610 |
| Eastern Mediterranean | 3,124 | 9,546 | 6,405 | 3,328 | 1,659 |
| The Americas | 4,662 | 13,258 | 10,483 | 4,114 | 2,444 |
| Inter-regional | 4,335 | 3,398 | 3,128 | 3,163 | 1,410 |
| Programme Support services (gross) | 25,008 | 21,739 | 21,995* | 24,752* | |
| Total Assistance | 77,029 | 190,371 | 133,428 | 93,020 | 33,840 |
| Administrative services (gross) | 13,820 | 12,020 | 12,020* | 13,820* | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 90,849 | 202,391 | 145,448 | 106,840 | 33,840 |
| <i>Of which</i> | | | | | |
| New Commitments .. | 90,849 | | 13,678 | 59,678 | 13,397 |
| Balance of earlier commitments | | 202,391 | 131,770 | 47,153 | 20,443 |

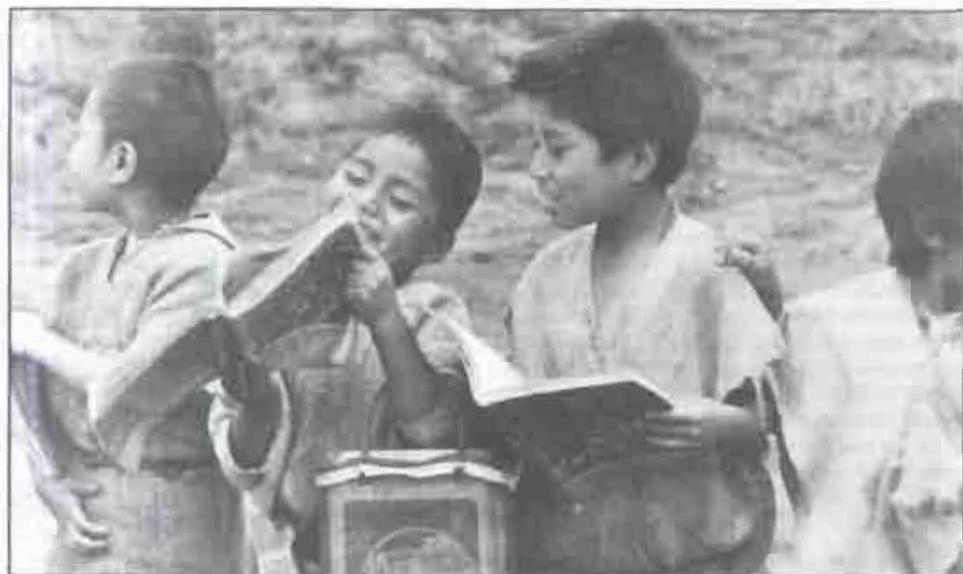
The Board's review brought out that the content of special assistance projects was governed by the same considerations as those for regular assistance. Most projects have been prepared along with regular projects; nearly all are in countries classified by the United Nations as "least developed" or "most seriously affected" by the current economic crisis. However, as an increasing proportion of special assistance went for projects of long-term value, the distinction between special assistance and "noted" projects was no longer clear-cut. The Board decided they should be combined into one category called "special assistance and other 'noted' projects".

The main emphasis in future programming, the Board indicated, should be on assisting rapid extension of Basic Services for children. The resources required will come primarily from UNICEF's regular income, supplemented by funds for special assistance and other "noted" projects.

Projects approved by the Executive Board for "special assistance and noting" are

listed in table 5*. About \$55 million is sought to meet these special needs in 35 countries. Included are major programmes of reconstruction in countries that have suf-

fered natural disasters or from civil strife, such as Angola, Guatemala, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon and the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam.



These boys in the Chiapas region of Mexico are among those benefiting from integrated services for children in that development region. Experiences there is now being extended to the other regions of Mexico. UNICEF is encouraging the integration of children's services through zonal development and is already assisting 29 countries with such programmes. Services for children are most effective when planned and carried out in a mutually supportive way.

* For full descriptions of each programme see *United Nations Children's Fund, Special Assistance and Other "Noted" Projects*, Volume 3, New York, 1976, E/ICEF/Misc. 260.



UNICEF FINANCES

Earlier sections have reported on UNICEF expenditure in 1975 (table 1) and on assistance approved by the Board in 1976 (tables 2 and 3), which determines future expenditure. This section gives information about revenue and contributions, preceded by an overview of the relation between these various elements of UNICEF's finances.

UNICEF's expenditure is made to fulfill commitments approved by the Board. These commitments are made in advance of the receipt of the revenue necessary to fulfill them. Thus, each year's expenditure has to be substantially covered by the year's revenue. It follows that contributions received are put rapidly to use.

Since UNICEF is not holding resources, in investments or bank deposits, corresponding to the commitments it has undertaken for future assistance to projects, it needs a revolving fund of working capital. This is shown as "funds in hand at year end" in the third line of table 6. Funds in hand allow for delays in the expenditure of currencies of restricted use, and for differences between revenue and expenditure arising

TABLE 6
UNICEF's Annual Revenue, Expenditure and Funds in Hand

(in million of US dollars)

| | Actual | | Planned | |
|--|--------|------|---------|------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| Revenue (table 8) | 115 | 141 | 145 | 160 |
| Expenditure (table 1) | 100 | 120 | 150 | 159 |
| Funds in hand and receivables at year end ^(a) | 61 | 74 | 67 | 68 |

^(a) Not including funds-in-trust.

from the degree of forward planning required by this system: the volume of commitments approved has to be based on estimates of expenditure for each year, and of the revenue likely to be received in that year. This forward planning is reviewed by the Board at each session, and a financial plan approved for the current and next two

years. Table 6 is extracted from the current plan. At its last session the Board reviewed this system, and noted that it appeared so far to have provided the safeguards required for planning and monitoring the interrelations between revenue, the level of programme implementation, and the ability to respond to new requests.

Table 7 below shows the approval and fulfilment of commitments. As explained above in connection with table 2, commitments are approved for assistance to projects for a number of years, because assurance of continuity makes the aid more effective, and often enables it to support the country's development of its services benefiting children.

Because commitments often extend over several years, only about one-third of the total of outstanding commitments is fulfilled through expenditure in any one year. The balance of commitments outstanding at the end of the year is being held stable over the period 1974-77 (last line of table 7).

UNICEF REVENUE

UNICEF received \$141 million in total revenue during 1975, from both governmental and non-governmental sources and from funds-in-trust (see table 8). This was an increase of 22 per cent over 1974 in dollar terms, but only 7 to 10 per cent in real terms. \$107 million was for general resources and long-term children's programmes. An additional \$34 million was received in special contributions for a number of large rehabilitation programmes and to meet urgent children's needs arising out of the economic crisis.

The estimates for 1976 shown in table 8 show the revenue basis of UNICEF's financial planning, not its fund-raising goals. They show \$102 million for general resources (item 1) plus \$43 million for special assistance and other noted projects (items 2 and 4). In fact, UNICEF is seeking \$55 million in special contributions for these items (table 5).

TABLE 7
Approval and Fulfilment of Commitments
(in millions of US dollars)

| | Actual | | Planned | |
|--|--------|------|---------|------|
| | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 |
| Balance of commitments 1 January | 169 | 236 | 265 | 252 |
| New commitments approved | 167 | 157 | 137 | 151 |
| | 336 | 393 | 402 | 403 |
| Expenditure | 100 | 120 | 150 | 159 |
| Balance of commitments 31 December | 236 | 265* | 252 | 244 |

*Excluding \$8 million of the balance of earlier commitments cancelled during the year.

TABLE 8
UNICEF Revenue During the Period 1971-1976
 (in millions of US dollars)

| | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 (est.) |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 1. For general resources | | | | | | |
| Regular contributions from governments | 38 | 45 | 52 | 58 | 69 | 78 |
| General contributions from non-governmental sources | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Greeting card operation | 5 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| Other income | 3 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 8 |
| | 53 | 62 | 73 | 82 | 94 | 102 |
| 2. For specific long-term projects | | | | | | |
| Specific contributions from governments and non-governmental sources* ... | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | |
| Funds-in-trust from UN system | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | |
| | 4 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 13 | 13 |
| 3. Total revenue for general resources and specific long-term projects* ... | 57 | 69 | 81 | 91 | 107 | 115 |
| 4. For special assistance including relief and rehabilitation* | 7 | 12 | 15 | 24 | 34 | 30 |
| 5. Total revenue available for meeting commitments by the Executive Board* | 64 | 81 | 96 | 115 | 141 | 145 |
| Breakdown of total | | | | | | |
| From governments | 43 | 55 | 66 | 80 | 103 | |
| From non-governmental sources | 16 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 22 | |
| Funds-in-trust from UN system | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | |
| Other income | 3 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 8 | |

*Includes funds-in-trust received for UNICEF-assisted projects.

TABLE 9 (continued)
 1975 General and Special Governmental Contributions
 (in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

| | General Contributions | Special Contributions (including funds-in-trust) | Total |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---------|
| Hong Kong | 12.7 | | 12.7 |
| Hungary | 12.0 | | 12.0 |
| Iceland | 14.5 | | 14.5 |
| India | 1,250.0 | | 1,250.0 |
| Indonesia | 150.0 | | 150.0 |
| Iran | 1,000.0 | | 1,000.0 |
| Iraq | 122.0 | | 122.0 |
| Ireland | 157.6 | 35.3 | 192.9 |
| Israel | 45.0 | | 45.0 |
| Italy | 589.1 | | 589.1 |
| Ivory Coast | 12.0 | | 12.0 |
| Jamaica | 13.2 | | 13.2 |
| Japan | 2,040.3 | 1,290.1 | 3,330.4 |
| Jordan | 13.0 | | 13.0 |
| Kenya | 17.2 | 9.7 | 26.9 |
| Kuwait | 10.0 | | 10.0 |
| Lao People's Dem. Republic | 4.0 | | 4.0 |
| Lebanon | 29.8 | | 29.8 |
| Lesotho | 1.4 | | 1.4 |
| Liberia | 20.0 | | 20.0 |
| Liechtenstein | 2.0 | | 2.0 |
| Luxembourg | 14.1 | | 14.1 |
| Malawi | 2.0 | | 2.0 |
| Malaysia | 90.1 | | 90.1 |

| | General Contributions | Special Contributions (including funds-in-trust) | Total |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|----------|
| Maldives | 1.0 | | 1.0 |
| Mali | 26.8 | | 26.8 |
| Malta | 10.5 | | 10.5 |
| Mauritania | 16.4 | | 16.4 |
| Mauritius | 4.0 | | 4.0 |
| Mexico | 120.0 | | 120.0 |
| Monaco | 3.3 | | 3.3 |
| Mongolia | 5.2 | | 5.2 |
| Montserrat | 0.2 | | 0.2 |
| Morocco | 55.0 | | 55.0 |
| Nepal | 3.2 | | 3.2 |
| Netherlands | 2,083.3 | 11,927.9 | 14,011.2 |
| New Zealand | 739.2 | | 739.2 |
| Nicaragua | 30.0 | | 30.0 |
| Nigeria | 113.8 | | 113.8 |
| Norway | 3,975.3 | 1,372.5 | 5,347.8 |
| Oman | 55.0 | | 55.0 |
| Pakistan | 75.3 | | 75.3 |
| Panama | 22.0 | | 22.0 |
| Peru | 120.0 | | 120.0 |
| Philippines | 413.7 | | 413.7 |
| Poland | 316.3 | | 316.3 |
| Qatar | 200.0 | | 200.0 |

| | General Contributions | Special Contributions (including funds-in-trust) | Total |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---|----------|
| Republic of Korea | 28.0 | | 28.0 |
| Romania | 11.7 | | 11.7 |
| Rwanda | 3.0 | | 3.0 |
| St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla | 0.8 | | 0.8 |
| St. Lucia | 2.9 | | 2.9 |
| San Marino | 3.0 | | 3.0 |
| Saudi Arabia | 487.0 | | 487.0 |
| Senegal | 25.6 | | 25.6 |
| Sierra Leone | 28.0 | | 28.0 |
| Singapore | 13.8 | | 13.8 |
| Somalia | 10.2 | | 10.2 |
| South Africa | 50.2 | | 50.2 |
| Spain | 168.2 | | 168.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 17.7 | | 17.7 |
| Sudan | 30.0 | | 30.0 |
| Swaziland | 2.8 | | 2.8 |
| Sweden | 12,610.6 | 2,626.3 | 15,236.9 |
| Switzerland | 2,132.4 | 880.1 | 3,012.5 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | 27.4 | | 27.4 |
| Thailand | 357.3 | | 357.3 |
| Togo | 13.6 | | 13.6 |
| Tonga | 1.0 | | 1.0 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 15.0 | | 15.0 |
| Tunisia | 33.8 | | 33.8 |
| Turkey | 240.7 | | 240.7 |

| | General Contributions | Special Contributions (including funds-in-trust) | Total |
|--|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic | 159.6 | | 159.6 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | 861.7 | | 861.7 |
| United Arab Emirates | 100.0 | | 100.0 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 4,318.5 | 2,497.1 | 6,815.6 |
| United Republic of Cameroon | 64.5 | | 64.5 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 12.5 | | 12.5 |
| United States of America | 17,000.0 | 3,100.0 | 20,100.0 |
| Venezuela | 167.0 | | 167.0 |
| Western Samoa | 2.0 | | 2.0 |
| Yemen | 11.3 | | 11.3 |
| Yugoslavia | 232.4 | | 232.4 |
| Zambia | 35.0 | | 35.0 |
| TOTAL: | 68,503.9 | 34,044.8 | 102,548.7 |

TABLE 10
1975 Non-Governmental Contributions
 (in thousands of US dollars)

| Countries where non-governmental contributions exceeded \$10,000 (Figures include proceeds from greeting card sales) | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------------|---------|--|----------|
| Algeria | 28.9 | Iran | 21.8 | Switzerland | 840.8 |
| Argentina | 244.0 | Ireland | 43.0 | Thailand | 16.7 |
| Australia | 701.8 | Italy | 320.0 | Turkey | 22.0 |
| Austria | 184.4 | Japan | 427.8 | USSR | 301.5 |
| Belgium | 1,251.2 | Lebanon | 20.5 | United Kingdom | 648.2 |
| Brazil | 887.3 | Luxembourg | 44.1 | United States of America | 8,663.9 |
| Bulgaria | 105.6 | Mexico | 34.1 | Uruguay | 19.7 |
| Canada | 2,075.8 | Netherlands | 874.7 | Yugoslavia | 79.6 |
| Chile | 118.0 | New Zealand | 101.2 | Zambia | 11.0 |
| Colombia | 29.3 | Nigeria | 25.8 | Contributions under \$10,000* | 266.1 |
| Denmark | 332.1 | Norway | 458.6 | TOTAL | 29,398.1 |
| Egypt | 19.6 | Pakistan | 16.5 | Less costs of Greeting Card Operations** | 7,335.0 |
| Finland | 336.9 | Panama | 13.2 | Net available for UNICEF assistance*** | 22,063.1 |
| France | 2,248.9 | Peru | 88.1 | | |
| Germany, Fed. Rep. of | 4,778.0 | Philippines | 24.1 | | |
| Greece | 58.2 | Poland | 22.7 | | |
| Hungary | 25.2 | Romania | 185.8 | | |
| India | 167.8 | Spain | 1,248.2 | | |
| Indonesia | 17.2 | Sri Lanka | 17.0 | | |
| | | Sweden | 931.2 | | |

*Details of non-governmental contributions under \$10,000 are given in UNICEF document E/ICEF/642, Chapter III, Annex III.

**Costs of producing cards, brochures, freight, overhead.

***In addition \$100,000 were received as funds-in-trust.

TABLE 11
1975 Contributions in Kind Made through UNICEF
 (estimated value in thousands of US dollars)

| | Commodities | Freight Services | | Commodities | Freight Services |
|------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. From Governments | | | 2. From non-governmental sources | | |
| Belgium | 336.8 | 201.3 | Canada | 100.0 | 6.3 |
| Canada | 2,987.9 | 175.1 | Cuba | | 60.0 |
| Cuba | 1,146.3* | | India | | 26.6 |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | | 40.0 | New Zealand | 15.3 | 3.1 |
| Japan | 127.0 | | Pakistan | | 66.3 |
| New Zealand | 546.4 | | Portugal | | .6 |
| Romania | 6.2 | 2.8 | Spain | 14.2 | |
| Switzerland | 311.9 | .8 | Thailand | | 2.8 |
| United Kingdom | | 32.0 | 3. From international sources | | |
| United States of America | 3,991.4 | 772.0 | European Economic Community | 10,550.2* | |
| | | | International Committee of the Red Cross .. | 52.0 | |

*represents combined value of commodities and freight services donated

SUPPLY PROCUREMENT OPERATIONS

The procurement operations workload is based on call-forward supply lists received from field offices for the implementation of UNICEF programmes and requests from governments and other organizations for reimbursable procurement of supplies for which UNICEF has purchasing experience. For the latter a service charge is made, and the proceeds form part of the revenue related to the programme support budget.

After checking of specifications and competitive bidding (where necessary), purchase orders are placed on suppliers or issue orders are made on UNIPAC (UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen). After the time required for manufacture or packing, the goods are shipped to the assisted projects.

Table 12 summarizes UNICEF's procurement operations during 1975, as compared with 1974.

TABLE 12
Procurement Operations
(in millions of US dollars)

| | 1974 | 1975 |
|---|------|------|
| 1. Call-forwards on hand 1 Jan. and received during the year | 89 | 98 |
| 2. Reimbursable procurement requests on hand 1 Jan. and received during year ... | 23 | 12 |
| 3. Total procurement workload | 112 | 110 |
| 4. Purchase and issue orders placed against call-forwards | 68 | 70 |
| 5. Purchase and issue orders placed against reimbursable procurement requests ... | 21 | 10 |
| 6. Total procurement ... | 89 | 80 |
| 7. Call-forwards and reimbursable procurement requests not on order at year end | 23 | 30 |

Shipments in 1975 amounted to \$63 million directly to projects assisted by UNICEF, \$22 million for UNIPAC replenishment stock and \$15 million for reimbursable procurement.

UNIPAC continued in 1975 to fulfill its important function of warehouse, assembly and packing centre for 4,400 standard supply items for both UNICEF and other organizations. The total value of supplies packed amounted to \$22 million which is the highest annual volume so far and compares to \$14 million in 1974. Of this total output, \$2.2 million was for emergency and rehabilitation needs. Reimbursable procurement for governments, agencies in the United Nations system, and non-governmental organizations amounted to \$2.3 million, an increase from 1974 by \$1.3 million.



BASIC FACTS ABOUT UNICEF

Legal Basis. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was created by a resolution of the General Assembly at its first session (Resolution 57(1), 11 December 1946). Taking account of the effect of subsequent resolutions, UNICEF is a continuing United Nations body with semi-autonomous status, to help developing countries advance the welfare and development of their children.

Executive Board. UNICEF is governed by an Executive Board of 30 countries, ten of which are elected each year by the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years, which is renewable. The Executive Board determines UNICEF's assistance programmes and commits its funds. The Board meets once a year. Its report is considered by the Economic and Social Council and, through it, by the General Assembly.

The membership of the Board for the period 1 August 1976 - 31 July 1977

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Benin | France |
| Bolivia | Germany, |
| Brazil | Federal |
| Bulgaria | Republic of |
| Canada | Guinea |
| Colombia | India |
| Cuba | Indonesia |
| Finland | Italy |

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Japan | United Kingdom |
| Morocco | Of Great |
| Netherlands | Britain and |
| Pakistan | Northern |
| Philippines | Ireland |
| Poland | United Republic |
| Sweden | of Cameroon |
| Switzerland | United Republic |
| Thailand | of Tanzania |
| Uganda | United States of |
| Union of Soviet | America |
| Socialist | Yugoslavia |
| Republics | |

The Officers of the Board
for 1976-1977

Chairman (Executive Board): Dr. Antonio Ordóñez-Plaja (Colombia)

Chairman (Programme Committee): Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (United Republic of Cameroon)

Chairman (Committee on Administration and Finance): Mrs. Sadako Ogata (Japan)

First Vice-Chairman: Dr. Zaki Hasan (Pakistan)

Second Vice-Chairman: Dr. Boguslaw Kozusznik (Poland)

Third Vice-Chairman: Mr. Mamadouba Camara (Guinea)

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Mr. Reino Rissanen (Finland)

Secretariat. The Executive Director, Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, heads a secretariat, with headquarters at United Nations, New York, an office in Geneva and field offices in developing countries.

Revenue. The revenue of UNICEF comes from voluntary contributions by governments and individuals.

Assistance Policy. UNICEF assistance supports services and projects benefiting children and mothers which are planned and undertaken by the national authorities concerned. The material support UNICEF can offer takes the form of supplies and equipment as well as stipends for training; UNICEF can also offer programming and planning advice. Patterns of co-operation are based on each country's own priorities of children's needs and possibilities of action. Among the potential fields of co-operation are services for the improvement of maternal and child health, child nutrition, family and child welfare and basic education.

Technical advice. The advice of the specialized and technical agencies of the United Nations system is available to UNICEF and to the countries concerned for technical aspects of the assisted projects, and UNICEF does not duplicate their professional services.

Control of expenditure. The Board approves "commitments" to projects for assistance, usually extending over several years. The field office serving the country concerned "calls-forward" annual requirements within the commitment, in accordance with the progress of the assisted project. Supplies are then procured and shipped to the country, where the field office helps and observes their delivery and use. UNICEF's internal audit checks the delivery of UNICEF assistance. UNICEF's accounts are audited by the external auditors of the United Nations and the financial report goes to the General Assembly.

UNICEF National Committees in 30 countries play an important role in helping to generate public support for a better understanding of the needs of children in developing countries and for the work of UNICEF. All the Committees are concerned with increasing financial support for the global work of UNICEF, either indirectly through their education and information roles, or directly through the sales of greeting cards and other fund-raising activities. In their work, the Committees usually benefit from widespread voluntary help. The establishment of a Committee requires that there be no objection to its formation on the part of the government of the country

involved, and that the Executive Director agrees to the Committee's purposes, functions, and statutes.

UNICEF has long worked closely with voluntary agencies concerned with children; frequently projects parallel, supplement or complement each other. Non-governmental organizations also offer UNICEF information and advice based upon their experience. Many co-operate with UNICEF or UNICEF National Committees in information and fund-raising work. An NGO Committee for UNICEF comprises over 100 international non-governmental organizations having consultative status with the Executive Board.

Further information about UNICEF and its work may be obtained from UNICEF offices and UNICEF National Committees

UNICEF Regional Offices

UNICEF Headquarters, United Nations,
New York 10017

UNICEF Office for Europe
Palais des Nations, CH 1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland

UNICEF Regional Office for East Africa
P.O. Box 44145, Nairobi, Kenya

UNICEF Regional Office for Nigeria and Ghana
P.O. Box 1282, Lagos, Nigeria

UNICEF Regional Office for West Africa
P.O. Box 4443, Abidjan Plateau, Ivory Coast

UNICEF Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia
Oficina Regional para las Américas, Isadora Goyenechea
3322, Comuna de las Condes, Santiago, Chile

UNICEF Regional Office for East Asia and Pakistan,
P.O. Box 2-154, Bangkok, Thailand

UNICEF Regional Office for the Eastern
Mediterranean, P.O. Box 5902, Beirut, Lebanon

UNICEF Regional Office for South Central Asia
11 Jorbagh, New Delhi 110003, India

UNICEF Office for Australia and New Zealand
G.P.O. Box 4045, Sydney, Australia

UNICEF Office for Japan
Shin Ohtemachi 2-Chome, Tokyo 100

UNICEF National Committees

UNICEF National Committees play a vital role in the work of the Children's Fund by helping to inform the public about the needs of children and UNICEF's efforts to meet those needs. Through the sale of greeting cards, and fund-raising activities, aimed at young as well as adult audiences, the Committees contributed some \$17 million net to UNICEF resources in 1975 and provided a means for hundreds of thousands of individuals in many countries to participate directly in an activity of the United Nations. The work of the Committees assumes a special importance in building public support on behalf of the world's children. The names and addresses of the 30 National Committees are listed below.

Australia

The UNICEF Committee of Australia
69 Clarence Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Austria

Österreichisches Komitee für UNICEF
Volksgartenstrasse 1, (Ecke Hansenstrasse)
1010 Vienna

Belgium

Comité belge pour l'UNICEF
rue Joseph II No. 1 - Bte 9
1040 Bruxelles

Bulgaria

Bulgarian Committee for UNICEF
c/o Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare
3 Place Lenin
Sofia

Canada

Canadian UNICEF Committee/
Comité UNICEF Canada
443 Mount Pleasant Road
Toronto, Ontario M4S 2L8

Czechoslovakia

Ceskoslovenské Komitétu Pro Spolupráci s
UNICEF
c/o Ministerstvo Zdravotnictví CSR
Trida Wilhelma Piecka c. 98
120 37 Praha 10, Vinohrady

Denmark

Dansk UNICEF Komite
Billedvej 8, Frihavnen
2100-København

Finland

Suomen YK Lastenapu UNICEF/
FN:s Barnhjälp i Finland UNICEF
Kalevankatu 12
00100 Helsinki 10

France

Comité français pour le Fonds des
Nations Unies pour l'Enfance
35, rue Félicien David
75781, Paris Cedex 16

German Democratic Republic

UNICEF-Nationalkomitee der Deutschen
Demokratischen Republik
1034 Berlin
Warschauer Str. 5

Germany, Federal Republic of

Deutsches Komitee für UNICEF
Steinfeldergasse 9
5 Köln 1

Hungary

Az Ensz Gyermekalap Magyar Nemzeti
Bizottsága
Belgrad Rakpart 29
Budapest V

Ireland

Irish Committee for UNICEF
12 South Anne Street
Dublin 2

Israel

Israel National Committee for UNICEF
10 Rehov Alharizi P.O.B. 7655
Yerushalaim/Jerusalem

Italy

UNICEF Comitato Italiano
Via Storza 14
00184 Roma

Japan

Japan Association for UNICEF, Inc.
12 Iikura-Katamachi, Azabu
Minato-Ku
Tokyo

Luxembourg

Comité luxembourgeois pour l'UNICEF
B.P. 1602
5, rue Notre-Dame
Luxembourg

Netherlands

Stichting Nederlands Comité UNICEF
Bankstraat 128 (Postbus 1857)
5-Gravenhage/The Hague

New Zealand

New Zealand National Committee for
UNICEF, Inc.
10 Brandon Street, P.O. Box 1011
Wellington

Norway

Den Norske UNICEF-Komiteé
Egedes gate 1
Oslo 1

Poland

Polski Komitet Wspomocy z UNICEF
ul. Mokotowska 14 p. III
00561 Warszawa

Romania

Fondul Națiunilor Unite Pentru Copii
Comitetul Național Român
6-8, Onesti Strada
7000 Bucharest I

Spain

Asociación UNICEF-España
Mauricio Legendre, 36
Apartado de Correos 12021
Madrid 16

Sweden

Svenska UNICEF-Komittén
Skolgränd 2, Box 150-50
104 65 Stockholm 15

Switzerland

Swiss Committee for UNICEF
Werdstrasse 36
8021 Zürich 1

Tunisia

Comité tunisien pour l'UNICEF
Escalier D, Bureau No. 127
45, avenue Habib Bourguiba
Tunis

Turkey

Türkiye milli Komitesi UNICEF
Cinnah Caddesi, Sisag Binasi
No. 3, Kat. 1, Cankaya
Ankara

United Kingdom

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
46-48 Osnaburgh Street
London NW1, 1YD

United States of America

United States Committee for UNICEF
331 East 38th Street
New York, New York 10016

Yugoslavia

Jugoslavenski Nacionalni Komitet za UNICEF
104 Bulevar Avnoj-a Siv II
11070 Novi-Beograd

Liaison Offices

Cyprus

United Nations Association of Cyprus
Sub-Committee for UNICEF
14 Makarios III Av.

Mitsis Bldg. No. 2
P.O. Box 1508
Nicosia

Iceland

UNICEF in Iceland
Storagerdi 30
Reykjavik

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies/
Sojuz Obshchestv Krasnogo Kresta i Krasnogo
Polumesiatsa
1 Techeremushkinski Proezd, Dom. No. 5
Moskva B-36

The following documents and publications* provide additional information about the needs of children and the work of UNICEF:

Report of the Executive Board on its 1976 session C, E, F, R, S
(Doc. No. E/ICEF/644)

Annual Progress Report of the Executive Director E, F, R, S
(Doc. No. E/ICEF/641)

Special Assistance Programmes, Volume 3 E (Doc. No.
E/ICEF/MISC. 260)

Les Carnets de l'Enfance/Assignment Children, a quarterly
review published by UNICEF

UNICEF News, published quarterly by UNICEF

Financial Report and Statements for the year ended 31 Dec.
1975: E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/AB/L. 159)

*Documents and publications are available from the
UNICEF offices listed above in the languages indicated,
C/Chinese, E/English, F/French, R/Russian, S/Spanish.

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