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REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JCHP	UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy
PAG	Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations System
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNIPAC	UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Executive Board held its 426th to 438th meetings at United Nations Headquarters from 24 April to 5 May 1972. The Board initially met from 24 to 26 April, then discontinued its meetings to allow the Programme Committee sitting as a Committee of the Whole to hold its session, and resumed its meetings on 3 May. The Committee on Administrative Budget met on 20 and 21 April. The Chairman of the Board was Mr. Nils Thedin (Sweden), the Chairman of the Programme Committee was Mr. Hans Conzett (Switzerland) and the Chairman of the Committee on Administrative Budget was Dr. Bogoslav Juricic (Chile). The agenda of the Board, as adopted, is contained in document E/ICEF/615.
2. The following states members of the Board were represented: Algeria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malawi, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. A list of representatives and observers attending the session is given in document E/ICEF/CRP/72-39/Rev.1.
3. A list of documents issued in connexion with the session is contained in document E/ICEF/INF/34/Rev.1.

II. COMMITMENTS APPROVED AT THE SESSION

4. The Board approved commitments totalling \$62.9 million. 1/ Of that amount \$56.7 million was for assistance and \$6.2 million for administrative services. In addition the Board "noted" potential projects totalling \$5.2 million as worthy of support if financing through special contributions became available. 2/ Table 1 gives commitments by region and main sectoral fields 3/ of aid. A list of commitments approved by country and project is given in annex I, as well as information on the annual level of probable future call-forwards. 4/

5. As a result of action by the Board, at the end of the session UNICEF was aiding projects in 111 countries and territories; 38 in Africa south of the Sahara; 32 in the Americas; 26 in Asia (excluding countries in the Eastern Mediterranean region); 14 in the Eastern Mediterranean; and 1 in Europe. The child population of those countries and territories through 15 years of age was 780 million.

1/ See table 1, footnote a.

2/ For a further discussion of "noted" projects see paras. 101-102.

3/ During the discussion in the Board attention was called to the fact that the classification of fields of aid was to a certain extent arbitrary. For example, child nutrition is a component in fields other than nutrition and therefore the amount classified as aid to nutrition is an understatement. (see also paras. 39, 41 and 104).

4/ A summary "round-up" of programme recommendations is given in document E/ICEF/P/L.1560 and Corr.1. The main points arising in the Programme Committee's consideration of these recommendations are contained in a statement made by the Chairman of the Programme Committee at the conclusion of the Committee's session (E/ICEF/P/L.1566) and the report of the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/P/L.1569).

Table 1

Summary of commitments approved in 1972 as at end of the Board
session by region and types of programmes a/

(including trust fund projects subject to approval of commitments by the Board)

- in thousands of US dollars -

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- regional	Total	Per cent
Health services	5 301	4 301	1 250	2 297	70	6 155	459	19 833	42.9
Nutrition	2 211	1 207	1 218	106	-	200	-	4 942	10.7
Family and child welfare	735	994	267	478	-	522	20	3 016	6.5
Education	2 346	2 007	-	4 415	-	1 189	-	9 957	21.6
Country planning and project preparation	-	-	529	84	-	-	1 117	1 730	3.7
Other long-range aid d/	-	287	935	40	-	1 465	-	2 727	5.9
Total long-range aid	10 593	8 796	4 199	7 420	70	9 531	1 596	42 205	91.3
Emergency aid	-	3 000	-	-	-	-	1 000	4 000	8.7
Total programme aid	10 593	11 796	4 199	7 420	70	9 531	2 596	46 205	100.0
Programme support services								10 494 b/	
Total assistance								56 699	
Administrative services								6 200 c/	
GRAND TOTAL COMMITMENTS								62 899	

a/ These commitments in addition to those approved at the Board session, include also commitments approved prior to the session and special contributions announced for "noted" projects during the period of the session. Further contributions resulting in commitments are expected during 1972. Details are given in annex I.

b/ Including \$10,072,600 for 1973 and \$421,300 supplementary budget for 1972.

c/ Including \$6,032,300 for 1973 and \$167,500 supplementary budget for 1972.

d/ Including integrated services (\$2,440,000) and block commitment for Pacific Islands (\$287,000).

III. PROGRAMME TRENDS AND POLICY

Statements by the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme

6. In an address to the Board at its opening meeting, the Secretary-General noted that in the past year UNICEF had demonstrated remarkably its capacity to act quickly in emergency situations; during 1971, it had responded to calls for emergency help in some 20 countries. UNICEF was particularly well equipped for such action by virtue of its world-wide purchasing, storage and delivery capacity, and because its field staff had the necessary "know-how" to assist Governments not only in the critical relief phase but in the rehabilitation of essential services. UNICEF, of course, was not the only member of the United Nations system concerned with those matters, but it had a vital role to play because children and mothers were usually the principal victims of any disaster.

7. Referring to UNICEF's long-term assistance programme to help Governments provide for their children a minimum of basic health care, adequate nutrition at crucial stages of growth, and the basis for life-long education, he felt that such programmes made uncommonly good sense. Society could not expect a young adult who had been ill-fed and unschooled to become an active and intelligent participant in the community.

8. The Secretary-General paid tribute to the work of the Executive Director and his staff, and expressed appreciation to the Board for the wisdom of its policies, which enabled UNICEF to operate successfully. UNICEF's long-term programmes had to be seen in the larger context of society's present and future needs. Since UNICEF played a central and crucial role in the development of human resources, a maximum effort must be made to enable it to reach its income goal of \$100 million by 1975, and then to look beyond that figure. 5/

9. The Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in addressing the Board pointed out that UNICEF had been a pioneer in giving substance to the concept of a "country programme" framework for development assistance and had proved to be a great source of strength for the United Nations development system. The steady growth of the resources of UNICEF and the increasing demand on its services showed that it commanded the confidence and respect of Governments. It was clear that low-income countries could usefully absorb more UNICEF assistance and that UNICEF could effectively deliver it - a fact of growing significance as the Second United Nations Development Decade progressed. Country programming provided a practical mechanism for co-operation within the United

5/ The full text of the Secretary-General's statement was subsequently circulated as document E/ICEF/619. For a further discussion of the \$100 million income goal see paras. 117-120.

Nations family towards a unified and integrated approach to development problems. The United Nations Development Programme was conducting with UNICEF a review of arrangements both at Headquarters and the field. The aim of the review was to define clearly UNICEF's role and function in country programming and to do it in a way that would preserve UNICEF's unique character and identity. The United Nations Development Programme was strengthening its field offices, upgrading the capabilities of its resident representatives and working out better procedures for tapping the knowledge and experience of all components of the United Nations family at the country level. UNICEF's extensive field experience, as well as its sound administrative structure, would be major elements of strength in that endeavour. 6/

Relation of UNICEF aid to UNDP country programming

10. It was clear from the statement of the Administrator of UNDP (para. 9) and the discussions in the general debate of the Board that country programming of United Nations assistance under the leadership of UNDP was now beginning to provide a broader framework for the UNICEF approach. It also provided UNICEF with opportunities to present possibilities for action to meet the needs of children as an integral part of the country's development effort, and also to draw greater support for such action from the United Nations development system. UNICEF had participated in varying degrees in the country programmes developed by UNDP for 19 countries in 1971. 7/ However, experience had shown that the association of UNICEF with the country programming exercise was not always easy to achieve. One difficulty arose from the fact that UNICEF did not have a representative stationed in every country; another had been that, in large part because of timing problems in the preparation of some country programmes, insufficient attention had been given in some country programmes to the social aspects of development in which UNICEF was in a position to assist.

11. Board members shared the view of the Executive Director that it was important in the future for UNICEF to collaborate with Governments and UNDP in the country programming exercises to ensure that the inputs of both organizations would be in harmony and concentrated in critical areas which were sometimes shared, and sometimes separate. It was pointed out that over the years the flexibility that

6/ The full text of the Administrator's statement was subsequently circulated as document E/ICEF/621. For a further discussion of the relationship of UNICEF assistance to country programming, see paras. 10-13.

7/ In some cases, UNICEF was fully consulted at the field level and was able to make a substantial contribution. In nearly all cases, UNICEF had made some contribution to the preparation of the background papers for the country programmes. A number of country studies on the situation of children carried out with aid from UNICEF (including those in Egypt, West and Central Africa and Central America) were expected to be of value to UNDP and the respective countries in the preparation of country programmes.

had enabled UNICEF to respond to changing needs and situations had been a valuable asset. UNICEF field staff were devoting increasing attention to helping sectoral and planning ministries in the systematic formulation of national policies and priorities for children and adolescents as an organic part of national development plans, and to the preparation of specific projects in that context. It was necessary for inter-agency procedures to be worked out which would be adapted to the planning schedules of individual countries. As UNICEF increasingly improved its participation in the exercises, the country programming documents would reflect UNICEF inputs.

12. Nearly all the projects approved by the Board at the current session were closely meshed with national development plans. Emphasis was on strengthening the mutual reinforcement of services operated by different ministries for the benefit of children. A major accent was on the support of activities which helped improve the quality and coverage of services, at costs which developing countries could afford.

13. Board members welcomed the greater attention being given by UNICEF, in co-operation with other agencies in the United Nations family, to help countries assemble, develop and use statistics on children and youth as a means of bringing about improvements in planning, programming and evaluation.

Perspective study

14. A draft perspective study prepared by the UNICEF secretariat entitled "Children and Adolescents: Goals and Priorities for the Second Development Decade" ^{8/} was considered by the Board in the course of the general debate on the general progress report of the Executive Director. Recent appraisals of development experience, as well as review of progress in areas of major concern to the well-being and development of children and adolescents, such as health, nutrition, education, and welfare, had led to a number of conclusions which were discussed in the study.

15. The study emphasized that there was a paramount necessity for firm long-range priorities in fields that had the greatest impact on children and adolescents. In a fundamental sense, children and adolescents could be viewed as a potential area of unified action within every national community, as well as at the international level. In the sectors mentioned above there was also a direct and intimate relationship between goals, priorities and methods of organization, and the extent to which the interests of the rising generation were effectively served.

16. Moreover, from the nature of the needs to be met, planning and implementation had to proceed increasingly along inter-sectoral lines. Within each country, there were large variations in conditions of development as they affected different regions and different sections of the population. Integrated approaches were specially required in developing services for children in the more backward rural areas, in rural areas undergoing more rapid growth and change, and in slums and shanty towns and the poorer neighbourhoods in urban areas.

^{8/} This was circulated as conference room paper E/ICEF/CRP/72-8, with a summary version available as document E/ICEF/CRP/72-8/Add.1.

17. For a large number of specific problems, adequate solutions were not yet available, and new programme and project designs, involving concepts of innovation and change, had to be evolved at the grass roots level. Moreover, for the less developed countries as a whole, and for some more than for others, progress was being seriously impeded by lack of resources. Since resources were a fundamental limitation, it was essential that there should be greater and more specific support from the world community.

18. Members of the Board welcomed the perspective study and the emphasis it placed on inter-sectoral programming and on a unified approach to economic and social development. That was the only way that countries could develop appropriate long-range priorities and strategies for action on behalf of children and adolescents. Account should be taken of the basic needs of children, and there should be sufficient continuity of effort to have a lasting effect. UNICEF had to be increasingly concerned with critically important aspects of development affecting children. Humanitarian objectives would be served in a more enduring manner as the main development objectives came to be realized. Long-term objectives had special importance in the context of country programming.

19. It was felt that it would be helpful both to the less developed countries and to donor countries to obtain a clear over-all picture of the needs and requirements of the younger generation. In that connexion the regional and country conferences and the country studies assisted by UNICEF were cited as having proved to be valuable in focusing the attention of Governments on children and youth in national development and in stimulating action. As the international community moved further into the Second United Nations Development Decade, it was pointed out that UNICEF, while maintaining its major priorities - health services, nutrition, education and welfare - must also be continuously aware of the problems of employment, income distribution, housing and rural development, and the manner in which they affected its major goals.

20. There was general endorsement of the view expressed by the Executive Director that increased attention should be given to basic services for children and adolescents in disadvantaged socio-economic groups and in more backward regions. Board members recognized that, in relation to UNICEF's own limited resources, even that represented too vast a field. It was important for the scanty resources available to be distributed in keeping with the essential priorities. Therefore, UNICEF should give special attention to experimentation with new and improved patterns of delivery of services. That would lay a basis, at a later stage, when experience had been gained, for extension of coverage to areas and groups at present insufficiently served, and for attracting larger resources and efforts, both internal and external, which were calculated to enhance the country's own capacity for permanent and growing action on behalf of children and adolescents. 9/

21. With the perspective study as a background, the UNICEF secretariat hoped that some countries might find it possible, on the basis of their own national experience and national documentation, to re-examine their past efforts and come to a more carefully conceived scheme of long-range priorities suited to their circumstances.

9/ This approach was particularly reflected in the decisions taken at the session on aid in establishing long-term supplementary child feeding programmes (paras. 32-34 and 40) and in the policy adopted on aid for education (paras. 60-85).

Reviewing some of the more significant conclusions of the study, the Deputy Executive Director (Planning) emphasized that children and adolescents were still far from being accepted as one of the central priorities in social and economic development and were, in fact, still at the periphery of national as well as international development policy. That condition had to be altered so that more could be done for children and adolescents by way of direct interventions, and so that whatever interventions took place could produce a greater impact on the needs of different age-groups of children.

22. Members of the Board pointed out in the course of the debate that there had not been sufficient time to examine the study. As requested by the secretariat, they agreed to send written comments and suggestions. It was also agreed that steps would be taken to consult with all countries with which UNICEF was privileged to work. Some members expressed the hope that in revising the draft there would be a more specific analysis of how strategies could be put into action. More specific data might be provided and, in particular, account should be taken of the constraints on human, financial and administrative resources available to the less developed countries. Ultimately, as had been pointed out in the study, priorities had to be established by countries in relation to their own conditions, since it would be necessary for them to find practical solutions which were within their own reach. In undertaking the revision, it was suggested that greater attention be given to ways in which competing claims against the limited resources available might be handled, while keeping in view the broader approaches outlined in the study.

23. The document as revised would be presented to the Board in 1973. It would be followed in 1974 by a report on the situation of children and adolescents. On the basis of investigations in selected countries, the situation study would consider the existing conditions of children and adolescents in relation to the nature and levels of the services available; it would also consider action to be undertaken by way of programme and project activities and opportunities for local community effort that would be feasible under differing circumstances and at different stages of development.

24. Both studies, it was hoped, would form part of the effort of the United Nations development system as a whole to advance economic and social development under the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 10/ and to review and appraise progress at appropriate intervals.

Aid to least developed countries

25. UNICEF had been concerned since 1965 with the problem of providing some form of special assistance for children of the least developed countries. At its 1970 session, the Board reviewed guidelines designed to effect a relative shift in UNICEF aid in favour of the poorest or "least developed" countries and also of small countries.

26. Board members were pleased to note that progress was being made in putting those guidelines into effect. For 11 of the 25 countries listed by the United Nations as "least developed", commitments were approved at the current session which amounted in relation to child population to double the level of assistance to projects in the other countries assisted by UNICEF. Moreover, supplementary "noted" projects were

10/ General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)

submitted for some of those countries in the hope of inducing additional support from sympathetic donors (see also paras. 101-102).

27. It was clear that countries at the earliest stages of development might need assistance in absorbing the more orthodox types of UNICEF aid and that flexible approaches were required, particularly for recurring and other local costs. Such approaches could include the absorbing of some of the recurring costs of projects on a gradually decreasing scale, particularly for the financing of key supervisory personnel; the underwriting of part, or all, of the costs of the construction of buildings for training institutions; and greater emphasis on underwriting training courses for administrators, making use of volunteers, and sponsoring studies on types of services most appropriate for the country. Such special measures were welcomed, but Board members felt that, in addition, a good deal more attention needed to be paid to that difficult problem. UNICEF and other agencies of the United Nations must continue to explore new avenues of assistance and be ready to adjust their forms and conditions of aid for those countries.

28. Several delegations felt that, since the total population of the least developed countries was relatively small and the needs of other developing countries had also to be met, care should be exercised to avoid an over-concentration of aid to the least developed countries to the extent of requiring a reduction of aid in relation to child population for the largest number of developing countries with which UNICEF was co-operating, i.e. those in the middle group, neither "least developed" nor relatively well-advanced. The Executive Director said that was not what was proposed; rather, increases in UNICEF's general resources were now to some extent being directed more towards the least developed countries, which in the past had been receiving less than their due share.

Child nutrition 11/

29. The improvement of child nutrition had been a matter of constant concern to UNICEF. In response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1640 (LI), the report of the special panel of experts appointed by the Secretary-General on the protein problems confronting developing countries 12/ was a major topic for consideration by the Board. General Assembly resolution 2848 (XXVI) requested appropriate United Nations organs to assist developing countries in meeting the problem of protein-calorie malnutrition, and in that connexion the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/616) drew attention to areas in which UNICEF was contributing to such assistance; in addition the Executive Director, as set forth in paragraphs 32-34 below, recommended an extension of UNICEF policy in assisting in the establishment of long-term supplementary child feeding programmes.

30. The Chairman of the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations System (PAG), Dr. Nevin S. Scrimshaw, addressed the Board on nutritional problems in developing countries, and in particular on the interrelated effects of pre-and post-natal

11/ See also the section on prevention of blindness in young children due to vitamin A deficiency, paras. 55-57.

12/ Strategy statement on action to avert the protein crisis in developing countries (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.71.II.A.17)

malnourishment. ^{13/} He pointed out that the protein problem was especially serious for young children and pregnant and nursing mothers in the low income groups, since those groups, in general, received the lesser part of the available protein supply. The malnutrition was accentuated when the calorie intake was inadequate. Frequent episodes of infectious diseases exacerbated the problem for the under-nourished young child whose resistance to infection was already low. Another factor was the effect of urbanization in changing dietary habits, leading to earlier weaning without satisfactory substitutes for mother's milk. Infants born of malnourished mothers had lower nutrient reserves, and pregnant and nursing mothers should, therefore, be a priority group along with young children, not only for the above reason but also in order to maintain adequate lactation and protect the health of the mother. Education of mothers in child feeding, sanitation and personal hygiene was essential. There was a critical need for development of better methods for such education, including a searching examination of the effectiveness of past and present nutrition education programmes.

31. The Board noted that the report of the special panel of experts recommended in its annex sixteen main types of action. Included were measures of direct benefit to children, to which UNICEF had been contributing for some time through its support of milk conservation and, later, the processing and distribution of weaning foods; through its aid in increasing village-level production of foods for local children, together with nutrition education (called "applied nutrition"); and through its aid in the maternal and child aspects of basic health services. Those long-term approaches had replaced the earlier emphasis of UNICEF on supporting large scale supplementary child-feeding programmes, largely through the provision of imported milk powder, most of which had been taken over by other agencies which were now also providing other types of children's foods.

32. The Executive Director pointed out that it had by now become clear that children in the weakest socio-economic groups in most countries derived little benefit from improvements in methods of commercial agriculture or increases in the market supply of processed foods. If those children were to be helped, countries would need to establish long-term supplementary child-feeding programmes, together with other nutritional services. As an illustration of the level required for such feeding, the WHO Nutrition Unit had conservatively estimated, on the basis of sample studies, that on a global basis the programmes should reach 20 per cent of the children and pregnant and nursing mothers; the situation would, of course, vary in individual countries.

33. The Executive Director recommended that UNICEF expand its support in order to help countries to reach the weakest socio-economic group. Priority in supplementary feeding within the group would be given to infants, weanlings and pre-school-age children. Special measures would be required to reach the mothers of infants under six months because of the problems created by the trend towards early weaning. In addition, rehabilitation would be required for infants and young children suffering from severe malnutrition. Supplementary feeding of school children might be provided where it was part of an effort to reduce drop-outs and other forms of wastage in primary schools. The donation of food from the outside over a period of

^{13/} The statement was subsequently circulated as conference room paper E/ICEF/CRP/72-35. A statement by the representative of FAO on his agency's general approach to the solution of nutrition problems in developing countries was circulated as conference room paper E/ICEF/CRP/72-29.

years would be an important element in establishing a programme. While UNICEF might provide the food, it hoped that it could be provided by other sources, such as the World Food Programme or bilateral aid schemes, and by non-governmental agencies. Because of the costs involved, most countries would probably have to approach large-scale supplementary feeding progressively, beginning with the most needy regions.

34. The role of UNICEF, as seen by the Executive Director, would be primarily to help countries to establish supplementary feeding on a long-term basis; to help establish nutrition rehabilitation centres providing special foods such as K-Mix-II; ^{14/} to help strengthen the nutrition education of parents; and to involve community support. UNICEF would help in setting up the organization of supplementary feeding and nutritional rehabilitation, including field trials of economical patterns of organization that would reach the children and mothers; and in staff training. It would also help countries to mobilize their own sources of food supply for child feeding: in rural areas through applied nutrition programmes, and in urban areas (also rural areas where required) through the production and distribution of processed weaning foods. It would be necessary for UNICEF to work closely with the World Food Programme and non-governmental organizations which were currently providing foods from abroad to developing countries. In addition, UNICEF assistance to child feeding in emergencies would continue.

35. There was general support in the Board for expansion of UNICEF assistance to long-term supplementary child feeding. The following points were emphasized in the Board discussion: priority should be given to the age-group up to five years of age and to nursing and pregnant mothers; distribution programmes should be developed in co-operation with health authorities because of the close connexion between malnutrition, hygiene and infectious disease, and also to minimize the possibility of inadvertently encouraging premature weaning; the food distribution should be accompanied by education and a surveillance system which would identify young children who were not benefiting from the programmes, so that they and their families might receive special attention; in the long run the programmes should depend on locally produced foods, and it was necessary to look ahead to the period when all recurring costs would be met from within the country. The value of local initiatives and the use of volunteers, as well as the education of mothers, should be stressed.

36. Attention was directed to the fact that processed weaning foods could be an important element in supplementary feeding programmes for children under three years of age if the price could be reduced to a reasonable level. It was felt that Governments wishing to produce special food mixtures for that vulnerable group and to launch free or subsidized distribution programmes should be encouraged and supported through further UNICEF/FAO/WHO joint efforts, and with the participation of the World Food Programme. Hopes were expressed that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) might provide a new and larger source of support for schemes of that type. Encouraging progress had been made in several countries, particularly in the Mediterranean area, with the aid of UNICEF, in establishing production and distribution facilities for weaning foods. Other

^{14/} This mixture has been used with outstanding success in the treatment of severe protein-calorie malnutrition in the recent emergencies in Nigeria and the Indian subcontinent.

examples of progress were noted in East Africa, Latin America and India in the local production of children's foods, and in a widening involvement of women and girls, through extended nutrition education, in the preparation of better foods for their family and particularly for their children. New initiatives needed to be explored and the most promising ones pursued.

37. The expansion of PAG through the sponsorship of agencies other than FAO, UNICEF and WHO was needed. The recent additional sponsorship of IBRD was welcomed. Because the work of PAG had an important bearing on matters of particular concern to UNICEF, one delegation suggested that, if necessary, UNICEF should be willing to provide more funds than the other agencies in order for PAG to have the financial support it required. The Executive Director said that if the goal of securing more paying sponsors could not be realized, he would review the situation with the present sponsors.

38. The Board discussed the implications of evaluations of the applied nutrition programmes in several countries. While noting encouraging results in certain aspects of the programmes, it was apparent that there was need for much better planning, organization, training and support, including adequate staff support in the field. Perseverance and some degree of patience were required. More attention needed to be given to the question of how to obtain community participation and how to have more effective communications support. The Executive Director felt that further efforts should be made to orient applied nutrition programmes more directly towards the needs of children; the goal of more and better food to achieve optimum development of the child was often relegated to a place of secondary consideration. In view of the scale and range of the applied nutrition programmes assisted by UNICEF in more than 60 countries, the Board would be kept informed of measures taken to increase the effectiveness of that basic programme.

39. There was concern in the Board at the relatively low level of UNICEF commitments for nutrition, as well as a desire for increased activities in the field. ^{15/} It was recognized that UNICEF's assistance in that field was given in response to requests from Governments which reflected priorities within their development plans, and where often there was slow recognition that malnutrition in children could be a serious deterrent to national development. Attention was directed to a major recommendation of the special panel that developing countries adopt a national food and nutrition policy. That was an area to which UNICEF was endeavouring to contribute, since there was an important common area between such a policy and a national policy for children. The UNICEF principle that assisted long-term projects in child nutrition, with special emphasis on the young child, should be part of a country's development effort constituted a contribution to a national nutrition policy.

40. The Board approved the proposal of the Executive Director that UNICEF help countries establish long-term supplementary child-feeding schemes for children in the weaker socio-economic groups on a wider scale than had hitherto been the case (see paras. 33-34 above).

^{15/} In this connexion, see footnote 3, and para. 104.

Basic health services

41. During 1971, UNICEF aid was provided for health services of one form or another to 96 countries. Most UNICEF aid was directed towards the strengthening and expansion of basic health services, in which maternal and child health was a main element. In the discussions in the Board, delegations felt that child health should continue to be the primary field for UNICEF's work, and its aid in that field should be increased. Concern was expressed by several delegates at what appeared to be a decline in the percentage of total programme expenditures going to basic health services (see also para. 104). Despite many years of efforts, even the most rudimentary health services still reached only a small proportion of children in the developing countries, and even when they did, they were often run by ineffective staff, with insufficient supervision. There was clearly wide scope for exploration in seeking innovatory methods of delivering simple preventive health care, particularly through a more extensive use of auxiliary personnel and with greater community-level participation, especially in rural areas and urban slums and shanty towns. UNICEF should continue to place high priority on training, particularly of auxiliary health personnel. It should also continue to assist medical schools in expanding their maternal and child health departments and to encourage them to adopt integrated, community-oriented teaching programmes.

42. Board members welcomed the encouraging developments along those lines in some of the projects coming before it for approval. The hope was expressed that the trend would continue to be encouraged by UNICEF field staff. It was pointed out that the increasing acceptance of the view that family planning was most effective when combined with the delivery of health services and other social services (see paras. 44-51) should attract greater resources for the promotion of the health services themselves.

43. At the session, the Board approved the 1972 Maurice Pate Award to the National Institute for Child Health in Tunisia for use in training medical and paramedical personnel of the region, working in co-ordination with the National Institute of Nutrition and Food Technology, the National Institute for Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health and the Institute of Educational Science.

Family planning

44. It was widely recognized that the health and welfare of children and family was profoundly influenced by family size and the spacing of births. Those considerations led the Executive Board to the decision it took in 1967 to the effect that UNICEF, when so requested by a Government, might assist family planning as part of national maternal and child health services. ^{16/} Since then the Board had approved several projects which, in addition to family planning services delivered by health services, provided parallel educational and motivational support towards responsible parenthood.

^{16/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third session, Supplement No.8, paras. 44-58.

Since family planning was ordinarily an inextricable part of a broad maternal and child health service, it was difficult to give a figure for the amount of UNICEF aid provided for family planning. Aid for maternal and child health in countries with national family planning policies amounted to \$8.2 million for use in 1970 and 1971, which included \$2.9 million assigned to UNICEF by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

45. At the current session the Board had before it a report prepared by WHO reviewing the family planning aspects of family health, with special reference to UNICEF/WHO assistance (E/ICEF/L.1281) and the recommendations of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) on that report (E/ICEF/618, section 7). The conclusions of JCHP constituted an elaboration and clarification of existing UNICEF policies. The essence of the 1967 Board decision, i.e. delivery of family planning services through maternal and child health with the objective of promoting family health and welfare, was maintained. High priority was recommended for the expansion and improvement of maternal and child care within the framework of basic health services, and for maternity-centred family planning programmes. There was recognition that the complex nature of activities relating to the health aspects of family planning necessitated a multi-disciplinary approach. Strengthening an over-all health services system capable of supporting all aspects of a family planning programme should be the basis for priorities in UNICEF and WHO assistance. In addition to health personnel, workers in other disciplines (such as community development, social welfare, home economics, education and public administration) should be seen as potential co-promoters of family planning.

46. The JCHP report set out a series of detailed recommendations which provided for greater support for planning and evaluation; for improved project formulation at the country level; and for strengthening the organization and administration of family planning activities. Wherever possible there should be integration of nutrition activities with family health programmes, including family planning, so that they could be mutually supportive and reinforcing. Assistance should be given for operational research aimed at designing alternative approaches to the delivery of family planning care in countries with different levels of health services and also within the context of different public health systems and in a wide variety of social, cultural and economic settings. Education and training was of central importance; priority should be given to the training of planners, teachers, supervisors, and auxiliary workers as well as to refresher and continuing training of all health personnel, and to innovations in training in relation to work in rural areas. Moreover, the health aspects of family planning should be integrated into the training of workers in other disciplines.

47. In the debate it was noted with approval that the terms of reference of several funding agencies for family planning had been broadened to include health education and social services, and that additional resources had been made available to build up the health infrastructure for the delivery of family health care, particularly maternal and child health, including family planning. 17/

17/ In this connexion the Board heard statements from the Deputy Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (see E/ICEF/SR/433), the Acting Director of the Population Division of the United Nations Secretariat (see E/ICEF/SR.434) and the Director of the Population Division of IBRD (ibid).

48. Board members commended WHO for its excellent report. In the debate various points made, or suggested, in the report were emphasized by delegations. They included the following: action for family planning should be integrated into national development planning and country programming; services for family planning could not be organized separately from existing health services without increasing costs and competition between services and personnel leading to a duplication of over-all efforts; every effort should be made to integrate the subjects of family planning and human reproduction in the education and training of all levels of personnel; it was especially important to train paraprofessionals, auxiliaries and volunteer workers in family planning in order to reach more of the rural population; it was gratifying to see stress laid on family health, rather than family planning per se; the family health approach had the advantage of recognizing the responsibility of the man; greater impact might be achieved by linking family planning programmes more closely to the education of women and adolescent girls within formal school systems, and also through such means as women's committees and clubs, home economics activities and applied nutrition programmes; 18/ as part of its activities in education UNICEF should, in co-ordination with UNESCO, assist population education at the primary school level; social welfare had an important, but so far under-used, role to play in family planning, particularly in community motivation and education carried on through programmes related to women, family and child welfare and youth. 19/ It was important to use every possible means to keep all elements of the population, including the workers, informed on family planning matters; the role of the sociologist in family planning programmes should be given greater emphasis; non-governmental organizations could play an important role in complementing the work of the United Nations and Governments in family planning. 20/

49. Additional views expressed in the debate included the following: family planning should not be undertaken at the expense of efforts in other fields which had a high priority; many people in developing countries produced large numbers of children so that they could see some of them survive - if health needs were met, the problem of over-population would be largely alleviated; the population explosion was not the real cause of the poor living conditions of many children - it was, rather, under-development in some countries and a certain kind of social policy in others; the causes of population increase varied from country to country, and while planned parenthood could be of use, it was not a panacea for improving the basic conditions of mothers and children; the family planning policies of developed countries were being exported to developing countries without real study or research on what degree of family planning was needed for an undernourished and under-educated population; a scientific multidisciplinary research programme should be undertaken, which would

18/ In this connexion see the statement by the representative of the International Council of Women (E/ICEF/NGO/129).

19/ This point was elaborated upon in statements by the Director of the Social Development Division (E/ICEF/CRP/72-27) and by the representative of the International Association of Schools of Social Work (E/ICEF/NGO/143).

20/ In this connexion see a statement by the representative of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (E/ICEF/NGO/137).

include an evaluation of all experience gained thus far, it would be useful to have an impartial evaluation by an outside agency on family planning techniques suitable for mothers in various situations; in view of the changing situation, UNICEF should keep its policy under constant review; an evaluation should be made by outside experts of UNICEF-assisted family planning programmes in the next few years.

50. The Deputy Executive Director (Programmes) in a statement at the end of the debate stated that it was essential to distinguish between two groups of countries. Firstly, there were those that had formally adopted family planning policies, where UNICEF could play a role as part of a United Nations team. Secondly, there were countries that had no declared family planning policy but were prepared to study the matter and desired, in the meantime, to have UNICEF aid for basic health services. It was his hope that financing agencies, in particular the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, would provide more assistance for basic health services.

51. The Board approved the recommendations of JCHP on the family planning aspects of family health.

Report of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy

52. The UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP), which held its nineteenth session in Geneva in February 1972, had on its agenda the family planning aspects of family health discussed above (paras. 44-51). It also considered several other questions which are discussed below.

Control of trachoma

53. Trachoma was a serious public health problem affecting children in large areas of the world and was the single most important cause of preventable blindness and loss of vision. On the basis of a paper prepared by WHO (E/ICEF/CRP/72-3), JCHP reviewed experience with trachoma control activities jointly assisted by the two organizations over a period of 20 years, and in its report made a series of recommendations on the future directions which should be taken in trachoma control activities both by Governments and by organizations providing aid (E/ICEF/618, section 6). Essentially, JCHP recommended the continuing of trachoma control activities by both direct measures (treatment of existing cases through existing health services) and indirect measures (health education, environmental sanitation, including, in particular, rural water supply, and the general raising of the level of health through health services). The JCHP also recommended strengthening of training in methods of trachoma control of health personnel, other personnel in touch with the masses of the population (rural community leaders, traditional midwives and school teachers) and also mothers. It recommended strengthening the evaluation of programmes, particularly organizational patterns for carrying out trachoma control.

54. In the Board's discussion emphasis was placed on the close relationship between trachoma and socio-economic factors, and on the importance of integrating trachoma control activities into basic health services. The Board commended WHO for its report, which it noted would be given wide distribution among government agencies and medical institutions engaged in trachoma-control activities. The Board approved the recommendations of JCHP.

Prevention of blindness in young children due to vitamin A deficiency

55. At its 1971 session UNICEF proposed that measures for the prevention of blindness in young children due to vitamin A deficiency be included in the agenda of the next session of the JCHP. That deficiency was a major cause of child blindness in a number of developing countries; the problem was most serious in south-east Asia. WHO presented to the JCHP session a note on the possibilities of prevention of xerophthalmia, particularly in relation to the use of large doses of vitamin A in pre-school children (E/ICEF/CRP/72-5). At the time of the JCHP session, in February 1972, WHO was not in a position to make a recommendation regarding the doses and periodicity of the administration of vitamin A. However, a meeting of international experts on the prevention of xerophthalmia, which was sponsored by WHO, was held at Hyderabad, India in March 1972 (E/ICEF/CRP/72-23) and as a result WHO was able to make recommendations, supplementing the recommendations of the JCHP (E/ICEF/618, section 8 (c)).

56. It was recognized at the Hyderabad meeting that the most rational method for the control and prevention of vitamin A deficiency was through improvement of the diet. However, that was a long-term measure. Although in some situations fortification of foods with vitamin A might speed up the process, at the same time possibilities for administering large doses of vitamin A as a preventive measure should be considered. The main problem in the latter case would be a logistic one, particularly the controlled delivery of large doses of vitamin A to the children, which required good training of personnel and a sound managerial and administrative operation. Wherever possible, existing health personnel should be employed; any new personnel should form part of the health service rather than be established as a separate vitamin A task force. Except for supervision, paramedical personnel would be largely involved in the operational aspects of the programme. Efforts should be made to ensure community participation. A system of evaluation of both the operation and its biological effectiveness would be an essential component of the programme. Further research on the problem, including controlled studies on a pilot scale, was recommended. On the basis of the findings of the Hyderabad conference, WHO recommended that 200,000 international units of vitamin A be administered orally at six month intervals for children from six months to four years of age in areas where vitamin A deficiency was a serious problem; in areas where health services were well developed and the problem less serious, 100,000 international units might be given every three months.

57. The Board adopted the recommendations of the JCHP, supplemented by those resulting from the Hyderabad meeting, for joint UNICEF/WHO action along the following lines: (a) long-term measures should continue in co-operation with FAO, through the applied nutrition programmes and other related activities in order to increase the availability of sources of vitamin A in the diet and educate the community; 21/ (b) basic health services and hospitals should be encouraged to pay

21/ In this connexion a statement was made by the representative of the Associated Country Women of the World calling attention to the priority its national affiliates were now according to co-operation with Governments, UNICEF and other United Nations agencies in nutrition education, with a special focus on combatting child blindness (E/ICEF/NGO/141).

special attention to the importance of early diagnosis of xerophthalmia and additional efforts should be made for the training of personnel; (c) since xerophthalmia was very closely related to protein-calorie malnutrition, further measures should be taken to control that condition; (d) in view of the importance of infectious diseases as a precipitating factor in severe cases of xerophthalmia, additional efforts should be made to control the most common infectious diseases through immunization, personal hygiene and other measures; (e) studies on food fortification with vitamin A should be continued and (f) because of the urgency of the problem, WHO and UNICEF should help the countries in which xerophthalmia was highly prevalent to proceed with the oral administration of large doses of vitamin A every few months as a preventive measure, in line with the recommendations of the Hyderabad meeting. 22/

Onchocerciasis

58. Onchocerciasis, a parasitic disease which begins in childhood and later causes impaired vision or blindness, affects about 20 million persons particularly in Africa and Central America. Programmes aimed at controlling the disease have been based primarily on the destruction of the vector in the rivers and streams which constitute its larval breeding places. The JCHP, after reviewing a note prepared by WHO on the problem (E/ICEF/CRP/72-2), concluded that UNICEF's contribution should be mainly in the form of aid for the development of basic health services where onchocerciasis was endemic, including provision of drug supplies for the treatment of existing cases (E/ICEF/618, section 8 (b)). The JCHP noted that an extensive programme for the prevention of the disease would soon be initiated in the Volta River basin of West Africa, with the support of WHO, UNDP, and IBRD. The Board approved the conclusions of the JCHP as to UNICEF's role in control of the disease.

Next session of the Joint Committee on Health Policy

59. The Joint Committee would hold its twentieth session in 1974 or 1975. Among the subjects that might be considered by the Director-General of WHO and the Executive Director of UNICEF in establishing its agenda would be a study of alternative approaches to improving health services in remote areas of developing

22/ Statements welcoming the efforts being made on the prevention of xerophthalmia and the possibilities of collaboration with UNICEF were made by representatives of the International Association for Prevention of Blindness (E/ICEF/NGO/132) and the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (E/ICEF/NGO/131). The representative of the World Council stressed the need for supplementary foods, especially skim milk, to be fortified with the necessary amount of vitamin A and urged UNICEF to use its influence to induce donors not currently fortifying the foods that they were contributing to do so.

countries or those areas not at present covered. Another possible subject would be an appraisal of advanced training in maternal and child health, obstetrics and paediatrics for senior personnel in developing countries, provided through training facilities in both developing and developed countries. ^{23/} Previously JCHP had tentatively agreed to consider at its twentieth session a study to be undertaken by WHO on nursing education.

Policy on aid for education

60. UNICEF policy on aid for education was a major topic of discussion at the session. The Board had before it joint recommendations of the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNICEF (E/ICEF/L.1279). They were supported by a report (E/ICEF/L.1279/Add.1) prepared by a UNICEF consultant, Mr. H.M. Phillips, which made a detailed review of the policy guidelines adopted by the Board in 1968, the experience gained since then, and current needs as well as those foreseeable during the Second Development Decade.

61. The recommended policy guidelines were based upon UNICEF's comprehensive approach to child needs - an approach which recognized that education, as well as making its own contribution to the future of children, was interlocked in its impact on the promotion of child development with health, nutrition, welfare and preparation for work. They were in line with the general trend for UNICEF increasingly to direct its resources in all fields of aid towards assisting countries to improve the situation of children deprived of a basic practicable level of services and opportunity.

62. Essentially, the recommendations were that the future direction of UNICEF aid should be towards projects for educationally deprived children of primary school age, and young adolescents who had missed schooling - particularly in rural areas and urban slums and shanty towns - and in the least developed countries. Assistance should in particular be given for improving and extending the education of girls at the primary level. Moreover, UNICEF should be prepared to provide aid that would promote the use of schools, both for primary school age children and adolescents, for health and nutrition education, and for instruction to parents in child-rearing. There should be a focus upon innovatory patterns of services designed to help Governments to reach more children, more effectively.

^{23/} A reference to an exchange of views on this subject on the basis of a note by WHO (E/ICEF/CRP/72-4) is contained in the report of JCHP on its February 1972 session (E/ICEF/618, section 8 (a)).

63. The recommendations took into account the fact that other external aid agencies such as UNDP and IBRD were devoting increasing resources to the educational systems of developing countries. ^{24/} These were concentrated largely on programmes most likely to have a rapid impact upon national socio-economic development. UNICEF's orientation to the deprived child, and its over-all view of child development, gave it a special focus in complementing the assistance provided by the other external aid agencies.

64. The study pointed out that in most developing countries, while up to about four fifths of the children became enrolled in primary education, only half - and often fewer - completed the fourth year. That meant that about three fifths of the future adult population grew up without the minimum social and human rights of literacy and ability to handle figures, and without an adequate orientation to their environment and to an occupation.

65. The guidelines set forth five priority areas for UNICEF aid directed primarily towards the target child population:

- (1) Training of specialists in the types of educational planning and management required for the purpose.
- (2) Experiments at the field level and diffusion of successful pilot projects aimed at new approaches to providing basic education and opportunities for continuing education.
- (3) Reform of existing educational programmes through identification of the causes for high drop-out and repetition rates, and application of appropriate remedial actions; inclusion in rural areas of elements designed to prepare the child to understand the rural environment; support of efforts to reform the primary school curriculum, including the relating of science teaching to nutrition, health and practical subjects.
- (4) Training of educational personnel linked to curriculum reform in order to improve the quality and content of teaching. Priority would normally be: (a) teacher-educators (b) education specialists, including supervisors and (c) primary school teachers and teachers giving out-of-school education. UNICEF should continue to give assistance to in-service training, leading to its becoming a regular part of educational systems.
- (5) Experimental out-of-school education projects such as pre-vocational instruction to adolescents, courses for parents, and education and training of girls and women.

^{24/} Statements were made to the Board by the Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Programme Policy and Co-ordination, UNDP (see E/ICEF/SR.435) and the Director, Department of Education, IBRD (see E/ICEF/SR.434).

66. Illustrations were given of the types of projects UNICEF, in collaboration with UNESCO, would normally support in accordance with those guidelines. In general the projects would, so far as possible, provide a multiplier effect and contribute to catalytic and innovative ends. They would be concerned with the development and field level trials of pilot activities and the widespread diffusion of those which had proved successful.

67. In addition to the criteria set forth above, the following factors would be important:

- (1) A close complementarity with the work of other agencies providing educational aid would be essential.
- (2) UNICEF aid should be as flexible as possible in terms of items of aid and delivery procedures in order to ensure its effectiveness and timeliness in removing bottlenecks and obstacles, and in helping mobilize national or other external resources.
- (3) A reorientation of UNICEF aid to projects consistent with the new guidelines should take place gradually in order to avoid a disruption in projects in which UNICEF had been co-operating.
- (4) Assistance should be provided for the improvement of evaluation, especially continuous evaluation used for the improvement of operations.
- (5) Assistance should be available for the improvement of local training facilities, the provision of local fellowships and stipends to trainees and instructors, and for the observation of innovative projects from both inside and outside the country.
- (6) Equipment should remain a major component of UNICEF aid. Standard lists should be improved, incorporating items relating to educational innovations. Local production of equipment should continue to be encouraged. The proper use of new equipment required the refresher training of teachers who would use it.
- (7) With regard to aid for local costs, training grants and provision for key emergency needs should continue. Contributions of local costs would also be needed for innovative experiments.
- (8) Where there was a scarcity of qualified personnel in government service to plan and execute a project, UNICEF should continue to be able to contribute to the financing of project co-ordinators and project personnel, who should normally be experts from within the countries assisted; as an exceptional measure, UNICEF might also finance international consultants and experts to help with project preparation, implementation, or evaluation.

68. A last section of the recommended guidelines dealt with the modalities of co-operation between UNICEF and UNESCO. It was agreed that the emphasis on innovation and new patterns of education required improvement in project

identification and preparation, and to that end the Director General of UNESCO and the Executive Director agreed it was necessary to strengthen co-operation between the two agencies in a number of specific areas.

69. Members of the Board expressed appreciation to the Executive Director of UNICEF and to the Director General of UNESCO for their joint recommendations, and to Mr. Phillips for his excellent accompanying study. There was general support in the Board for the recommendations which, on the whole, appeared to be feasible and responsive to the problems. However, a few delegations felt that the scope of action for UNICEF under the proposed guidelines was still too general; care should be taken in connexion with some aspects of the guidelines to avoid encroaching on the area of UNESCO competence.

70. Various points of emphasis emerged in the discussion. It was noted that the guidelines previously followed reflected the situation during the First United Nations Development Decade, when the accent had been placed on expanding primary education along standard lines and a high priority had been accorded to secondary education. Now more emphasis was being placed on educational objectives for primary school age children, especially the vast majority who would not go on to secondary or vocational education.

71. Considerable attention was given by the Board to innovations which offered better access to education, more relevance to development and greater effectiveness in relation to costs. There was general support of the view that conventional approaches to the problem of educating children and young people were not providing adequate solutions. Fundamental changes in the content and structure of education might be required to resolve such problems as the high rates of wastage. Lack of work for young people who had attended school indicated the need for changes in schooling, as well as in the economy. It was for those reasons, and also because developing countries could ill afford to assume the risks implied in innovation, that UNICEF, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, should henceforth direct greater efforts to the development of experimental and innovative approaches to education, including in particular, non-formal education.

72. Among practical measures suggested were the extension of functional literacy programmes; the use of new communication media; the importance of developing good story-books and readers for the pre-school and primary school child relevant to the local background; 25/ the wider involvement of volunteers; the use of schools as community centres; and greater parental and community involvement in education. 26/

73. The education of girls required special attention not only because of their future role as mothers, but also because girls and women were the primary channel for reaching the child and for transmitting essential concepts of nutrition and

25/ A statement in this connexion was made by the representative of the International Board on Books for Young People (E/ICEF/NGO/142).

26/ A statement in this connexion was made by the representative of the Catholic International Union for Social Service (E/ICEF/NGO/135).

child health; moreover, more equal educational opportunities for girls and women would facilitate their increasing occupational role in national development. As a related requirement, more attention should be given to the training of female teachers.

74. Several delegations, while recognizing the need for some basic reforms, cautioned against an over-emphasis on innovation. That would apply, in particular, where large financial outlays and complicated technical equipment were required, which needed to be carefully evaluated; where adequate administrative and financial coverage could not be ensured; and where changes might not be readily acceptable to educators, parents and children. The need to co-ordinate innovative programmes with teacher-training was also emphasized, not only because an intelligent use of sophisticated educational equipment was not possible unless teachers were properly trained, but also in order that the fundamental importance of person-to-person relations in education should not be obscured by technological hardware. In addition to providing supplies not available domestically that would make educational innovation possible, it was felt that more attention should be given to promoting the local production of equipment on a large scale, and also to types of equipment which could be made by the teacher training colleges and schools.

75. While a number of delegates felt that non-formal education required additional support, several delegations voiced some caution. The idea that innovation in education could be achieved by non-formal methods required careful examination; perhaps better results could be produced if the formal system reached out to additional pupils in neglected areas and adapted itself more to local conditions. It was also pointed out that the desires of beneficiaries had a decisive effect on programmes of non-formal education; disadvantaged groups might feel that special non-formal programmes designed for them provided inferior education. The Board awaited with interest the report and recommendations on non-formal education which would be on the agenda of its 1973 session.

76. In commenting on the question of innovations the UNESCO representative indicated that they should be essentially practical, designed to increase access to education, strengthen its relevance to life and lead to a more effective use of resources. UNESCO would bring to bear, in the UNICEF programmes, the results of its over-all studies of those matters, including the findings of the International Commission on the Development of Education, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Edgar Faure, and its experience of working with Governments and other international agencies.

77. In regard to pre-primary education, the importance of the early years as a foundation for language and personal development of the child was generally recognized. Several delegations would have liked to see a greater effort made on behalf of the pre-school child, for example in the form of experimental nursery schools. Most existing services at that age level were primarily for higher-income groups and there was an especial need that pre-school education be brought to children in rural areas and shanty towns. However, attention was drawn by some delegations to the high cost of such services, as currently conceived in most places - an important consideration when it came to a choice between pre-school and primary education, since so many children of school age lacked adequate services. The representative of UNESCO pointed out that his organization was now becoming more seriously involved in the field of pre-primary education. That question, it was pointed out, would be studied in the report on the pre-school child being prepared for presentation to the Board in 1974.

78. In the task of establishing priorities and choosing options among UNICEF's various development activities, one delegation believed that nutrition and health should have precedence over education, since any effort at schooling, even at the most rudimentary level, was futile so long as an undernourished or sick child had to fight for its physical survival. In response to that view, it was pointed out that schools reached a larger proportion of children than any other organized service and could be an effective means of raising levels of health and nutrition. That function of the school was not, however, being fully exploited. The new guidelines were aimed at finding a more explicit way of improving not only education but child health and nutrition. Several delegations stressed the importance of general health education. The hope was also expressed by some delegations that UNICEF, in co-ordination with UNESCO, would consider the question of population education at the primary level, since it was closely linked to the survival of the child. A number of delegations stressed the importance of the role played by teachers, whose professional competence and behaviour exercised a powerful educational influence in developing a child's aptitudes, interests and creative initiative. 27/

79. Several delegations regretted that education for handicapped children had not played a larger role in the recommendations. Other delegations, while also concerned with handicapped children, felt that at the present stage the limited resources available should be used to assist Governments to deal with the much larger number of normal children suffering educational deficiencies. In connexion with that problem, the statement of the representative of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled was felt to be particularly helpful (see para. 96).

80. In response to queries and misgivings expressed by some delegations regarding certain aspects of the guidelines, the Deputy Executive Director (Operations) gave certain clarifications: it was not the intention to launch UNICEF into supplying full aid for educational planning, but rather, where required, to be able to help train specialists and support activities pertinent to the objectives and target group on which UNICEF was seeking to focus. In pre-vocational training it was not the intention to concentrate on separate schools for pre-vocational education but, as set forth in guidelines approved by the Board in 1969, 28/ to try to introduce some pre-vocational elements into regular schooling or non-formal education. Technical education in rural areas was omitted from the recommendations, since financial support was available from other sources, such as UNDP. On the question of UNICEF support for studies of educational financing about which one delegation had asked questions, the Deputy Executive Director (Operations) referred to the advantage for UNICEF's objectives of broadening regional and local support, particularly as a means of overcoming the problem of recurring costs, which was often a major deterrent to the extension of educational services. He agreed that in the provision of UNICEF local costs it was important to foresee an early incorporation of recurring costs in local budgets. He also stated that in applying

27/ In that connexion the Board heard with interest a statement by the representative of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession calling attention to the importance of involving teachers and teacher organizations at the earliest stages in which projects for changing the educational system were being prepared (E/ICEF/NGO/133).

28/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, document E/ICEF/590 - E/4711, paras. 95-113.

the revised policy, aid for viable on-going activities outside the scope of the policy, including aid for secondary education, would not be abandoned precipitously. Assistance to those activities would be gradually redeployed as the projects were completed or other sources of aid became available.

81. The Deputy Executive Director (Operations) pointed out that, despite provisions for them in plans of operations, evaluations often had not been made. It was important to have the ministries concerned set up a small evaluation unit to provide continuous analysis and feed-back to those in charge of field operations, so that the project could be self-correcting. Several delegations emphasized the value also of objective evaluations by outsiders. In that connexion it was noted that under the proposed guidelines UNICEF would use caution in financing international personnel for evaluation, but would be prepared to do so if it was agreed that such a step was necessary. The UNESCO representative stated that UNESCO was planning to strengthen evaluation in the new budget period and in the new programme to be submitted to its General Conference in 1973.

82. At various points during the discussion, the question was raised of the respective roles of UNICEF and UNESCO in the joint undertakings. Close co-operation between the two agencies was to be encouraged, and there was a need for precision in defining the roles of both agencies. UNESCO would continue to act as the technical adviser to UNICEF and to Governments on matters concerning education, while UNICEF would be concerned with the development of a comprehensive response to children's needs which involved the work of a number of national ministries in each country and FAO, WHO and the ILO as well as UNESCO. UNICEF would be responsible for the final selection of joint projects and their material support and follow-up. UNICEF and UNESCO would co-operate in the preparation of field instructions based upon the new policy orientation.

83. In response to a suggestion from one delegation that a joint UNESCO/UNICEF committee at the Board level be considered, the Deputy Executive Director (Operations) pointed out that it was a matter for the two governing bodies to decide and it would be likely in the end to involve similar arrangements with several other agencies. The two secretariats were in constant contact in a number of ways, and it appeared likely that the joint meetings now held annually would be increased.

84. On the question of the amount of UNICEF resources to be allocated to education the Deputy Executive Director (Operations) pointed out that the proportion of UNICEF aid for education would be discussed in each country in the light of its priorities. Since the new policy would focus UNICEF's assistance more narrowly on the primary school age groups and on new methods and qualitative improvements, it would not be a factor in increasing the over-all proportion of UNICEF aid going to education.

85. The Board approved the guidelines for UNICEF aid to education as proposed by the Executive Director of UNICEF and the Director-General of UNESCO. It noted that on the UNESCO side the guidelines would require approval by the UNESCO Executive Board and General Conference.

Other programme matters

Training

86. Training of national personnel was at the core of most projects aided by UNICEF, with about one third of UNICEF's programme assistance being devoted to in-country training schemes. In 1971 a total of 172,000 persons received training stipends. While the major emphasis was on auxiliary and paraprofessional workers, a number of middle-level and supervisory, teaching, directing and planning staff were also included. 29/ UNICEF also provided audio-visual aids, transport and other imported equipment and cash grants for the local production of teaching aids.

87. In 1970 in the Board's review of training for programmes relating to women in family and community life 30/ and in 1971 in its review of training of health personnel 31/ there was general agreement that more attention needed to be given to the relevance of training to local conditions, to the preparation of trainers, to supervision as a form of in-service training and to the local production of suitable teaching aids. The same points were made at the current session of the Board in connexion with the discussions of applied nutrition (para. 38), family planning (para. 46), and education (paras. 65, 67). In the discussion of social welfare programmes, likewise, several delegations felt it was important that UNICEF continue, particularly through new emphases in training, to support the trend for social welfare to become a more effective factor in development.

Children in urban slums and shanty towns

88. The decisions at the 1971 session of the Board placed UNICEF's activities in urban slums and shanty towns within a comprehensive framework which encouraged concerted action by the United Nations, the specialized agencies, and other sources of aid. The next step was to develop specific projects aimed at involving central and local governments, voluntary agencies and the community itself. Two projects were approved at the current session, one in India for services to children in three cities, to begin in 1972 and 1973, with planning to go forward for six other cities, and the other for the preparation of a pilot project in an area on the outskirts of Cairo.

89. Members of the Board welcomed the arrangement UNICEF had made with the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, in which the Centre undertook to make its technical resources available to UNICEF and assigned one full-time officer to assist in working out viable projects. They also welcomed the fact that UNICEF and the

29/ For details see "Programme statistics 1970-1972" (E/ICEF/CRP/72-19).

30/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, document E/ICEF/605 - E/4854, paras. 51-62.

31/ Ibid., Fifty-first Session, document E/ICEF/612 - E/5035, paras. 66-72.

Centre were exploring the possibilities of joint action in that field with UNDP and IBRD. Questions were nevertheless raised, in view of the urgency of the problem and the fact that housing was only one aspect of the slum problem, as to whether UNICEF's own staff should be reinforced to carry out the Board's policy in that field. In reply, a representative of the Centre pointed out that its concerns extended far beyond the improvement of physical conditions in urban situations; in fact, it shared UNICEF's broad social concerns. ^{32/} The Executive Director stated that for the time being staff resources were adequate to deal with current possibilities for effective action in that field, but he would review the matter in the light of the discussion.

90. In the Board debate it was suggested that UNICEF should carefully analyze the work of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, particularly regarding human settlements, for its relevance to UNICEF's activities in that sphere.

The young child

91. A main preoccupation of UNICEF, in its assistance to maternal and child health and nutrition, was with the young child. As was underlined in the Board's discussion on nutrition, feeding programmes for the young child, while important, did not necessarily prevent protein malnutrition for that age group; it was necessary to immunize the children against infectious disease, provide safe drinking water and educate mothers on the elements of hygiene and nutrition (see para. 30). Although UNICEF had been providing aid to day care centres for pre-school children, mostly for working mothers, as part of family and child welfare programmes, the extent to which it should encourage pre-primary education, discussed in connexion with UNICEF policy on aid for education, was left open for further study (see para. 77).

92. Project recommendations before the Board indicated that some Governments were beginning to give special attention to reaching the young child by adapting and co-ordinating existing services to involve local community resources, train staff and educate parents. Many of the national studies that UNICEF had assisted in the past few years had drawn attention to the crucial importance of that age group, and that appeared to be having its effect on the selection of priorities in some national development plans. On the whole, however, there was no planned and systematic approach to the young child which considered the whole range of his needs, including not only his health and nutrition requirements, but his emotional development and his preparation for schooling. ^{33/} The Board looked forward to receiving a special report on the young child at its 1974 session.

Volunteers

93. A number of references were made in the course of the debates to the large untapped human resources available at the local level. In villages and city slums

^{32/} The statement was subsequently circulated as conference room paper E/ICEF/CRP/72-43.

^{33/} See the statement made by the representative of the World Organization for Early Childhood Education (E/ICEF/NGO/140).

most people were by no means fully engaged the year round. What was needed was to involve people at the community level, including women and young people, in community betterment and self-help activities, many of which could be undertaken with a minimum of outside investment. While local voluntary efforts had long had a place in many UNICEF-assisted projects, there was need for a greater emphasis on them - a point which was especially made in connexion with the discussion of nutrition programmes (see paras. 34, 38) and basic health services (see para. 41). They could be encouraged, among other ways, by including more key local leaders and volunteers in UNICEF-assisted training schemes and by making greater use of UNICEF assistance available to Governments wishing to establish and train their own "volunteer corps" for services benefiting children.

94. The Board noted that UNICEF had used a small number of volunteers to assist in field observation, supply operations and the provision of certain technical skills (e.g. food distribution and vehicle maintenance) as well as in relief operations (see also para. 106). While maintaining its direct contacts with the various donor agencies that had been sponsoring volunteers for UNICEF field operations, UNICEF hoped to strengthen its ties with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and increase the number of volunteers assigned to it by UNV.

The handicapped child

95. Through its assistance to health services and disease control programmes, UNICEF had helped substantially in the prevention of handicapping conditions in children. Because of the relatively high costs involved, however, UNICEF aid for rehabilitation of handicapped children had been limited for the most part to a few training and demonstration projects. The same question of costs was raised in the Board's discussion of policy on education in connexion with special education for handicapped children (see para. 79).

96. At the session, a representative of the International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (Rehabilitation International), after calling attention to the growing problems associated with the consequences of physical and mental disability of children in developing countries, offered the co-operation of his organization to work with UNICEF in helping Governments to find simple and economical methods of rehabilitation. His organization was also ready to work with UNICEF in encouraging poliomyelitis prevention campaigns as part of general health services (E/ICEF/NGO/128). Several delegations felt that more should be done by UNICEF along those lines. The Executive Director welcomed the approach proposed. He pointed out that if projects for handicapped children could be worked out along the lines indicated, they would be eminently suited for financing by special contributions. One delegation felt that UNICEF should participate in the preparation of declarations dealing with the rights of handicapped and mentally retarded children.

Co-operation with the United Nations system and bilateral donors

97. Two important aspects of co-operation discussed by the Board were the co-ordination of UNICEF emergency relief activities with those of the United Nations system (see paras. 108-109) and the relation of its aid to UNDP country programming (see paras. 9-13). It was clear that the UNDP country programming exercises, as they continued and improved, would further the system of co-operative relationships that had been in effect for a number of years between UNICEF and the various agencies within the United Nations system in joint aid to individual projects. The expanded

aid approved by the Board for supplementary child feeding required a closer co-operative relationship with the World Food Programme as well as a continuing close co-operation with WHO and FAO (see para. 34). The policy guidelines approved by the Board for UNICEF aid to education required a considerable strengthening of UNICEF/UNESCO co-operation for specific tasks (see para. 68). In the field of family planning, as was indicated in the discussions in the Board, UNICEF was closely involved not only with WHO and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, but also increasingly with other agencies in the United Nations system (see paras. 45-47). In efforts to prevent blindness of young children due to vitamin A deficiency, UNICEF would be working closely with WHO and FAO (see paras. 55-57).

98. In the past, UNICEF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had collaborated on specific projects on an ad hoc basis. In view of the Bank's growing interest in the social aspects of development, the UNICEF Secretariat initiated consultations with the Bank in 1971 with a view to extending and systematizing the collaboration. Areas of potential collaboration included education, nutrition, family planning and the improvement of slums and shanty towns (see para. 63 and footnote 17). In 1971 the Bank became a sponsoring agency of PAG (see para. 37).

99. Two delegations expressed some concern about the co-operation of UNICEF with the Bank, since they believed that the latter operated according to commercial concepts which diverged from those of UNICEF. The Executive Director stated that he sought such co-operation in line with the Board's desire that UNICEF interest sources of major financing toward matters of UNICEF concern, so that pilot or experimental projects assisted by UNICEF might eventually be extended on a larger scale. With its own resources so limited UNICEF had an obligation to encourage the deployment of larger resources in matters of UNICEF concern. The Executive Director did not seek collaboration with any one source of additional aid in preference to another.

100. Members of the Board noted that UNICEF was active in trying to take advantage of the trend toward a larger measure of multilateralization of development assistance. Several Governments - those of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland - had financed projects from the bilateral aid sectors of their budgets through arrangements with UNICEF for special contributions for "noted" projects or for adopted elements of regular projects. Those special contributions were in addition to regular annual contributions, which in some cases were being substantially increased. Negotiations were under way with the other Governments for that form of "multi-bi" co-operation.

101. As set forth elsewhere, the Board at its current session "noted" potential projects totalling \$5.2 million as worthy of support if financing through special contributions became available. When added to the amount for previous "noted" projects for which contributions were still being negotiated or solicited, the amount of special financing required for twenty "noted" projects was \$12.3 million (for details see annex I).

102. Two points were made by delegations regarding the submission of future "notings": (a) there should be a systematic effort to achieve a better geographical spread of "notings" in order to avoid any inadvertent unfairness in solicitation for special financing; and (b) while recognizing that full project plans could not always be developed, greater efforts should be made to describe the "noting" component in sufficient detail so that it could stand on its own merits. The Executive Director

agreed with both points and said that the secretariat would try to meet them. In response to a suggestion that UNICEF consider the possibility of levying a service charge for the costs incurred for projects financed by bilateral donors, the secretariat pointed out that, while it would keep the possibility under review, it should be recognized that the "noting" procedure was a means by which UNICEF sought to augment its resources in order to be able to carry out a larger programme of aid to children.

Scope of aid

103. As at previous sessions of the Board, a number of delegations expressed views about the relative proportions of UNICEF aid going to various fields and age groups. Attention was drawn to the need for UNICEF, with its limited resources, to concentrate its efforts and not allow them to be too widely dispersed. Generally, there was agreement on the predominant importance of aid for child health and nutrition, especially for the young child; also for aid to primary education in accordance with the guidelines approved at the current session. The new focus on rural areas and urban slums and shanty towns for aid to education was also felt to be relevant to health and nutrition. The increasing number of integrated services projects was welcomed. ^{34/} Emphasis was placed on the desirability of intensifying programme evaluation processes. Reference was made to the value of village water supply programmes not only for their own importance but as catalysts for securing local co-operation for other activities. Two delegations felt that more should be done to contribute to the effectiveness of social welfare services through pilot projects related to development. One delegation raised the question of what UNICEF was doing to assist children in areas struggling for liberation from colonial rule. Another delegation felt that UNICEF should broaden its activities to foster friendship among children and adolescents throughout the world in a spirit of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples, and that UNICEF national committees could play a role in that respect. One delegation felt that UNICEF should be concerned with the problems of children in all countries of the world and should draw on the experience of all countries.

104. In response to the various points raised, the Executive Director referred to the 1961 decision of the Board that the child, and actions on his behalf, be viewed as a whole, and that UNICEF should be ready to support whatever was agreed to be the best possible action to improve the situation of children in a given country. ^{35/} There was, at the same time, a desire in UNICEF to emphasize certain sectoral actions for children, such as maternal and child health and nutrition and also to concentrate on certain age groups, such as younger children. The Executive Director did not see any inconsistency between the two approaches. In their consultations with the planning authorities and various ministries UNICEF field representatives had the responsibility of discussing various possibilities of action in favour of children, calling attention to those programmes which, on the

^{34/} A statement by the representative of the International Organization of Consumers Unions urged that consumer education and consumer protection be given more attention by UNICEF as one aspect of programming for the welfare of children and adolescents (see E/ICEF/NGO/138).

^{35/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 13B, paras. 49-73.

basis of UNICEF's experience, would appear to be most helpful in the particular country's development effort, and indicating the assistance which could be available from UNICEF in the light of its own policies. The Executive Director felt that, in view of the constant endeavour to encourage mutual reinforcement among services benefiting children, movements in the percentage share that any category of aid was receiving were becoming less important. 36/

105. With regard to children in areas engaged in a struggle for national liberation, the Executive Director stated that UNICEF was providing aid, through existing or expanded national programmes of host countries, which went to refugee children whose parents were involved in liberation movements; it was also providing reimbursable supply procurement services to donor groups providing such aid, and was co-operating with other agencies in the United Nations family concerned with the group. The Executive Director felt that it was too ambitious for UNICEF to be involved in the problems of children of all countries of the world. He agreed, however, that UNICEF should seek to benefit from experience in the developed world which might show how to avoid or deal with problems that would be becoming important in developing countries.

Emergency relief and rehabilitation

106. Since the last session of the Board unusually heavy demands had been made upon UNICEF for aid in emergency situations created by the aftermath of natural disasters, war and civil disturbances and epidemics. Some form of relief and/or rehabilitation was given to over 20 countries. The aid was financed by special contributions and funds-in-trust, the use of a \$1 million emergency aid reserve, the diversion of supplies from current projects in emergency areas, and purchases made for the two co-ordinating units established by the Secretary-General for India/Pakistan emergency relief. From March 1971 to the time of the Board session the value of goods and services provided through UNICEF in that manner exceeded \$34 million. Details of UNICEF's efforts in that field were presented to the Board in a special addendum to the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/616/Add.1). In the case of requirements for the rehabilitation of essential services for children in the fields of health, education and social services in Bangladesh, 37/ the report detailed requirements up to June 1973 totalling \$30 million. The Executive Director paid tribute to the contributions and co-operation received from affected Governments, the United Nations family of agencies, bilateral and non-governmental agencies, volunteers, and members of the UNICEF staff, especially on the Indian subcontinent.

36/ In this connexion see paragraph 30 regarding the emphasis placed by the Chairman of PAG on the close interrelationship of child nutrition and child health. See also footnote 3.

37/ The competent organs of the United Nations, which alone can decide on the status of the area vis-a-vis the Organization, have not yet expressed themselves on the matter. The name "Bangladesh", as used by the authorities in control of the area, is therefore used in this report without any legal or political connotations.

107. The appreciation which the Secretary-General had voiced for UNICEF's quick and effective response to emergency situations (see para. 6) was reiterated by many delegations. In addition to expressing their appreciation of UNICEF's organization for the purchase and delivery of supplies (see also para.130), delegations noted that the Executive Director and UNICEF staff at Headquarters and the field had contributed significantly in helping the United Nations system and Governments to plan and carry forward emergency relief work on the Indian subcontinent, both in the development of over-all policies and programmes and in the elaboration of co-ordinating mechanisms. At the field level, the staff, at times under extremely difficult conditions, worked day-to-day in collaboration with Government and agency officials, helping in the practical tasks of moving large volumes of relief supplies and in getting essential services provided.

108. In the discussions in the Programme Committee and the Board, some delegations felt it was noteworthy that, although UNICEF had so largely become a development agency, it had not lost its flexibility and dynamism in the original field of its competence, namely the provision of emergency relief. Other delegations expressed fears that UNICEF might become a victim of its own success, and its involvement in emergencies might distort its effectiveness in long-term assistance. Care should be taken to avoid overlapping with the relief activities of other agencies. The Executive Director stated his belief that the policy adopted by the Board in 1965 38/ was still valid as a general guide: UNICEF should go into the immediate post-disaster relief phase only in exceptional circumstances, where the assistance it could provide was not available from other sources. The main role of UNICEF was in the diversion of supplies to immediate needs and, more important, in special aid for the rehabilitation of children's services. The fact, however, was that during the past two or three years situations had occurred where UNICEF was in a unique position to be of significant help during the immediate emergency phase. The primary emphasis of UNICEF would continue to be on long-term programmes. Meantime the UNICEF Secretariat looked forward to increasingly close co-operation with the United Nations Co-ordinator for Relief and with the League of Red Cross Societies.

109. The Executive Director recommended that the Board replenish the \$1 million emergency reserve which he was authorized to use at his discretion, and, in addition, allow him to use at his discretion special contributions for emergencies. He was currently authorized to receive those contributions but could not spend them except with approval of the Board. In the discussion of the latter recommendation in the Board, the point was made that, because of its unique position in many potential donor countries, UNICEF had been able to raise substantial special contributions for emergency needs. It was felt that, in the development of United Nations system-wide programmes of emergency assistance, UNICEF should remain an identifiable component for its usual type of aid, and it could at the same time provide procurement and some other services extending somewhat beyond its own particular range of interests. Funds for expenditure by UNICEF for the latter services would be provided through the United Nations co-ordinating unit; funds for UNICEF-type assistance programmes could be derived from several sources, e.g. from the co-ordinating unit, direct from Governments, through UNICEF national committees, and from other donors, such as non-governmental organizations and the general public.

110. The Board approved the recommendation of the Executive Director set forth in the preceding paragraph.

38/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15, paras. 196-201.

IV. FINANCIAL SITUATION

Income in 1971

111. The income of UNICEF in 1971, together with funds-in-trust received for commitment by the UNICEF Board, amounted to \$63.7 million. That sum was \$4.3 million more than in 1970. Over 70 per cent came from Governments; about 24 per cent came from private sources (campaign collections, individual donations and greeting card profits) and the rest came from miscellaneous sources. In addition UNICEF also handled an exceptionally large volume of funds from the United Nations system in connexion with emergencies on the Indian subcontinent. These were used partly for UNICEF-type aid and partly for other supplies for which UNICEF had a special purchasing capacity (see paras. 106-109). That brought the total funds handled by UNICEF in 1971 (income, funds-in-trust available for commitment by the Board, and other funds-in-trust) to \$90.1 million - the largest annual volume of funds handled by UNICEF since its inception. UNICEF also received contributions in kind, mainly in the form of children's food and air freight. The value of those contributions, which were not taken into UNICEF financial accounts, totalled \$14 million. (The various sources of funds received in 1971 compared with 1970 are shown in table 2.)

Government contributions

112. The over-all increase in 1971 income was largely due to a rise in the regular annual government contributions to UNICEF. That was a most welcome development, although part of the increase was due to currency revaluation in a number of countries. The number of contributing Governments was 138, a record number. Government contributions, which amounted to \$42.8 million in 1971, consisted of \$38.1 million in regular contributions, \$4 million from 11 Governments for relief and rehabilitation, and \$700,000 from two Governments for specific long-term projects. In addition Governments provided \$600,000 in funds-in-trust available for commitment by the Executive Board (annex II lists contributions from Governments for 1970 and 1971).

Non-governmental contributions

113. Income from private fund-raising campaigns in 1971 (other than the Greeting Card Operation) and unsolicited contributions rose to a record level of \$10.4 million. Roughly one half originated from the Hallowe'en collections in the United States and Canada. Proceeds from television appeals in Europe rose to \$1.0 million from \$0.7 million in the previous year. There were thirteen countries from which non-governmental contributions to UNICEF amounted to more than \$50,000 in 1971. 39/

39/ Listed in the order of amounts received the countries were: United States, Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Australia, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Belgium, New Zealand, Japan, Ireland and Italy.

In addition UNICEF received \$900,000 from non-governmental sources as funds-in-trust for use in relief and rehabilitation. 40/

114. Income from the Greeting Card Operation is discussed in paragraph 132.

Expenditure in 1971

115. Expenditure in 1971 was the largest since the inception of UNICEF. Expenditure from income was \$56.9 million and from trust funds \$29.4 million, making a total expenditure of \$86.3 million.

40/ See also annex III, which lists by country the contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources in 1970 and 1971, including revenue from the Greeting Card Operation. Contributions for specific purposes in 1971 from non-governmental sources are listed in the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/616, part III/Corr.1).

Table 2

Funds received in 1971 compared with 1970

	1970		1971	
	(in millions of US dollars)			
<u>INCOME</u>				
<u>Government contributions</u>				
1. <u>Regular annual contributions</u>	33.6		38.1	
<u>Special contributions</u>				
2. Long-term projects	1.2		0.7	
3. Relief and rehabilitation	<u>3.0</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.7</u>
4. Subtotal, government contributions	37.8		42.8	
<u>Non-governmental contributions</u>				
<u>for general resources</u>				
5. Hallowe'en campaign in the United States and Canada	5.1		5.4	
6. Television appeals in Europe	0.7		1.0	
7. Other collections and individual donations	<u>1.2</u>	7.0	<u>1.0</u>	7.4
8. <u>for long-term projects</u> (adoptions)		0.8		1.1
9. <u>for relief and rehabilitation</u>		<u>1.8</u>		<u>1.9</u>
10. Subtotal, non-governmental contributions	9.6		10.4	
11. <u>Greeting Card Operation</u>	4.3		4.7	
12. <u>Other income</u>	<u>2.6</u>		<u>2.9</u>	
13. Total income	54.3		60.8	
<u>FUNDS-IN-TRUST AVAILABLE FOR COMMITMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD</u>				
14. <u>UNFPA</u>	0.6		1.4	
<u>Government</u>				
15. for long-term projects	-		0.4	
16. for relief and rehabilitation	4.5		0.2	
<u>Non-governmental</u>				
17. for relief and rehabilitation	<u>-</u>		<u>0.9</u>	
18. Subtotal, INCOME AND FUNDS-IN-TRUST AVAILABLE FOR COMMITMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD	59.4		63.7	
<u>OTHER FUNDS-IN-TRUST</u>				
19. From the United Nations system for emergency activities	-		22.2	
20. Reimbursable procurement for Governments	3.3		3.2	
21. Contributions from assisted Governments towards local budget costs	<u>0.8</u>		<u>1.0</u>	
22. GRAND TOTAL	63.5		90.1	

Financial plan 1972-1975

116. The Board approved a financial plan, as set forth in the general progress report of the Executive Director, for the period 1972-1975 (E/ICEF/616, part III, paras. 25-33). The plan gave the following estimates:

(a) Commitments for call-forward in 1972 and subsequent years: approved by the Board prior to 1972 - \$95 million; commitments approved in 1972 - \$63 million;

(b) Target-level of commitments to be recommended to the 1973 session of the Board - \$75 million;

(c) Expenditures: in 1972 - \$62 million; in 1973 - \$68 million; in 1974 - \$75 million;

(d) Income, including trust funds available for Board commitment: in 1972 - \$67-70 million; in 1973 - \$70-74 million; in 1974 - \$74-80 million;

(e) Funds-in-hand and government receivables at the end of the year: would generally be in line with the Board guidelines that they should not be less than half the expenditure expected the following year.

The \$100 million goal and public support

117. Board members felt that encouraging progress had been made in the amount of UNICEF receipts for long-range programmes and emergency aid. However, many of them emphasized that UNICEF's regular annual income must be substantially increased in order to enable it to provide better help to developing countries in long-range programmes.

118. The magnitude and urgency of that task had been reflected in the statement of the Executive Director that the vast majority of the world's children continued to face "the daily emergency of survival" (E/ICEF/616, part I, para. 31). Board members noted that the Secretary-General felt that a maximum effort needed to be made to reach UNICEF's \$100 million goal by 1975 because of UNICEF's "central and crucial role" in the development of human resources (see para. 8). To reach that goal, it was pointed out, required an increase of only some \$11 million per year, an amount which was relatively small in relation to the large amounts that had been forthcoming in cases of dramatic emergencies. The goal itself seemed modest to a number of delegations in the light of both the needs and the opportunities for effective use of UNICEF's aid, and hope was expressed that the goal would be reached before 1975. Referring to the generous and consistent increases in contributions that had been made to UNICEF by the Governments of several developed countries, an appeal was made to others also to raise their support substantially.

119. While the achievement of the goal depended mainly upon the response of Governments, the Board was deeply appreciative of the important role of UNICEF national committees in fund-raising campaigns and the sales of greeting cards. Tribute was paid to the thousands of individuals who worked as volunteers on behalf of UNICEF.

As indicated in paragraph 111, almost one fourth of UNICEF's income in 1971 came from private sources. 41/ In addition, the national committees did much in the developed countries to bring about a greater understanding of the general public of the needs of children in developing countries and of the work of UNICEF.

120. The increasing interest of non-governmental organizations in working with UNICEF national committees was welcomed. The Board noted that a number of individual consultations had been held during the session between UNICEF field staff and representatives of various non-governmental organizations to discuss the possibilities of co-operative programme relationships. The growing trend for co-operation in specific projects or fields of aid, while generally not adding directly to UNICEF's own resources, was welcomed as bringing more aid to children in ways which were related to national priorities. The Board heard with interest a statement by the Chairman of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF, representing 85 international organizations having consultative status with UNICEF, which discussed the progress made in the past year in the relationship between UNICEF and non-governmental organizations, and which made suggestions for initiatives on both sides to increase that co-operation (E/ICEF/NGO/134). 42/

41/ See also para. 113.

42/ For references to the participation of non-governmental organizations in the Board's discussion on various programme questions, see paras. 79, 96 and footnotes 18-22, 25-27, 33-34. General support of UNICEF's work was illustrated in statements made to the Board by representatives of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (E/ICEF/NGO/130) and the Junior Chamber International (E/ICEF/NGO/139).

V. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET

121. The Executive Board had before it the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget on its session held on 20 and 21 April 1972 (E/ICEF/AB/L.118 and Corr.1), dealing with UNICEF financial reports, programme support and administrative services budget estimates, the Copenhagen Packing and Assembly Centre, and the Greeting Card Operation.

UNICEF financial reports and reports of the Board of Auditors

122. The Board noted from the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget (see E/ICEF/AB/L.118 and Corr.1, paras. 5-11) that the Committee had reviewed and noted the report of the Board of Auditors on the 1970 UNICEF accounts (E/ICEF/AB/L.112) and the action taken by the Executive Director in response to those comments. The Executive Director agreed to provide the Committee in the future with systematic follow-up reports, after a period of one or two years, on the extent to which the recommendations of the Board of Auditors had been carried out. The Committee had also reviewed and noted the 1971 UNICEF accounts (E/ICEF/AB/L.114 and Corr.1), upon which the Board of Auditors had not yet reported.

1972 supplementary budget estimates

123. The Board, upon the recommendation of the Committee, approved supplementary 1972 budget estimates of \$421,300 gross for programme support services and \$167,500 gross for administrative costs as set forth in E/ICEF/AB/L.115; it also approved a commitment for those amounts. In connexion with the supplementary estimates, which included one-time expenditures for the move of the UNICEF European Office from Paris to Geneva, attention was drawn to the advantage of such a move now, while rent-free quarters were available at the Palais des Nations, regardless of any future decision that might be made on the location of UNICEF headquarters (E/ICEF/AB/L.118 and Corr.1, paras. 15-16). The Committee had also been given information by the Comptroller on the over-all effect on UNICEF's finances of the realignment of currencies in relation to the United States dollar (E/ICEF/AB/L.118, paras. 13-14).

1973 programme support and administrative services budget

124. The Board, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Administrative Budget, approved a programme support budget for 1973 of \$10.1 million gross (\$8.8 million net) and an administrative services budget of \$6 million gross (\$5.4 million net) as submitted by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/AB/L.116). It also approved a commitment for those amounts.

125. In the Committee's discussion of the estimates, there was general agreement that staff must be efficiently used and personnel costs kept to a minimum. However, two main points of view emerged, which were also reflected in the Board's discussion. Some delegations were concerned about the steadily rising budget, especially for staff increases, and felt that special care should be taken by the Executive Director to ensure maximum economies in the preparation of 1974 estimates. Other delegations commended UNICEF for the efficiency of its operations and felt that the budget estimates were relatively modest in view of the new responsibilities of UNICEF field operations desired by the Board. Some delegations, and also the Executive Director, emphasized the importance of distinguishing between purely administrative costs, and expenditures for programme support which were increasingly being welcomed by developing countries as part of UNICEF's assistance to them. 43/

126. Several delegations felt that it would be desirable to have a survey made - preferably externally - of the management structure of UNICEF in the light of the assumptions upon which the main elements of the budget were based; such a study would be aimed at the relationship of programme effectiveness to administrative and programme support costs. The Executive Director stated that he was entirely prepared to have such a survey if the Board decided to appropriate the necessary funds.

127. In the course of discussions in both the Committee and the Board, attention was directed to the ratio of UNICEF administrative service and programme support expenditures to total expenditures. For 1973 the ratio for administrative service expenditures was estimated at 7.2 per cent and the ratio for programme support expenditures was estimated at 11.8 per cent. It was pointed out that those ratios understated the position in relation to staff workload because the total of expenditure upon which the ratio was computed did not include substantial trust funds made available to UNICEF from the United Nations system for special relief operations, or the value of donated products (see para. 111). For example, if the value of the additional funds and supplies in 1971 were taken into account, the ratio of administrative services would be 4.7 per cent; the ratio of programme support expenditures would be 7.3 per cent.

128. Other matters noted in the Committee's consideration of the budget estimates included the greater use UNICEF was beginning to make of experts within the countries aided, the extensive use of national staff in field offices, and the use of programme associates (volunteers) to assist in the observation and implementation of programmes (E/ICEF/AB/L.118 and Corr.1, paras. 30 and 31). 44/ In the Board one delegation stated its belief that there was insufficient representation from socialist countries in the composition of UNICEF staff both at headquarters and, especially, in the European Office, and that the situation should be corrected; that delegation, as well as one other, also felt that greater use should be made by UNICEF of experts from socialist countries.

43/ For a more detailed discussion of these points see the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget (E/ICEF/AB/L.118 and Corr.1, paras. 20-25), the statement of the Executive Director following the general debate (E/ICEF/CRP/72-37, para. 36), and summary record (E/ICEF/SR/436).

44/ In this connexion see also para. 94 on volunteers.

Copenhagen Packing and Assembly Centre (UNIPAC)

129. The Board, upon the recommendation of the Committee, approved the revised 1972 Copenhagen Packing and Assembly Centre (UNIPAC) budget, totalling \$1.4 million, and the 1973 budget totalling \$1.4 million as submitted by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/AB/L.117 and Add.1). It also gave the Executive Director authority to undertake expenditures of up to 20 per cent out of the operating part of the budgets, if necessary, in order to permit an increase in output, and authority to make transfers between allotment accounts as required. Operating costs of the Centre did not require commitment of funds by the Board since they were financed by a surcharge on the cost of supplies and equipment shipped from the Centre.

130. Delegates noted with interest that UNICEF had offered the facilities and services of UNIPAC to other agencies in the United Nations system and that the service was being actively considered by several agencies. The value of UNIPAC for United Nations assistance in emergency relief had been clearly shown in the recent operations on the Indian subcontinent. ^{45/} Regret was expressed in the Committee that it was necessary to postpone moving UNIPAC into facilities better adapted for its operation because of the high interest rate on funds for construction at the present time.

Greeting Card Operation

Financial reports

131. The Board noted from the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget (see E/ICEF/AB/L.118 and Corr.1) that the Committee had reviewed and noted the report of the Board of Auditors on the Greeting Card Operation accounts for the 1969 season (E/ICEF/AB/L.112) and the action taken by the Executive Director in response to those comments. The follow-up reporting on that action described in paragraph 122 with respect to UNICEF financial accounts would also be provided by the Executive Director for greeting card accounts. The Committee had also reviewed and noted the Greeting Card Operation financial report for the 1970 season (E/ICEF/AB/L.111), upon which the Board of Auditors had not yet reported.

132. A total of over 72.4 million greeting cards and 570,000 calendars were sold in the 1970 season, bringing to UNICEF net earnings of \$4.7 million, an increase of \$400,000 over the previous year. The Greeting Card Operation was commended for the increase in card sales and income. ^{46/}

^{45/} See para. 107; for a further discussion of this see the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/616, part II, paras. 124 and 126).

^{46/} The provisional report for the 1971 season (E/ICEF/AB/L.113/Add.1) presented in connexion with the greeting card budget estimates for the 1972 season (*ibid*, para. 2 and table 1) showed sales of 82 million cards and an estimated net income of \$6.3 million to be taken into UNICEF accounts in 1972.

133. In the Committee there was a discussion of ways to reduce production of cards in excess of sales. Greater use of small and cheaper cards to supplement the regular selections as well as other aspects of card selections and packaging, were also discussed (E/ICEF/AB/L.118 and Corr.1 paras. 39-40).

Overview survey

134. The Committee had before it a survey on the organization and management of the Greeting Card Operation prepared by a management consultant firm (E/ICEF/AB/WP.1). The survey pointed out that the Greeting Card Operation had been successful over the years, and had contributed significantly to UNICEF's resources. However, the very fact of its growth had placed some strains on the operation, and the time had come to consider certain changes in procedure, organization and staffing to meet the challenges of the future. In that connexion the survey made a number of recommendations. The recommendations were supported by the Committee and approved by the Board. The Executive Director was asked to implement the recommendations of the survey as soon as he might find it possible, at his discretion, so to do (E/ICEF/AB/L.118 and Corr.1, paras.41-49). (The budgetary aspects of this implementation are referred to in para. 136 below.)

Budget estimates - 1972 session

135. The Board noted that the Committee had approved the greeting card operating budget estimates for the 1972 season, totalling \$5.1 million gross and had authorized advance costs for the 1973 season as detailed in the estimates submitted by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/AB/L.113 and Corr.1). The funds to finance the greeting card budget were advanced from the general resources of UNICEF and later recovered from sales proceeds.

136. Since the budget estimates were prepared at the same time as the overview survey of the Greeting Card Operation (see para. 134), they did not contain a programme for the implementation of the recommendations of the survey. The Executive Director informed the Committee, however, that he intended to begin work in relation to some recommendations within the framework of the 1972 budget. Other recommendations would, in his view, require more careful preparation and would receive attention after the 1972 sales season, and some of them would be reflected in the 1973 budget proposals.

VI. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

137. The Board engaged in a discussion of how to improve the conduct of Board and Committee business, both procedurally and substantively. In that connexion the Board had before it a paper by the Executive Director drawing attention to the main views previously expressed by delegations, either in meetings or on other occasions, some of which it had been possible to take into account in organizing the current session. In addition, the Executive Director presented his own comments and recommendations, which were primarily directed at determining how the Board might achieve a better balance in the conduct of its business between policy direction and review, and approval of individual project proposals (E/ICEF/L.1280).

138. There was a general belief in the Board that too much time was spent in the presentation and review of individual projects. At the same time there was recognition that policy guidance required an understanding of the specific application of existing policies and their effects at the field level, and that that could not be attained without some detailed review by the Board of what was happening in project preparation, support and assessment.

139. The Executive Director proposed tackling the problem essentially by two means: (1) the selection, in accordance with certain criteria, of some projects for presentation to the Board through extended documentation, the contents of which would give an understanding of the project in relation to its benefits for children, government priorities, other United Nations inputs, its implications for UNICEF programme trends and policies, etc.; the remaining projects would be presented to the Board with brief descriptions of no more than one or two paragraphs; and (2) the limiting of oral presentations by the regional directors (a) to over-all statements calling attention to regional developments relating to the interests of UNICEF and to projects which had a bearing on programme trends, and (b) to the introduction of only one or two projects per region, for which extended documentation would have been prepared.

140. The Executive Director believed that the Board should continue to approve project proposals; while he was not adverse to accepting new responsibilities, he believed that if the Board did not maintain responsibility for project approval its consideration of projects would gradually diminish and its discussion of policy would tend to become less substantive. Moreover, the Executive Director did not recommend establishment by the Board of indicative planning figures for individual countries, as proposed by one delegate. He felt it was preferable for the secretariat to work with assisted Governments in developing long-range commitments for UNICEF aid which, in fact, gave the Government the essential element of the indicative planning figure, namely, assurance of aid over a number of years, usually in conjunction with the Government's development plan. That procedure, he believed, provided the flexibility in the use of UNICEF's resources which was especially essential, since the main function of the limited aid available from UNICEF was catalytic rather than supportive of government budgets.

141. The Executive Director agreed with a suggestion that financial planning in terms of the relation of total UNICEF commitments to expected resources be entrusted,

in the first instance, to review by the Committee on Administrative Budget. In essence, that would mean that the financial plan presented by the Executive Director in his General Progress Report (see para. 116) would be on the agenda of the Committee.

142. Delegations generally felt that efforts to take into account various suggestions for improving the conduct of the Board's business had yielded good results at the current session. The experience of the session indicated that the Board and Programme Committee meetings could be held to a two-week time span, as desired by the Board. The Chairmen of the Board and Programme Committee were commended for the expeditious way they had conducted the proceedings.

143. There was general agreement with the recommendations of the Executive Director as a basis for further improvements. One delegation, noting that the Executive Director did not recommend indicative planning figures, felt that as UNICEF integrated its assistance into the UNDP country programmes some kind of planning figure for each country would be required, and that the Executive Director should be able to make whatever changes he felt necessary in a particular programme in order to achieve the general objectives desired by the Board.

144. Various views on procedure were expressed by delegations, including several on how the order of business might be reorganized in the Board and Programme Committee; ^{47/}what the arrangements might be regarding the scheduling of Programme Committee and Committee on Administrative Budget sessions in relation to the Board session; how oral interventions from various categories of participants might be reduced; how the character of the general debate might be made less diffuse by separate discussions of questions requiring decisions by the Board. Suggestions were also made involving the reduction in the number of main topics to be dealt with at any one session; preparation of short summaries of working documents; and the possible creation of special committees to review programmes in specific fields (see para. 148). The views of most delegations were based upon the belief that the Board should continue to meet annually and that the Programme Committee should continue to exist.

145. In response to a suggestion of one delegation, the Executive Director said the secretariat would prepare an up-to-date compilation of basic General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions concerning UNICEF, grouping their provisions by subject.

146. Many of the delegations stressed the importance of timely circulation of documents in the various working languages. Members were not in a position to participate fully in the work of the Board when documents were circulated too late for delegations to have the benefit of the views of interested government departments. The Executive Director stated his appreciation of the necessity for earlier distribution of documents; he intended to do his best to improve the situation.

^{47/} A detailed series of suggestions by the Canadian delegation was subsequently circulated as a conference room paper, document E/ICEF/CRP/72-44.

147. Several delegations felt it would be desirable for the Board to follow the usual practice of similar bodies and have a draft report submitted for its approval at the end of its session. The Executive Director drew attention to the fact that that would involve certain practical problems with regard to the length of the session and to the content of the report as currently conceived; it might, however be possible to prepare a concise report giving an account of conclusions arrived at and decisions reached at the session, which the Board would approve and which would, in essence, be incorporated in a fuller report to the Economic and Social Council on the work of UNICEF.

148. The Board approved the recommendations of the Executive Director with regard to the conduct of business (see paras. 139-141 above), on the understanding that when the agenda and order of business for the 1973 session were drawn up they would incorporate as many of the ideas suggested in the debate at the current session as appeared practicable. The Board would again have on its agenda an item on the conduct of business and the Executive Director would circulate a paper in advance of the session drawing attention to those views which would require further consideration by the Board (see para. 144).

VII. OTHER MATTERS

Subjects for consideration at future sessions

149. During the course of the session, a number of decisions were taken and views expressed which had a bearing on preparations for the 1973 and later sessions. The 1973 session would reflect the changes effected in the conduct of the Board's business (see paras. 137-148). It would consider a study on non-formal education under preparation for UNICEF by the International Council for Education Development (see para. 75) and a revised version of the perspective study (see paras. 22-23). A survey of UNICEF-assisted transport organizations would be brought to the Board in 1973 or 1974. At the 1974 session, the Board would have before it a report on the situation of children and adolescents (see para. 23) and an assessment of services for the young child (see para. 92). Among the suggestions made for consideration at future sessions were assessments of experience with family planning programmes, health services and social welfare services.

Review of the work of UNICEF in the General Assembly

150. At the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly a report of the Third Committee stated as follows: "In the light of UNICEF's growing contribution to the United Nations development effort, the view was expressed that it would be more desirable to allocate the section of the report of the Economic and Social Council dealing with UNICEF to the Second Committee along with other operational activities for development". 48/

151. That position was repeated by a number of delegations in the Board discussions, and it was agreed that it would be included in the Board report for the attention of the Economic and Social Council. The Board also requested the Executive Director to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General its hope that the General Assembly discussion of the work of UNICEF be discussed in the Second Committee, if possible beginning with the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

48/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth session, agenda item 12, document A/8588, para. 9.

ANNEX I

Aid approved in 1972, as at end of Board session, by countries

Region/country	Document number	Project	Approved			Probable future call-forwards				
			for the period	commitment	noted	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
AFRICA										
Algeria	P/L.1496	Health services	1972-1973	338,000		129	209	-	-	-
Botswana	P/L.1506	Services for children	1972-1973	150,000 a/		136.2	13.8	-	-	-
Burundi	P/L.1502	Services for children	1972-1973	206,000		102.6	103.4	-	-	-
Cameroon	P/L.1514	Services for children	1972-1973	395,000		253	142	-	-	-
Central African Republic	P/L.1505	Services for children	1972-1974	224,000		64	48	112	-	-
Dahomey	P/L.1513	Services for children	1972-1973	159,000		122	37	-	-	-
Ethiopia	P/L.1515	Services for children	1972-1974	1,041,000		377	259	405	-	-
Gambia	P/L.1522	Services for children	1972-1975	236,000		67	89	59	21	-
" "	" "	Education	1973-1975		80,000	-	19	21	40	-
Ghana	P/L.1504	Health services	1972-1973	130,000		115	15	-	-	-
Ivory Coast	P/L.1498	Services for children	1972-1973	233,000		76.5	156.5	-	-	-
Kenya	P/L.1492	Services for children	1972-1973	765,000		180	67	248	270	-
Lesotho	P/L.1547	Services for children	1972-1975	472,000		105	132	125	110	-
Mali	P/L.1535	Services for children	1972-1973	340,000		249	91	-	-	-
" "	" "	Education and health services	1972-1973		300,000	-	300	-	-	-
Mauritania	P/L.1532	Services for children	1972-1973	64,000		-	64	-	-	-
Morocco	P/L.1554	High-protein food development	1972-1976	758,000		484	204	70	-	-
Niger	P/L.1495	Education	1972-1973	74,000		31	43	-	-	-
Nigeria	P/L.1545	Services for children	1972-1973	2,238,000		1 618.7	619.3	-	-	-
Rwanda	P/L.1499	Services for children	1972-1973	194,000		127.4	66.6	-	-	-
Senegal	P/L.1540	Services for children	1972-1974	471,000		139	167	165	-	-
" "	" "	Education for women and girls	1972-1974		356,000	136	110	110	-	-

^{a/} Including \$74,000 to be funded by UNFPA (\$67,200 in 1972 and \$6,800 in 1973).

ANNEX I

Aid approved in 1972, as at end of Board session, by countries (continued)

Region/country	Document number	Project	for the period	Approved		Probable future call-forwards				
				commitment - in US dollars -	noted	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
						- in thousands of US dollars -				
<u>AFRICA</u> (continued)										
Sierra Leone	P/L.1523	Services for children	1972-1974	320,000		93	103	124	-	-
" "	" "	Health services	1972-1974		743,000	248	248	247	-	-
Somalia	P/L.1507	Health services	1972-1973	196,000		77.3	118.7	-	-	-
Swaziland	P/L.1552	Services for children	1972-1976	377,000 ^{b/}		110.5	46	84	68.5	68
Togo	P/L.1548	Services for children	1972-1973	168,000		78.5	89.5	-	-	-
Tunisia	P/L.1568	Food mixtures for children ^{c/}	1972-1974	667,000		388	216	63	-	-
Uganda	P/L.1494	Food and nutrition training	1972-1975	91,000		17.5	25.5	33	15	-
Regional	P/L.1501	Post-basic nursing education	1972-1975	70,000		13	16	21	20	-
Regional	P/L.1503	Training in food science and nutrition	1972-1975	216,000		72	72	72	-	-
TOTAL, AFRICA										
Commitment						5,226.2	3,213.3	1,581	504.5	68
Noted					1,479,000	384	677	378	40	-
<u>ASIA</u>										
Afghanistan	P/L.1558	Rural water supply	1972-1975	1,250,000		650	205	395	-	-
" "	" "	" "	" "		200,000	70	70	60	-	-
Bangladesh ^{d/}	P/L.1565	Relief and rehabilitation	1972	3,000,000		3 000	-	-	-	-
Burma	P/L.1542	Family and child welfare	1973-1975	133,000		43	45	45	-	-
India	P/L.1544	Nutrition: vegetable protein liquids for children-"Miltone"	Through 1973	150,000		150	-	-	-	-
India	P/L.1555	Early childhood services	1972-1973	1,664,000		1 470	394	-	-	-

^{b/} Including \$90,600 to be funded by UNFPA (\$67,500 in 1972, \$11,000 in 1973 and \$12,100 in 1974).

^{c/} This project was "noted" by the Board at its April 1971 session (E/ICEF/P/NP/L.3); during the period of the 1972 session the Government of Sweden made a special contribution for the project as revised to total \$667,000.

^{d/} The competent organs of the United Nations, which alone can decide on the status of an area vis-à-vis the Organization, have not yet expressed themselves on the matter. The name "Bangladesh", as used by the authorities in control of the area, is therefore used here without any legal or political connotations.

ANNEX I
Aid approved in 1972, as at end of Board session, by countries (continued)

Region/country	Document number	Project	for the period	Approved		Probable future call-forwards				
				Amount		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
				commitment	noted					
				- in US dollars -						
<u>ASIA (continued)</u>										
India	P/L.1493	Integrated services for children and youth in urban areas	1972-1974	935,000		56	511.5	367.5	-	-
Indonesia	P/L.1562	Services for children	1972-1973	1,373,000		1,021.5	351.5	-	-	-
Laos	P/L.1509	Health services	1973	111,000		-	111	-	-	-
Malaysia	P/L.1550	Services for children	1973-1974	690,000		323 d/	282	85	-	-
Pacific Islands Countries and Territories	P/L.1524	Block commitment	1972-1973	287,000		118	169	-	-	-
Pakistan	P/L.1563	Services for children	1972-1973	1,000,000		-	1,000	-	-	-
Philippines	P/L.1546	Services for children	1972-1975	1,183,000 e/		259	274	309	341	-
Republic of Korea	P/L.1539	Services for children	1973-1975	1,129,000		382	387	360	-	-
Republic of Viet-Nam	P/L.1556	Services for children	1972-1973	486,000		325	161	-	-	-
Singapore	P/L.1530	Child guidance	Through 1973	12,000		12	-	-	-	-
Thailand	P/L.1551	Services for children	1973-1974	2,392,000 f/		905.5	1,105.5	381	-	-
TOTAL, ASIA										
Commitment				15,995,000		8,715	4,996.5	1,942.5	341	-
Noted					200,000	70	70	60		
<u>EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN</u>										
Egypt	P/L.1529	Services for children in urban communities	1972-1973	40,000		23	17	-	-	-
Iran	P/L.1489	Health services and family planning	1972-1974	1,161,000 g/		963	149	49	-	-
Iraq	P/L.1528	Malaria eradication	1972-1974	180,000		90	90	-	-	-
Jordan	P/L.1500	Education	1972-1977	900,000		81	154	175	175	165 h/

d/ Including \$40,000 over expenditure on education during 1971.

e/ Including \$46,000 for leprosy control for which contributions are made available by the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.

f/ Including \$692,000 to be funded by UNFPA (\$230,000 in 1972, \$231,000 in 1973 and \$231,000 in 1974).

g/ Including \$693,000 to be funded by UNFPA in 1972.

h/ Remaining commitment of \$150,000 to be called forward in 1977.

ANNEX I

Aid approved in 1972, as at end of Board session, by countries (continued)

Region/country	Document number	Project	for the period	Approved		Probable future call-forwards				
				commitment	noted	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
- in US dollars -										
<u>EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN</u> (continued)										
Oman	P/L.1526	Services for children	1972-1973	188,000		143	45	-	-	-
Sudan	P/L.1490	Services for children	1972-1975	2,244,000		598.7	478.7	552.8	613.8	-
" "	" "	" "	1972-1975		1,898,000	376.7	404.7	546.8	569.8	-
Syrian Arab Republic	P/L.1538	Services for children	1972-1975	900,000		181	237	239	243	-
Turkey	P/L.1497	Services for children	1972-1973	165,000		106.7	58.3	-	-	-
Yemen	P/L.1491	Services for children	1972-1975	1,642,000		227	432	483	500	-
" "	" "	" "	1972-1975		1,064,000	266	266	266	266	-
TOTAL, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN										
Commitment				7,420,000		2,413.4	1,661	1,498.8	1,531.8	165
Noted					2,962,000	642.7	670.7	812.8	835.8	
<u>Europe</u>										
Yugoslavia	P/L.1544	Health	1972	70,000		70				
TOTAL, EUROPE										
<u>THE AMERICAS</u>										
Brazil	P/L.1537	Health services	1972-1974	1,830,000		506	759	565	-	-
Brazil	P/L.1541	Integrated services for children and youth (Trans-Amazonic road settlement area)	1972-1974	500,000		218.4	281.6	-	-	-

h/ Remaining commitment of \$150,000 to be called forward in 1977.

ANNEX I

Aid approved in 1972, as at end of Board session, by countries (continued)

Region/country	Document number	Project	for the period	Approved		Probable future call-forwards				
				Amount commitment	noted	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
THE AMERICAS (continued)										
British Honduras	P/L.1508	Services for pre-school children	1972-1976	82,000		16.3	5.7	20	20	20
Chile	P/L.1564	MCH and family planning	1972-1976	2,230,400	i/	117	512	510.4	519.6	571.4
" "	" "	Health services	1972-1976		456,000	-	152	114	114	76
Colombia	P/L.1520	Services for children	1972-1974	1,500,000		404	727	359	-	-
Costa Rica	P/L.1531	Education	1972-1975	200,000		91	9	50	50	-
Cuba	P/L.1567	Health services j/	1972-1974	298,000	132,000	298	89	43	-	-
Dominican Republic	P/L.1518	Education	1973-1976	309,000		-	81	60	107	61
El Salvador	P/L.1511	Integrated services for children	1972-1975	300,000		85.5	14.5	100	100	-
Panama	P/L.1512	Integrated services for children	1972-1975	300,000		83	17	100	100	-
Paraguay	P/L.1536	Integrated services for children	1972-1974	365,000		190.6	174.4	-	-	-
Peru	P/L.1517	Health services	1972-1973	138,000		138	-	-	-	-
Surinam	P/L.1516	Health services: village water supply	1972-1977	238,000		38	33	33	49	85
Sub-regional	P/L.1527	Education-Central America & Panama	1973-1975	200,000		22	58	60	60	-
Sub-regional	P/L.1510	Nutrition training-Caribbean & Guyana	1972-1976	200,000		38	51	24	63	24
Regional	P/L.1519	Health services	1972-1973	820,000		820	-	-	-	-
Regional	P/L.1521	Training course for teachers of atypical children	1972-1973	20,000		18	2	-	-	-
TOTAL, THE AMERICAS										
Commitment				9,530.400		3,083.8	2,725.2	1,891.4	1,068.6	761.4
Noted					588,000	-	241	157	114	76

i/ Including \$2,113,400 to be funded by UNFPA (\$511,950 in 1973, \$510,400 in 1974, \$519,650 in 1975 and \$571,400 in 1976). See information note, Chile-integrated services E/ICEF/P/L.1553.

j/ This project was recommended to the Board for "noting" with a three year duration and a total cost to UNICEF of \$430,000 (E/ICEF/P/NP/L.19): during the Board session the Government of Finland announced a special contribution of \$298,000 to cover the first year's requirements of this project.

ANNEX I

Aid approved in 1972, as at end of Board session, by countries (continued)

Region/country	Document number	Project	for the period	Approved		Probable future call-forwards					
				Amount		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	
				commitment	noted						
				- in US dollars -		- in thousands of US dollars -					
<u>INTERREGIONAL</u>	P/L.1525	Planning for children and youth (Training of planners, IDEP,Dakar)	1972-1974	117,000		29.5	58	29.5	-	-	
	P/L.1534	Senior MCH Administrators <u>k/</u>	1973-1975	114,000		-	39.5	37.3	37.2	-	
	P/L.1533	Paediatric training <u>l/</u>	1973-1977	345,000		-	75	66	67	68 <u>m/</u>	
	P/L.1543	Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning	1972-1973	128,400		60.2	68.2	-	-	-	
	P/L.1559	Training course for youth leaders of domestic volunteer service programmes, Asia	1972	20,000		20	-	-	-	-	
	P/L.1560 (paras, 9-10)	Maurice Pate Memorial Fund Award (National Institute for Child Health)	1972	12,000		12	-	-	-	-	
	P/L.1561	Country planning and project preparation	1973	860,000		-	860	-	-	-	
	P/L.1560 (para.8)	Emergency reserve	1972	1,000,000		1 000	-	-	-	-	
	TOTAL, INTERREGIONAL				2,596,400		1,121.7	1,100.7	132.8	104.2	68 <u>m/</u>

k/ Training in Poland (see information note, Poland Children's Memorial Hospital (E/ICEF/P/L.1557)).l/ Training in the United Kingdom, East Africa and India.m/ Remaining commitment of \$69,000 to be called forward in 1977.

ANNEX I

Aid approved in 1972, as at end of Board session, by countries (continued)

Region/country	Document number	Project	for the period	Approved		Probable future call-forwards				
				Amount		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
				commitment	noted					
				- in US dollars -						
		<u>Subtotal programme aid</u>								
		Commitment		46,204,800	20,630.1	13,696.7	7,046.5	3,550.1	1,062.4	m/
		Noted		5,229,000	1,096.7	1,658.7	1,407.8	989.8	76	
		<u>Programme support services</u>								
		Commitment		10,493,900	421.3	10,072.6				
		<u>TOTAL ASSISTANCE</u>								
		Commitment		56,698,700	21,051.4	23,769.3	7,046.5	3,550.1	1,062.4	
		<u>Administrative services</u>								
		Commitment		6,199,800	167.5	6,032.3				
		<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>								
		Commitment		62,898,500	21,218.9	29,801.6	7,046.5	3,550.1	1,062.4	m/
		Noted		5,229,000	1,096.7	1,658.7	1,407.8	989.8	76	

m/ Remaining commitment of \$219,000 to be called forward in 1977.

Contributions from Governments for 1970 and 1971
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Column (1) shows contributions for General resources. Column (2) carries contributions for specific purposes. Column 3 refers to cash contributions in trust from Governments in UNICEF-assisted countries towards local costs of UNICEF field offices.

Governments	1971				1970			
	<u>General</u>	<u>Specific</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Specific</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>resources</u>	<u>purposes</u>	<u>costs</u>		<u>resources</u>	<u>purposes</u>	<u>costs</u>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Afghanistan	20.0	-	-	20.0	20.0	-	-	20.0
Algeria	49.6	-	37.7	87.3	40.0	-	27.0	67.0
Antigua	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Argentina	52.9	-	-	52.9	50.0	-	-	50.0
Australia	627.0	-	-	627.0	616.0	-	-	616.0
Austria	119.1	-	-	119.1	116.5	35.0	-	151.5
Bahamas	2.9	-	-	2.9	2.4	-	-	2.4
Bahrain	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-
Barbados	1.8	-	0.2	2.0	1.8	-	0.2	2.0
Belgium	347.1	-	-	347.1	280.0	60.0	-	340.0
Bolivia	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1	-	-	8.1
Botswana	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.1	-	-	2.1
Brazil	75.0	-	67.9	142.9	42.4	-	55.8	98.2
British Honduras	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-
British Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Brunei	4.9	-	-	4.9	4.9	-	-	4.9
Bulgaria	42.7	-	-	42.7	8.5	-	-	8.5
Burma	64.7	-	40.6	105.3	62.9	-	48.3	111.2
Burundi	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-
Byelorussian S.S.R.	62.5	-	-	62.5	62.5	-	-	62.5
Cameroon	25.2	-	-	25.2	25.2	-	-	25.2
Canada	1 485.1	113.9	-	1 599.0	1 170.4	259.7*	-	1 430.1*
Central African Republic	10.8	-	-	10.8	10.8	-	-	10.8
Ceylon	20.2	-	6.0	26.2	20.3	-	1.5	21.8
Chad	5.4	-	-	5.4	-	-	-	-
Chile	120.0	-	4.6	124.6	120.0	-	5.2	125.2
China c/	10.2	-	-	10.2	65.1	-	-	65.1
Colombia	284.7	-	17.8	302.5	188.9	-	19.1	208.0
Congo	14.4	-	-	14.4	14.4	-	-	14.4
Costa Rica	30.0	-	-	30.0	60.0	-	-	60.0
Cuba	70.6	-	-	70.6	55.7	-	-	55.7
Cyprus	3.5	-	-	3.5	3.5	-	-	3.5
Czechoslovakia	104.2	-	-	104.2	104.2	-	-	104.2
Dahomey	7.2	-	-	7.2	1.8	-	-	1.8
Danzark	874.7	874.1	-	1 748.8	600.0	478.9	-	1 078.9
Dominica	1.0	-	-	1.0	0.2	-	-	0.2
Ecuador	18.0	-	-	18.0	21.4	-	-	21.4
Egypt	-	-	9.7	9.7	115.0	-	4.9	119.9
Ethiopia	27.2	-	25.9	53.1	18.1	-	14.6	32.7
Federal Republic of Germany	2 081.7	2 052.7	-	4 134.4	1 912.6	745.5	-	2 658.1
Fiji	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	2.0
Finland **	399.4	-	-	399.4	300.0	23.9	-	323.9
France	1 509.2	271.7	-	1 780.9	1 400.9	216.2	-	1 617.1

Contributions from Governments for 1970 and 1971 (continued)
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

<u>Governments</u> (continued)	<u>1971</u>				<u>1970</u>			
	<u>General</u> <u>resources</u> (1)	<u>Specific</u> <u>purposes</u> (2)	<u>Local</u> <u>costs</u> (3)	<u>Total</u> (4)	<u>General</u> <u>resources</u> (1)	<u>Specific</u> <u>purposes</u> (2)	<u>Local</u> <u>costs</u> (3)	<u>Total</u> (4)
Gabon	26.9	-	-	26.9	16.8	-	-	16.8
Gambia	3.2	-	1.3	4.5	1.9	-	0.5	2.4
Ghana	21.0	-	-	21.0	21.0	-	-	21.0
Greece	69.0	-	-	69.0	69.0	-	-	69.0
Grenada	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.7	-	-	0.7
Guatemala	15.0	-	-	15.0	15.0	-	-	15.0
Guinea	40.8	-	-	40.8	24.5	-	-	24.5
Guyana	6.0	-	-	6.0	6.0	-	-	6.0
Holy See	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.0
Honduras	30.0	-	-	30.0	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	10.3	-	2.6	12.9	1.4	-	1.7	3.1
Hungary	6.7	-	-	6.7	6.7	-	-	6.7
Iceland	11.7	-	-	11.7	11.7	-	-	11.7
India	1 000.0	-	160.0	1 160.0	800.0	50.0	160.0	1 010.0
Indonesia	50.0	-	152.2	202.2	50.0	-	-	50.0
Iran	300.0	-	36.9	336.9	300.0	-	22.1	322.1
Iraq	84.2	-	-	84.2	84.0	-	-	84.0
Ireland	75.0	72.8	-	147.8	50.2	24.0	-	74.2
Israel	42.5	-	-	42.5	42.5	-	-	42.5
Italy	480.8	-	-	480.8	478.5	100.0	-	578.5
Ivory Coast	9.0	-	28.8	37.8	9.0	-	28.8	37.8
Jamaica	12.2	-	-	12.2	11.8	-	-	11.8
Japan	786.0	-	-	786.0	686.0	-	-	686.0
Jordan	5.6	-	2.8	8.4	5.6	-	2.8	8.4
Kenya	8.4	-	-	8.4	8.4	-	-	8.4
Khmer Republic	10.0	-	-	10.0	9.4	-	-	9.4
Kuwait	40.0	-	-	40.0	10.0	-	-	10.0
Laos	3.0	-	-	3.0	3.5	-	-	3.5
Lebanon	13.8	-	4.6	18.4	13.8	-	4.6	18.4
Lesotho	2.8	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-
Liberia	20.0	-	-	20.0	20.0	-	-	20.0
Libyan Arab Republic	17.6	-	4.2	21.8	30.2	-	7.3	37.5
Liechtenstein	2.0	-	-	2.0	1.5	-	-	1.5
Luxembourg	14.0	-	-	14.0	15.0	2.0	-	17.0
Madagascar	18.0	-	-	18.0	-	-	-	-
Malawi	1.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	-	1.2	2.4
Malaysia	65.5	-	12.1	77.6	63.9	-	12.9	76.8
Maldives	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	0.9
Mali	21.6	-	-	21.6	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	4.7	-	6.1	10.8	5.4	-	2.7	8.1
Mauritius	4.0	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	-	4.0
Mexico	-	-	62.4	62.4	100.0	-	64.9	164.9
Monaco	1.8	-	-	1.8	1.8	-	-	1.8
Mongolia	2.5	-	-	2.5	2.3	-	-	2.3
Montserrat	0.2	-	-	0.2	0.1	-	-	0.1
Morocco	50.1	-	32.0	82.1	50.4	-	27.2	77.6

Contributions from Governments for 1970 and 1971 (continued)
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

<u>Governments (continued)</u>	1971				1970			
	<u>General</u> <u>resources</u> (1)	<u>Specific</u> <u>purposes</u> (2)	<u>Local</u> <u>costs</u> (3)	<u>Total</u> (4)	<u>General</u> <u>resources</u> (1)	<u>Specific</u> <u>purposes</u> (2)	<u>Local</u> <u>costs</u> (3)	<u>Total</u> (4)
Nepal	2.5	-	-	2.5	1.3	-	-	1.3
Netherlands	277.8	108.4	-	386.2	250.0	205.6	-	455.6
New Zealand	149.6	-	-	149.6	145.6	-	-	145.6
Niger	10.8	-	-	10.8	10.8	-	-	10.8
Nigeria	70.0	-	-	70.0	42.0	-	-	42.0
Norway **	1 446.0	49.0	-	1 495.0	854.0	767.0	-	1 621.0
Oman	20.0	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	155.4	-	61.6	217.0	156.9	-	82.2	239.1
Panama	20.0	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	20.0	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	-
People's Democratic Rep. of Yemen	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.6	-	-	0.6
Peru	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
Philippines	204.8	-	34.1	238.9	158.7	1.0	35.1	194.8
Poland	220.0	-	-	220.0	220.0	-	-	220.0
Qatar	200.0	-	-	200.0	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	28.0	-	28.0	56.0	26.0	-	30.8	56.8
Republic of Viet-Nam	26.0	-	-	26.0	75.0	-	1.5	76.5
Romania	25.0	-	-	25.0	25.0	-	-	25.0
Rwanda	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	2.0
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.7	-	-	0.7
St. Lucia	3.0	-	-	3.0	1.0	-	-	1.0
St. Vincent	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.7	-	-	0.7
San Marino	1.6	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	20.0	-	4.2	24.2	20.0	-	10.0	30.0
Senegal	18.0	-	10.2	28.2	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	19.2	-	-	19.2	19.2	-	-	19.2
Singapore	8.4	-	1.6	10.0	8.2	-	1.1	9.3
Somalia	10.0	-	-	10.0	-	-	-	-
South Africa	50.0	-	-	50.0	50.0	-	-	50.0
Spain	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
Sudan	25.2	-	-	25.2	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1.9	-	-	1.9	2.8	-	-	2.8
Sweden	5 814.0	193.8	-	6 007.8	3 876.0	294.5	-	4 170.5
Switzerland **	1 036.5	134.5	-	1 171.0	925.9	302.1*	-	1 228.0*
Syrian Arab Republic	11.6	-	4.7	16.3	11.6	-	4.7	16.3
Thailand	177.2	-	65.9	243.1	203.7	-	50.1	253.8
Togo	10.8	-	-	10.8	10.8	-	-	10.8
Tonga	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.0
Trinidad and Tobago	10.0	-	-	10.0	10.0	-	-	10.0
Tunisia	27.0	-	12.9	39.9	26.8	-	11.0	37.8
Turkey	133.3	-	22.8	156.1	133.3	-	35.1	168.4
Uganda	40.9	-	26.8	67.7	40.9	-	13.7	54.6
Ukrainian S.S.R.	125.0	-	-	125.0	125.0	-	-	125.0
U.S.S.R.	675.0	-	-	675.0	675.0	-	-	675.0
United Arab Emirates	75.0	-	-	75.0	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 455.0	240.0	-	1 695.0	1 439.9	599.9	-	2 039.8

Contributions from Governments for 1970 and 1971 (continued)
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Governments (continued)	1971				1970			
	<u>General</u>	<u>Specific</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Specific</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>resources</u>	<u>purposes</u>	<u>costs</u>		<u>resources</u>	<u>purposes</u>	<u>costs</u>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
United Republic of Tanzania	14.2	-	16.8	31.0	14.2	-	8.4	22.6
United States of America **	13 000.0	607.4	-	13 607.4	13 000.0	4 555.4*	-	17 555.4*
Upper Volta	10.0	-	-	10.0	9.0	-	-	9.0
Western Samoa	1.4	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	220.0	-	-	220.0	220.0	-	-	220.0
Zaire	23.6	-	-	23.6	23.7	-	-	23.7
Zambia	17.3	-	25.2	42.5	16.8	-	25.2	42.0
Adjustments to prior year's income	38 101.8 (10.0)	4 718.3 (50.0)	1 031.2 -	43 851.3 (60.0)	33 598.0	8 720.7*	822.2 ^{a/}	43 140.9 ^{b/}
TOTAL	38 091.8	4 668.3	1 031.2	43 791.3				

* Of which there are funds-in-trust:

Canada	\$186.2
Switzerland	47.5
United States of America	4 310.0

** In 1971, there were in addition funds-in-trust from:

Finland	\$240 269
Norway	100 000
Switzerland	50 245
United States of America	220 496

^{a/} Contributions for local costs have been credited against the budgetary expenditures of field offices in accordance with the fiscal year of the contributing Governments.

^{b/} To arrive at the funds available for UNICEF programme expenditures, contributions for local costs (in the amounts of \$822.2 for 1970 and \$1 031.2 for 1971) must be deducted.

^{c/} In the present document the reference to "China" is to be understood in the light of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971. By that resolution, the General Assembly inter alia decided "to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Governments as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

ANNEX III

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources
including revenue from sales of Greeting Card Operations during 1970 and 1971
(in US dollar equivalents)

Sources	1971				1970			
	General resources	Specific purposes (incl. emergencies) a/	Income Greeting Card Operations 1970/1971 Net transferred	Total	General resources	Specific purposes (incl. emergencies) a/	Income Greeting Card Operations 1969/1970 Net transferred	Total
Afghanistan			776	776			1 520	1 520
Algeria	20		10 106	10 126			6 807	6 807
Argentina	83		161 182	161 265			143 381	143 381
Australia	5 767	852 911	95 895	954 573	424	655 746	112 843	769 013
Austria	5 937		55 747	61 684	7 149	1 648	44 158	52 955
Bahamas		10		10	-	-	-	-
Barbados			119	119	-	-	-	-
Belgium	18 115	210 790	155 374	384 279	46 732	243 679	139 647	430 058
Bermuda			3 472	3 472			4 260	4 260
Bolivia			3 949	3 949			5 507	5 507
Botswana			618	618			529	529
Brazil			199 243	199 243			163 644	163 644
British Honduras	31		-	31			51	51
Bulgaria			-	-			185	185
Burma			10 124	10 124			10 109	10 109
Burundi			190	190			470	470
Cameroon			452	452			702	702
Canada	550 000	406 153	605 094	1 561 247	962 512	123 170	666 801	1 752 483
Ceylon	12	-	9 489	9 501				
Central African Republic	-	-	503	503	8		7 013	7 021
Chile			169 531	169 531			163 142	163 142
China			522	522			481	481
Colombia			18 781	18 781			19 328	19 328
Congo			619	619			819	819
Costa Rica			4 015	4 015			541	541
Cuba			2 168	2 168			3 741	3 741
Cyprus			802	802		1 016	978	1 994
Czechoslovakia			38	38			28	28
Dahomey			125	125			128	128
Denmark	3 794	1 795	110 512	116 101	5 380	3 143	118 690	127 213
Dominican Republic			435	435			195	195
East Caroline Islands	-	-	-	-			219	219
Ecuador			3 000	3 000			3 042	3 042
Egypt			10 843	10 843			13 108	13 108
El Salvador			6 612	6 612			2 972	2 972
Ethiopia			2 180	2 180			2 274	2 274
Federal Republic of Germany *	1 140 685	30 120	934 284	2 105 089	700 493	40 983	705 506	1 446 982
Fiji			698	698	-	-	-	-
Finland	5 848	28 157	38 872	72 877	364	5 977	10 845	17 186
France	300 993	166 964	721 079	1 189 036	265 781	379 757	707 253	1 352 801
Gabon			831	831			108	108
Gambia			237	237			487	487
Ghana			2 193	2 193			405	405
Gibraltar			723	723			595	595

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources
including revenue from sales of Greeting Card Operations during 1970 and 1971 (continued)

(in US dollar equivalents)

Sources (continued)	1971				1970			
	Specific pur- poses (incl. emergencies) a/		Income Greeting Card Operations 1970/1971		Specific pur- poses (incl. emergencies) a/		Income Greeting Card Operations 1969/1970	
	General resources		Net transferred	Total	General resources		Net transferred	Total
Greece			15 801	15 801	43		15 327	15 370
Guatemala			5 389	5 389			7 067	7 067
Guinea			4 474	4 474			4 356	4 356
Guyana			3 162	3 162			3 329	3 329
Haiti			235	235			133	133
Honduras			2 195	2 195			646	646
Hong Kong			2 194	2 194			2 265	2 265
Iceland			2 877	2 877			1 029	1 029
India	225	523	89 093	89 841	1 146		76 194	77 340
Indonesia	27		7 160	7 187	67		6 028	6 095
Iran			10 604	10 604	28 786		8 427	37 213
Iraq	-	-	-	-			4 407	4 407
Ireland	56 326	4 950	10 798	72 074	71 220	10 965	14 281	96 466
Israel		1 226	16	1 242		529	1 634	2 163
Italy	45 876	7 383	80 220	133 479	46 540		49 423	95 963
Ivory Coast			2 990	2 990			3 092	3 092
Jamaica			2 484	2 484		3 400	2 350	5 750
Japan	110 556	61	10 885	121 502	177 167	2 788	10 077	190 032
Jordan			143	143			-	-
Kenya			1 204	1 204			(708)	(708)
Khmer Republic			382	382			675	675
Kuwait			985	985			530	530
Laos			582	582			350	350
Lebanon			8 725	8 725	204		8 460	8 664
Liberia	5		410	415			266	266
Libyan Arab Republic			4 188	4 188	420		5 406	5 826
Luxembourg		2 010	14 104	16 114	521	1 619	10 179	12 319
Madagascar			145	145			538	538
Malaysia			1 782	1 782			1 946	1 946
Malawi			801	801			714	714
Mali			472	472			684	684
Malta			937	937	19		737	756
Mauritania			1 590	1 590	-	-	-	-
Mauritius			117	117			47	47
Mexico	44		24 878	24 922	21	160	26 801	26 982
Monaco	615		2 185	2 800			2 035	2 035
Morocco			4 155	4 155			721	721
Nepal			464	464	395		741	1 136
Netherlands	33 533	305 775	254 583	593 891	95 345	797 928	230 208	1 123 481
New Caledonia			364	364	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	2	163 979	31 663	195 644		93 608	31 860	125 468
Nicaragua		200	516	716			733	733
Nigeria	12		12 210	12 222			7 640	7 640
Norway	17 518	876	126 799	145 193	22 856	73 391	127 188	223 435

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources
including revenue from sales of Greeting Card Operations during 1970 and 1971 (continued)

(in US dollar equivalents)

Sources (continued)	1971				1970			
	Specific pur- Income Greeting Card		Total		Specific pur- Income Greeting Card		Total	
	General resources	poses (incl. emergencies) ^{a/}			General resources	poses (incl. emergencies) ^{a/}		
			Operations 1970/1971				Operations 1969/1970	
			Net transferred				Net transferred	
Oman	-	-	26	26	-	-	-	-
Pakistan		7	17 889	17 896	10		22 036	22 046
Panama			4 208	4 208			4 887	4 887
Paraguay			3 323	3 323			2 970	2 970
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen			139	139			-	-
Peru			33 145	33 145		462	31 909	32 371
Philippines			12 390	12 390	64		16 036	16 100
Poland			7 813	7 813			7 032	7 032
Portugal			2 212	2 212			1 748	1 748
Republic of Korea			538	538			620	620
Republic of Viet-Nam	606		6 361	6 967	222		3 712	3 934
Romania	113		2 500	2 613	-		-	-
Rwanda			152	152			271	271
St. Lucia			531	531			346	346
Saudi Arabia			232	232	214		63	277
Senegal			11 238	11 238	4 458		8 587	13 045
Sierra Leone			1 151	1 151			444	444
Singapore			3 163	3 163			3 062	3 062
Somalia			494	494			623	623
South Africa			9 320	9 320			-	-
Spain	26 181	85	61 556	87 822	21 810	27 788	61 287	110 885
Sudan			636	636			540	540
Sweden	7 971	41	126 386	134 398	12 985		129 408	142 393
Switzerland	118 648	162 135	207 207	487 990	1 028	3 455	173 264	177 747
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	308	308	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1 852	58	10 407	12 317	95		20 883	20 978
Togo			61	61			61	61
Tonga			82	82	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	4		-	4			2 465	2 465
Tunisia			2 262	2 262			2 623	2 623
Turkey			5 703	5 703			9 597	9 597
Uganda	8		3 297	3 305	7		2 096	2 103
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			62 500	62 500			39 572	39 572
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15 285	223 069	206 429	444 783	5 324	103 343	225 188	333 855
United Republic of Tanzania			2 936	2 936			2 371	2 371
United States of America	4 942 913	529 644	3 753 788	9 226 345	4 551 149	47 015	3 367 603	7 965 767
Upper Volta	-	-	-	-			335	335
Uruguay	10		15 214	15 224			10 202	10 202
Western Samoa			145	145	-	-	-	-

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources
including revenue from sales of Greeting Card Operations during 1970 and 1971 (continued)

(in US dollar equivalents)

Sources (continued)	1971				1970			
	General poses (incl. resources)	Specific pur- poses (incl. emergencies)a/	Income Greeting Card Operations 1970/1971	Total	General poses (incl. resources)	Specific pur- poses (incl. emergencies)a/	Income Greeting Card Operations 1969/1970	Total
Yemen	-	-	216	216	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	14 042	14 042	-	-	18 208	18 208
Zaire							11 691	11 691
Zambia			3 054	3 054			2 941	2 941
United Nations Secretariat	10 735	386		11 121	5 244	1 948		7 192
	b/	b/	c/		b/	b/	c/	
TOTAL	7 420 350	3 099 308	8 679 448	19 199 106	7 036 203	2 623 518	7 915 019	17 574 740

a/ Details are given in annex III of document E/ICEF/608 for 1970, and in annex III of the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/616) for 1971.

b/ Contributions from non-governmental sources, excluding income from Greeting Card and related operations, amounted to \$US 9,659,721 in 1970 and \$US 10,519,658 in 1971. Transfers of \$US 80,527 and \$US 159,510 respectively, were made to the Public Information Revolving Fund towards costs charged for television fund-raising campaigns, leaving a net non-governmental income of:

\$US 9,579,194 in 1970

\$US 10,360,148 in 1971

c/ To arrive at the funds available for UNICEF programmes, the costs of the Greeting Card Operation for producing cards, sales brochures, freight and related costs have to be deducted. These costs were \$US 3,606,278 and \$US 3,986,234 respectively, leaving a net Greeting Card Operation income of:

\$US 4,308,741 for the 1969/70 season

\$US 4,693,214 for the 1970/71 season

* In 1971, there were in addition, funds-in-trust amounting to \$US 928,043.

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