



UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

(13-24 May 1974)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 9

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1974

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.

E/5528 E/ICEF/633

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ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICED	International Council for Educational Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
JCHP	UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PAG	Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations System
SIAR	Scandinavian Institutes for Administrative Research
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRO	Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIPAC	UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen
WHO	World Health Organization

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Executive Board held its 453rd to 463rd meetings at United Nations Headquarters from 13 May to 24 May 1974. The Board initially met from 13 May to 16 May, then discontinued its meetings to allow the Committee on Administration and Finance to hold its session (16 May and 17 May) and the Programme Committee, sitting as a Committee of the Whole, to hold its session (20 May to 22 May). The Board met again on 23 May, and concluded its session on the 24th. The Chairman of the Board was Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines), the Chairman of the Programme Committee was Mr. Hans Conzett (Switzerland), and the Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance was Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay). The agenda of the Board, as adopted, is contained in document E/ICEF/631.

2. The following States members of the Board were represented: Algeria, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, 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/74-27.

3. A list of documents issued in connexion with the session is contained in document E/ICEF/INF/36.

II. MAIN NEW ISSUES

Declaration of an emergency for children

4. The Executive Board focused its main attention in the general debate on the situation of children in developing countries as affected by the events that had led to the convening of the sixth special session of the General Assembly to study the problem of raw materials and development. At the conclusion of the session, the Board adopted by consensus a decision entitled "Declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries as a result of the current economic crisis".

5. The Board believed that the current emergency represented an added and very serious threat to the situation of children in many developing countries and that the Declaration could form the basis for action at various levels, helping to create greater awareness of the situation, and to stimulate more adequate planning, financing and implementation of programmes to ensure that the children would get the full share of attention and assistance to which they were entitled, and on which the future of their country's progress and well-being depended. The Board's decision authorized the Executive Director to participate as fully as possible in the implementation of the Special Programme adopted by the General Assembly under the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (resolution 3202 (S-VI)).

6. The decision read as follows:

"1. The Executive Board has reviewed the situation of the 400 to 500 million children in countries adversely affected by the current economic crisis which prompted the convening of the sixth special session of the General Assembly. The Board concludes that an emergency situation faces many of those children and believes that it is the Board's duty to call this danger to the attention of the world community.

"2. The Board has long been deeply concerned about the situation of the children in the developing world, particularly in the poorest countries, where millions live in poverty. It considers that, as a result of the economic crisis, there is now grave danger of a further deterioration of the situation of children in many countries; including possibilities of more wide-spread malnutrition and famine. It fears that many countries will be in danger of having to reduce already minimal basic services for children, affecting not only their nutrition but also their health, education and, more generally, their prospects for life. The danger is particularly threatening in countries which have been victims of natural disasters, such as drought or floods.

"3. Bearing in mind the fact that the main responsibility in dealing with the situation of their children falls upon the developing countries themselves and that their total needs will require the full co-operation of the world community, the Board decides that an appropriate response for UNICEF in the circumstances should include:

"(a) Immediate special assistance to Governments in the promotion of national food and nutrition policies, the production and storage of food particularly at the village level, the education of parents and community leaders in child nutrition, support to supplementary feeding schemes, as well as the rapid strengthening and enlargement of basic health services and the encouragement of responsible parenthood;

"(b) Help to developing countries to monitor the overall situation of their children and to develop additional programmes for children which might be assisted through UNICEF as well as through many other sources of aid;

"(c) Help in disseminating information about the needs of children to the widest possible audience.

"4. The Board requests the Executive Director to bring the needs of children in adversely affected countries to the attention of the Secretary-General for urgent consideration in the emergency operation and to the attention of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Special Programme. It also authorizes the Executive Director to participate as fully as possible in the Special Programme and to take any other appropriate measures to alleviate the situation within the context of approved Board policies.

"5. The Board appeals to all Governments, especially those of the industrialized countries and other potential contributors, as well as to the general public, to increase, as soon as possible, their support of programmes for children in adversely affected countries, whether bilaterally, through the Special Programme to be established pursuant to the recent General Assembly action, or directly to UNICEF, as appropriate.

"6. The Board invites all members of the UNICEF family - the members of the Board, the Secretariat, the UNICEF National Committees and accredited non-governmental organizations, as well as private individuals interested in UNICEF - to support the implementation of this decision in all ways appropriate for them.

"7. The Board requests that the Economic and Social Council endorse this decision in an appropriate way at its fifty-seventh session."

7. The decision was the outcome of the general debate, during which the Board had had before it a brief analysis of some of the major factors of the current situation which were bound to have great impact - in some cases for better, in other cases for worse - on the situation of children in the developing world and on the task of UNICEF itself. That analysis was presented in the introduction to the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/632(Part I))

and summarized in the Executive Director's opening statement to the Board on 13 May, which also reviewed the results of particular interest to UNICEF of the recently concluded sixth special session of the General Assembly, convened to study the problems of raw materials and development.

8. The analysis was divided into three main parts: a discussion of the effects of the rises in prices of petroleum, food and manufactured goods on the capacity of Governments to carry out programmes for children, and on the need for augmented UNICEF assistance; a closer look at the potential impact of the world food situation on the situation of children, with suggestions for UNICEF action; and a brief discussion of the population problem, also as it related to UNICEF assistance.

9. As children were usually the first victims of economic and social deprivation, UNICEF had long been familiar with the types of action that could help mitigate the difficulties of developing countries in meeting the "essential" needs of their young. For many years UNICEF had been referring to the "quiet emergency" that unfortunately affected many children in developing countries at all times. It was a quiet emergency, as distinct from the widely publicized emergencies associated with natural disasters and disasters related to war. Those unpublicized, continuous emergencies had since reached a new pitch - an amplitude requiring a new level of world co-operation.

10. The impact of price increases and general inflation would tend to create greater disparities among the developing countries. Some fortunately would be better off and able to devote increased resources to services benefiting children, while, at the same time, they would need some advice and assistance in establishing those services. A few other countries would find themselves in an improved situation, but to a lesser degree: they would be able to do more for their children but would still need substantial external assistance. (For a further discussion of UNICEF relations with these two groups of countries, see paras. 50-55.) Many countries, however, would be adversely affected by recent developments. They included the 25 least developed countries listed by the United Nations ^{1/}, as well as some others in a similar situation with regard to current financing of children's services. There were also about 20 countries, some with extremely large child populations, which were above the economic level of the least developed countries but would be adversely affected by the same price situation. In addition there were some 20 very small countries normally requiring a relatively high level of help because of their size; for most of them, import prices had risen more than the prices of their exports. In all, the affected countries had a total child population of some 400 to 500 million.

11. The countries were going to be hurt in numerous ways. Many of them would undoubtedly have a serious food problem and would have to devote more resources to the import of food and fertilizer and to the domestic production of food. Many would have a serious balance-of-payments problem. Numbers of them would also experience a budgetary squeeze because of the need to subsidize food

^{1/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/4990), chap. II.

prices and because of the greater costs of government operations and government enterprises and many would find it difficult to pay the running costs of the transport on which so many of the basic services for children depended.

12. Faced as they were with unexpected needs for assistance simply to survive as viable economies, those countries were going to find it very difficult to maintain their basic services for children, let alone expand them. If they had to make cuts in national budgets and in their import programmes, the chances were that they would begin to cut back in the social fields. Past experience showed that the social sector had always been the first to be affected in periods of stringency. Many of the countries were starting from standards of living and a level of services which were already desperately low. If services for children were to be maintained and ultimately expanded, countries would need greatly increased external aid to achieve those objectives.

13. The food situation in developing countries adversely affected by current trends was alarming. UNICEF, of course, could not deal directly with the global problem of food availability, but there were a number of actions that it could and should take to help prevent malnutrition among young children before it occurred, and to help alleviate it when and where it did occur. Such actions were not for UNICEF alone: they should engage the attention of the World Food Conference, of bilateral aid agencies and of all concerned individuals and organizations. (For a further discussion of this question, see the section on the world food crisis and child nutrition, paras. 21-39.)

14. In addition to intensified efforts in the field of child nutrition, the extension of village water supply and immunization programmes offered a practical approach to increasing resistance to communicable diseases. The existing network of maternal and child health centres could be strengthened to reach more children; other facilities in the affected parts of the country (community development centres, co-operatives, women's clubs, social welfare centres, etc.) could be drawn in as part of a general plan for preventive and remedial work. More support would also be needed for the importation of vital drugs, vaccines, educational supplies, etc. In many cases help would be needed for local costs because budgetary shortages would be a main limitation on the maintenance of essential staff and the provision of special services. Greater use needed to be made of auxiliary personnel. It would be highly desirable to have orientation and training of field personnel working in health, agricultural extension and education in order to support campaigns for parental and community education in nutrition.

15. The problems affecting the children of the developing countries could be approached from many angles - adequate nutrition, health, suitable education, responsible parenthood, the special problems of the young child, the role of women, and so on. UNICEF was active in all those fields. But from whatever angle the situation was viewed, one essential conclusion emerged, namely, that those countries needed vastly increased assistance to help them maintain, and extend as rapidly as possible, the basic services reaching children.

16. The services would take different forms, depending on the organizational structure of the country. They often consisted of fairly modest, multipurpose services, and those were sometimes the best. What was most important in rural

areas was that they should be based at the village level and should involve a substantial amount of participation by the villagers themselves, suitably trained. That was the only way such services could be maintained and expanded at costs that countries could afford on a recurring basis. But they also required appropriate support and supervision from higher levels of government, up to and including the top échelon.

17. For many generations millions of children had grown and many had died in subhuman poverty. That had been accepted almost as a fact of life, a permanent state of affairs. But currently even that shameful level of subsistence was threatened. In some areas there were changes for the good, but for the great majority of children in the poorest and most densely populated regions, living conditions might well slip from the barely tolerable to the desperate.

18. At the sixth special session of the General Assembly, rich and poor had recognized the need to work together in facing a global crisis that threatened them all. It was to be hoped that the co-operation and mutual help would go beyond conferences and beyond words.

19. There was a broad consensus in the Board on that analysis of the current situation and its implications for UNICEF action, and there was a general recognition of the compelling necessity to channel more aid to programmes and services for children in the areas where needs were greatest. Several delegations from developing countries referred particularly to the more difficult situation in which they would find themselves, and to the need for additional assistance in order to maintain and enlarge services for children. It was appreciated that the differentiation of developing countries among the three major groups affected by the current economic situation constituted a broad generalization and that flexibility was needed in UNICEF assistance policies; the actual situation of individual countries might well change in time. In addition to the resources of individual countries, attention would also need to be paid to the willingness of those countries to deal with the new problems.

20. It was a source of concern in the Board that when donor Governments began to think in terms of billions of dollars in new aid they might become less interested in proven and ongoing programmes involving only millions of dollars. In the current situation, in which new initiatives were being taken, delegates laid emphasis on the importance of using existing channels; that was particularly true of UNICEF because children would suffer most and suffer first. UNICEF was one of the few organizations that customarily provided supplies and equipment as well as funds for local training and operations - precisely the kind of aid countries seriously affected by current events would probably need most - in fields related to the welfare of children. It was pointed out that UNICEF had the capacity to undertake prompt and flexible action to help children of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable social groups and was capable of handling a larger workload as part of a collective, co-ordinated effort in the United Nations system. That would fit in with the emphasis placed at the sixth special session of the General Assembly on the need to strengthen the role of the United Nations system in the field of international economic co-operation and on the importance of full utilization of the services and facilities of existing international organizations.

The world food crisis and child nutrition

A deteriorating situation

21. The potential world food crisis and its effects on child nutrition were of major concern to the Board, and constituted one of the main reasons for the Board's decision to adopt the Declaration of an emergency for children (see paras. 4-6). While population continued to grow, the capacity to increase or even maintain food production in many countries was threatened by reduced supplies of fertilizers and, in some regions of Africa and Asia, by persistent drought. Taken together, those developments were producing situations of great scarcity in some areas and a less than adequate supply position world-wide, causing the world as a whole to live, in effect, from one harvest to another. Of particular concern to UNICEF was the fact that prices for staple foods were rising rapidly in developing countries, where families in the lower income group spent approximately 80 per cent of their income on food. Generally, prices of "protective foods", including food legumes and other vegetables and fruits, had risen even more than prices for cereal grains or roots and tubers. Children of the lower income families were almost inevitably going to suffer from an increase in the price of food.
22. Before the recent price rises, it was estimated that at any one time there were some 10 million severely malnourished children in the world, with a high risk of mortality, and many more less seriously malnourished. A considerable increase in that number could not be expected, particularly among children in the lower-income areas and lower-income groups. It was clear that the food crisis threatened to leave its mark on a whole generation of children in afflicted countries. Board members felt that the gravity of the food emergency for children had not yet been generally recognized.

World Food Conference

23. Board members endorsed the efforts of the Executive Director to work with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to place before the World Food Conference an exposé of the situation of children and possibilities for action, which would emphasize the importance of the distribution and consumption of food as well as its production. The themes suggested for the Conference in connexion with meeting children's needs were the following: production (ensuring that adequate supplies of nutritious food were produced); consumption (ensuring that children would have access to proper food); and absorption (ensuring that children were sufficiently healthy so that they could effectively benefit from the food they ate). The specific measures to implement those objectives involved a national food and nutrition policy, including monitoring as a means of detecting changes in the nutrition status of children; the production of food legumes; village-level production and storage of family food; parental and community education; and measures to deal with acute and moderate malnutrition, including child health services and supplementary feeding.
24. Some delegations expressed the hope that the Conference would provide an opportunity to bring to the notice of the participants the contributions that UNICEF, on the basis of its experience and on-going programmes, could make in practical measures for the improvement of child nutrition.

National food and nutrition policies

25. For a number of years UNICEF had been advocating the establishment by Governments of national food and nutrition policies and programmes that would increase food production and take account of the special needs of young children. In the current situation, that had become essential. In that connexion, delegations felt that greater recognition was required of the interdisciplinary nature of food and nutrition measures and the need for co-ordinated efforts among governmental agencies.

Monitoring

26. An essential component of such policies was an awareness of the food situation in various parts of the country as it affected the population, especially children. Many Governments did not have the means of knowing the actual food and nutrition situation of the population. It was felt that it would be important for the Conference to stress the need for assistance in establishing monitoring systems. UNICEF should be able to help countries with aspects of monitoring relating to children.

Production and stocking of food legumes

27. In the consideration by the Conference of world food stocks, it was considered important to include measures to encourage the production and storage of food legumes, e.g. beans, peas and lentils. Food legumes were one of the best potential ways of meeting the protein needs of children and pregnant and lactating women. However, unless deliberate national actions were taken, production of food legumes would suffer, since normal market forces would favour the production of cereals.

Village-level production and storage facilities

28. Because of inadequate storage facilities, a great deal of food produced was lost to rodents and other pests and to general deterioration - in many villages upwards of 20 per cent. Better storage offered one of the quickest ways to increase food supply. Although at the national level measures to deal with the problem went well beyond the capacities of UNICEF, the improvement of home and village-level food storage and protection could be accomplished at a relatively modest cost. UNICEF could help with that as part of its assistance to "applied nutrition".

29. Applied nutrition was a term for programmes UNICEF had been assisting for many years. Its purpose was primarily to encourage, at the home and village level, the production (largely non-commercial) and consumption of foods supplying protein, vitamins and minerals, as well as calories, in order to enhance the family diet, especially that of children. Experience had indicated that the programmes could be made more effective by more concentration and by securing more village-level participation at all stages, from planning to implementation. The hope was expressed that the Conference would give support to that type of endeavour, and UNICEF should be prepared to make a particular effort to increase its assistance to such projects.

Parental and community education

30. One of the most important ways to foster better child nutrition was to find means of advising parents on how to provide adequate diets for their children in situations of potential difficulty or scarcity. Educational measures included providing direct advice and demonstration through whatever services actually reached the parents - the health centre, the school, the co-operative, etc.; improving the curricula of various training courses; and using the mass media, especially the radio. Greater efforts should be made to discourage premature weaning from breast-feeding. It was considered that the subject was one that should receive attention at the Conference. UNICEF should be prepared to augment its assistance in that area, for example by preparing core information materials.

Dealing with acute and moderate malnutrition

31. Since child malnutrition was likely to increase, Governments would need to expand their facilities for preventive measures and nutritional rehabilitation. They should be based on whatever institutional arrangements were available, including hospitals, health centres, nutrition rehabilitation centres and welfare and child-care centres. Wherever possible, treatment should be accompanied by education of the mother in child care and nutrition.

Importance of health services and safe water

32. Training and orientation of medical and other health personnel would be especially important, since the health services had a special role to play. Health services were in need of expansion, however. They were the principal means of carrying out curative measures and providing nutrition education and supplementary feeding, and they were also the sources of other protective measures which bore an indirect relationship to nutrition. A child suffering from parasitic infection or gastro-intestinal illness was not able to absorb effectively the food that was available, and fevers significantly increased the consumption of energy. Thus, in a period of food scarcity the need to expand basic health services and provide safe water was even more urgent.

Supplementary feeding

33. It was unlikely that there would be sufficient foods and funds available for supplementary feeding on a large scale to deal with the probable increase in child malnutrition. Supplementary feeding would, however, be particularly needed in emergency situations, of which, unfortunately, more could be expected. In many cases imported food supplies would be needed for institutions treating children for malnutrition, though to some extent that need could be met by financial assistance for the purchase of local foods. In addition to foodstuffs, the poorer countries would also need financial support for distribution, the salaries of selected staff, training, transport, utensils and educational materials.

34. UNICEF hoped to be able to continue to serve as a channel for supplementary food to national programmes combating child malnutrition, working in close co-operation with the World Food Programme and major food donors.

Other nutrition activities

35. UNICEF assistance to the activities described above would constitute an expansion of efforts reported in the Executive Director's general progress report (E/ICEF/632(part II), paras. 90-127) and of proposals incorporated in a number of projects presented at the session for the Board's approval. Of considerable interest for child nutrition was the work of the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations System (PAG). While continuing its work on scientific questions PAG was also broadening its activities by advising on protein-calorie nutrition problems as they presented themselves in terms of national policy and development plans. A manual entitled "Feeding infants and young children", with the emphasis on home prepared weaning foods, had been prepared by PAG. PAG had also undertaken the preparation of a manual on food and nutrition in emergencies. It would hold a regional workshop for South East Asia on infant nutrition, including the consideration of problems of early weaning and the promotion of breast-feeding.

36. The Executive Director's general progress report gave evidence of progress, to which UNICEF was contributing, in regional approaches towards food and nutrition policies in the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean region; in the development of locally processed weaning foods; in goitre control programmes; and in programmes to prevent blindness in young children through the administration of large doses of vitamin A in areas at risk. In 1973 over 88,000 field workers and other personnel dealing with problems of nutrition received UNICEF stipends in training courses aided by UNICEF. More than 2,700 village-level community and school gardens, canteens and nutrition centres and demonstration areas received UNICEF equipment and supplies. (An additional 12,000 centres received UNICEF aid in Bangladesh in 1973 as part of an emergency child feeding programme.)

37. A number of delegations expressed concern at the relatively low level of UNICEF aid directed specifically towards child nutrition in recent years. The increase at the current session to 20 per cent of commitments for such assistance was welcomed and it was recognized that child nutrition was a component of many other programmes (e.g. health, education, and family and child welfare). However, particularly in view of the current situation, higher priority should be given to nutrition.

38. The Executive Director welcomed support for increased emphasis on nutrition. Staffing in the field was being strengthened for advisory work with Governments, in co-operation with other agencies, so that food and nutrition policies, including child nutrition, would attain a high priority in national development plans.

39. The Board looked forward to a review at its next session of what more could be done to improve child nutrition on the basis of a study being undertaken on behalf of UNICEF by the Harvard University School of Public Health, in co-operation with FAO and WHO. The study was being directed by Professor Jean Mayer.

Regular and special financial needs

The \$100 million target

40. On the basis of current prospects, UNICEF needed some \$20 million above the level reached in 1973, and foreseen for 1974, in order to reach the target of \$100 million for long-range programmes and general purposes. Revenue in relation to the target rose from \$69 million in 1972 to approximately \$81 million in 1973. Although that constituted an 18 per cent nominal increase, owing to devaluation and price increases it actually constituted a decrease in real value. Moreover, prices paid by UNICEF for supplies were likely to rise by some 15 to 20 per cent in 1974. Thus the attainment of the \$100 million goal would be barely enough to permit, in real terms, the maintenance of regular programmes at current levels of aid.

Additional special needs due to the current economic situation

41. As indicated, the Board was deeply concerned about the danger that national programmes for children and mothers in some 60 to 70 developing countries might be reduced as a result of the current economic situation, although the need for their services would be great.

42. As indicated elsewhere in the report (see para. 52), progress had been made towards increasing the proportionate assistance to countries at the earliest level of development. In view of the current economic situation, the Executive Director believed that the increase should be accelerated, as it should for special assistance to countries that had been receiving "normal" UNICEF aid and whose situation had since become much more difficult.

43. For some of the countries most affected, UNICEF had first of all the task of maintaining the 1973 effective level of assistance. The dollar level of UNICEF aid envisaged for 1974 and 1975 was below what it had been in many of those countries in 1973, mainly because some forms of assistance had earlier been thought to be no longer needed, or because plans made before price rises had assumed that certain items would be provided by the Governments (e.g. drug sets for health centres). Secondly, since commitments were approved in terms of dollar value rather than in the amount of material assistance, it would also be necessary to compensate for rises in prices of supplies if the real value of UNICEF aid was to be maintained.

44. The Executive Director estimated that to meet the additional special needs referred to above, UNICEF would need \$35 million in 1974 and \$52 million in 1975, as follows:

1974
(in millions of US dollars)

1975

Special assistance for child nutrition and health services	20	20
Restoration of the dollar amount of assistance to the 1973 level for affected countries	8	17
Offsetting of price rises to maintain the real value of assistance to affected countries (15 per cent per annum)	7	15
TOTAL	\$35	\$52

Relief and rehabilitation

45. Additional financing was required for UNICEF participation in relief and rehabilitation programmes. A total of over \$71 million would be required over the next few years for that purpose, of which some \$16 million had been received or pledged. Because of the urgency of the situation, the Board had approved commitments of some \$13 million from general resources specifically for that purpose, leaving a balance of \$42.7 million still to be obtained, as follows: Indochina Peninsula, \$20 million; drought-affected areas in the Sahel and Ethiopia, \$15 million; flood-affected areas of Pakistan, \$7 million; rehabilitation of mothers and children in Suez Canal Zone, \$700,000.

"Noted" projects

46. Projects "noted" by the Board as worthy of support in 1974 and 1975 if financing could be obtained by specific contributions totalled \$15 million (\$12 million "noted" at the 1974 session and \$3 million "noted" at earlier sessions). Although the "noted" projects were prepared before the current economic situation, a number of them could make a very useful contribution to diminishing the eroding effects of price rises on children's services.

Total programme aid required

47. In addition to the \$100 million required for long-term programmes and general purposes, the special contributions required to meet the extraordinary needs referred to above, broken down for the years 1974 and 1975, were given by the Executive Director as follows:

	1974 (in millions of US dollars)	1975
Relief and rehabilitation	12.7	30 ^{a/}
Special assistance for children in countries particularly affected by economic situations	35	52
"Noted" projects		15 ^{b/}
Total for the two years		144.7

a/ Some projects extend beyond 1975.

b/ Some "noted" projects extend beyond 1975; the total amount required is \$16.7 million.

48. The Executive Director pointed out that programmes for relief and rehabilitation were prepared and ready for implementation, subject to the receipt of contributions. Special contributions to meet the general emergency situation for children in countries particularly affected by economic situations could be given in one of three ways: as a lump sum for use by the Executive Director where needs were greatest, for particular categories of assistance (e.g. prevention and treatment of child malnutrition), or for projects in particular countries. The Executive Director would use those contributions in the same way as he was authorized to use contributions for relief and rehabilitation.

Discussion by the Board

49. In the course of the general debate and the Board's consideration of the financial plan for 1974-1976 as related to UNICEF's current financial situation (see paras. 190 - 194), a number of delegations expressed the hope that the Special Pledging Conference, to be held in November 1974, would result not only in increased contributions to UNICEF for long-range programmes but also in contributions for special assistance for children to countries adversely affected by the current economic situation. Among the other points made by delegations relating to the financial situation were the following: it would help UNICEF planning if the system of forward pledging to UNICEF for a two-year or three-year period currently practised by a few Governments were more widely adopted; contributions to UNICEF from Governments of donor countries were extremely uneven and bore little relation to the economic strength of their respective countries; a stable contribution to UNICEF year after year in reality meant diminished support because of increased prices; increased contributions from the wealthier developing countries would have a salutary effect on future contributions from other donor countries. The Board heard

with appreciation announcements by several Governments of increases, or intentions to increase, contributions to UNICEF. 2/

New forms of co-operation with
more prosperous developing countries

Criteria for distribution of UNICEF aid

50. Criteria for the distribution among countries of aid for long-range programmes were based on the premise that UNICEF should be prepared to extend its co-operation to developing countries at all income levels, but that the amount of material and financial aid from UNICEF should be scaled to take account of different levels of national resources. The criteria considered by the Board in 1970 3/ had provided, inter alia, that, on the basis of child population, less developed countries (those with an average per capita income of \$80 or under at 1970 prices and small countries with a population of 500,000 or less which required special consideration) should receive assistance to projects amounting to roughly three times the average level of UNICEF assistance per child (6 cents in 1974). In most of the countries assisted by UNICEF - the middle range with a per capita income of \$80 to \$400 - special emphasis was given to projects for the poorer areas of the countries and children of specially deprived groups. Countries with an average per capita income of \$400 or more received policy and administrative co-operation from UNICEF and also limited material assistance for backward or other special problem areas, or for projects focused on serious problems of children for which adequate solutions had not yet been found.

51. The criteria had not been applied mechanically and a number of other factors were also taken into account, such as the intrinsic value of the projects, continuity, the efficient use of aid and the availability of bilateral and other aid. The guidelines provided that the adjustment in the level of UNICEF aid to projects in countries in the different groups would be made gradually, along with the increase in UNICEF income.

2/ The increases announced during the session were as follows: Canada - from \$US 1.9 million in 1973 to \$US 2,577,320 in 1974; India - from 75 lakhs (\$1,000,036) in 1973 to 85 lakhs in 1974; Japan - from \$US 1,221,698 in 1973 to \$US 1,750,000 in 1974; Norway - from 18 million kroner (\$3,364,486) in 1974 to 22 million kroner in 1975, apart from continuing multibilateral co-operation at the level of 7 million kroner; Sweden - from 50 million kronor (\$11,627,907) in 1974 to 55 million kronor annually for 1975 and 1976; United Kingdom - from £800,000 (\$1,956,002) in 1973 to £1,300,000 in 1974.

3/ Official records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8 (E.4854 - ICEF/605), paras. 96-100.

52. At the Board's session data given in the Executive Director's general progress report (E/ICEF/632 (part II), table 2) showed that progress had been made during the past four years in the application of the criteria. However, as indicated elsewhere (see para. 42), in view of the current economic situation it was desirable to accelerate the relative increase in aid to projects in the countries at the lowest end of the scale and provide special assistance for maintaining children's services to those adversely affected by the current economic situation.

The enlarged group of countries with GNP per inhabitant above \$400

53. Prior to recent economic changes some 19 countries with a GNP of over \$400 per inhabitant (at 1970 prices) were receiving UNICEF aid. The number was currently 32 - a significant proportion of the 115 countries aided.

54. The newcomers to that group of countries included the major petroleum exporting countries and those that were important exporters of certain other basic raw materials in great demand. The Executive Director pointed out that those with a new level of GNP per inhabitant above \$1,000 would be able to finance the expansion of children's services from their own resources. However, some of them had largely undeveloped basic services for children and a shortage of professional and administrative personnel to staff them. Thanks to a great deal of work by many organizations over the past years, there was now a rich body of knowledge in the various fields of child care and child-rearing services upon which these countries could draw. That fact was brought out in the study on the young child before the Board at its current session (see paras. 60-95). Those countries were now in a position to apply accumulated knowledge, and UNICEF could be helpful in that regard. The Executive Director pointed out that what was envisaged from UNICEF, among other things, was help along the following lines:

(a) Assistance of an advisory nature from regular UNICEF staff. That was a normal function of UNICEF staff and would be directed primarily toward helping the Governments develop comprehensive plans for basic services for their children. Some countries within the group already had sophisticated planning staffs; others did not as yet. In addition there were specific areas affecting children in which the countries would welcome supplementary advice from UNICEF regular staff or from consultants.

(b) Help in the preparation of programmes and services benefiting children, financed from the country planning and project preparation fund established by the Board.

(c) Regular assistance projects involving "cost-sharing" for what in other cases would be solely UNICEF inputs. The assisted country would itself provide the financing for the major part of the aid normally provided by UNICEF for other countries. It would be additional to the much larger Governmental support for the local costs of the project as a whole that was commonly given to most UNICEF-assisted projects. The projects would be presented to the Board in the usual way for approval, specifying the amount that

UNICEF would provide from its resources; the latter would be small in relation to the contribution of the cost-sharing country, normally in the range of 10 per cent of what UNICEF might provide in normal circumstances.

(d) Reimbursable procurement. That was a normal UNICEF service to Governments for the purchase of those supplies and equipment which UNICEF was in a better position to obtain. By an extension of that practice, the funds-in-trust deposited with UNICEF could also be used to contract for other services related to the implementation of projects. The practice would, of course, be used for child-related activities of types advocated by UNICEF, especially for the expansion of services.

55. There was general agreement in the Board with the general approach towards the distribution of aid to countries and with the new forms of co-operation with the better-off developing countries, which included the arrangement for cost-sharing. The Board approved one project, for the United Arab Emirates, which embodied cost-sharing. While providing the better-off countries with the benefit of UNICEF's experience and services, the approach enabled countries whose financial position had improved to finance, through UNICEF, the bulk of the assistance normally provided by UNICEF. It enabled UNICEF to concentrate its material assistance on projects in the poorest countries and the poorest areas of other countries. There was recognition of the principle that general guidelines for determining the levels of UNICEF co-operation with countries in the three main groups discussed above should not be applied rigidly to every country. (A further reference to criteria for UNICEF aid is made in paragraph 126.)

III. COMMITMENTS APPROVED AT THE SESSION

56. The Board approved commitments totalling \$137.9 million. Of that amount, \$112.5 million was for aid to projects in some 40 countries and for regional projects. That would provide support for most projects for several years; about one half of the assistance was planned to be called forward by UNICEF field offices during 1974 and 1975, and the rest later. A list of commitments by country and project is given in annex 1. 4/ Commitments of \$16.2 million for programme support services and \$9.2 million administrative services were approved for supplementary estimates for 1974 and for 1975.

57. In addition the Board "noted" 13 potential projects totalling \$12 million of additional assistance as worthy of support if financing through special contributions became available. With the addition of "noted" projects previously approved for which funding was being sought, the total sought for those potential projects was \$16.7 million. 5/

58. Table 1 gives commitments by region and main sectoral fields of aid. In interpreting this table it should be noted that UNICEF tries to respond to a country's priorities for children and to possibilities for action which can be aided by UNICEF, rather than to predetermined fields of aid. Moreover, the classification of fields of aid is not clear-cut, because a number of projects have a multisectoral character, and in some cases the classification depends upon which Ministry of government has the predominant operational responsibility.

59. As a result of action by the Board, at the end of the session UNICEF was aiding projects in 114 countries and territories: 39 in Africa; 32 in the Americas; 28 in Asia; 14 in the Eastern Mediterranean; and 1 in Europe.

4/ The Board noted that estimated call-forwards by calendar year of new commitments approved at the session as well as a comprehensive list of revised estimates relating to the remaining years of commitments previously approved were given in document E/ICEF/P/L.1595, annex II. The phasing of call-forwards constituted the basis upon which the Executive Director would authorize future expenditures from year to year as required. The Board also took note of a report on the implementation of call-forwards of commitments in 1973 (E/ICEF/P/L.1606).

5/ A list of such "noted" projects is given in document E/ICEF/P/L.1605.

Table 1

Summary of commitments approved at the May 1974 session of the Board
by region and type of programme

- in thousands of US dollars -

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	The Americas	Inter- regional	Total	Per cent
Child health	5 812	19 392	23 564	1 592	822	-	51 182	45.5
Child nutrition	2 219	1 722	17 533	1 125	51	68	22 718	20.2
Social services for children	452	528	-	209	-	-	1 189	1.1
Education (formal, non-formal and prevocational)	4 767	7 487	8 563	176	884	250	22 127	19.6
Country planning and project preparation	368	910	-	-	348	1 250	2 876	2.6
Integrated services for children (zonal)	-	238	6 475	117	955	-	7 785	6.9
Other long-range aid ^{a/}	87	1 890	1 607	-	-	-	3 584	3.2
Total long-range aid	13 705	32 167	57 742	3 219	3 060	1 568	111 461	99.1
Emergency aid ^{b/}	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000	0.9
Total programme aid	13 705	32 167	57 742	3 219	3 060	2 568	112 461	100.0
Programme support services							16 193 ^{c/}	
Total assistance							128 654	
Administrative services							9 260 ^{d/}	
GRAND TOTAL COMMITMENTS							137 914 ^{e/}	

^{a/} Includes \$137,000 for Project Support Communication, \$1,840,000 for resettlement of displaced persons and refugees in the Indochina Peninsula, and \$1,607,000 for developmental and supporting activities in India.

^{b/} Does not include a \$9.8 million recommended commitment for rehabilitation activities which is included in the appropriate categories of assistance.

^{c/} Includes \$14,784,700 for 1975 and \$1,408,000 supplementary budget 1974.

^{d/} Includes \$8,445,200 for 1975 and \$815,000 supplementary budget 1974.

^{e/} Does not include \$4,654 to cover over-expenditures on commitments made in earlier years and cancellation of unused balances of earlier allocations of \$2,891,377 (E/ICEF/P/L.1603).

IV. PROGRAMME POLICY REVIEWS

Improving the situation of the young child

60. One of the major items on the agenda concerned a review of assistance policy for projects benefiting the young child (from birth to six years of age). In developing countries, the over-all death rate in that age group was eight times higher than in industrialized countries. Among those who survived, chronic illness and reduced mental and physical development were widespread. Poverty was, of course, a main contributing cause of the disadvantages to which the young child was subjected. However, it was not necessary to wait until it was eliminated; on the contrary, a young child policy could very well help to reduce the level of poverty.

61. Scientific and technical advances during the past ten years had provided new means for improving the situation of young children: more rapid methods of providing safe and sufficient water; cheaper immunization against children's diseases and drugs for simple treatments; more accessible means for home and village improvement; wider communications and better possibilities for popular education in the fields of food and nutrition, health, child rearing and responsible parenthood.

62. Along with technical advances, new attitudes towards social change could also be directed towards the welfare of young children. In addition to developing countries committing a large share of government resources to services benefiting the young child, with greater help from external aid, more could be done to encourage local initiatives and to help release local community energy and resources through such means as the reduction of illiteracy and the enlistment of community co-operation and participation in dealing with the design, installation and recurring costs of services.

Draft report

63. A draft report entitled "The young child: approaches to action in developing countries" (E/ICEF/L.1303) was presented in accordance with the Board's request at the 1972 session. It suggested main elements a developing country should consider when establishing or expanding its policy and services and recommended directions for UNICEF assistance.

64. The section of the report dealing with national policy and programmes was directed primarily towards planners, administrators, sectoral ministries, universities and media in the developing countries. It was further intended for bilateral aid agencies of industrialized countries and for non-governmental organizations having international programmes. It was designed to provide guidelines to UNICEF and other agency field staff as they discussed with Governments the linking of aid with national development, and as they reviewed specific programme proposals. Extensive references to technical and operational information were provided in footnotes and a bibliography.

65. The draft report was the second such study reviewed by the Board. A 1965 report, "Reaching the young child" (E/ICEF/520), had drawn a similar basic conclusion: very much more could be done to benefit the young child, given

greater awareness of both the problem and the possibilities for action, and given a steady, continuous effort by the developing countries and the sources of external aid. 6/

Nature of the problem

66. Both the draft report and the discussion in the Board emphasized the importance of the first six years of life; the vulnerability to disease during that period; the general inadequacy of present services; and the importance of reducing women's excessive burdens, increasing their literacy and equalizing their social status.

67. The report pointed out that many facets of the problem were inter-related: the maintenance of breast-feeding, for example, affected the child's nutrition and immunity to disease. Conversely, disease affected the child's biological use of nutrients. Because of that interrelationship, the problem was best attacked by integrated services, all converging at the point of delivery: the family, and particularly the mother.

Approaches to policy

68. The delegates concurred with the draft report's emphasis on indirect services (through the mother, family, community, environment) to the young child. A step-by-step approach to improving the coverage and quality of existing services, at whatever level they might be, was recommended, since at each level there was usually scope for desirable improvements and starting points from which better services could grow. It was necessary for people to be made aware of the possibilities for improving the situation of their children, a task in which information media, both modern and traditional, could play an important role.

69. Even for services for which a community was ready, a link was required with a governmental or non-governmental agency for technical support and material assistance beyond the means of the local community. A major administrative problem was the insufficiency of channels from the central government to the community. Much more could be accomplished if the services provided by various ministries were arranged so as to be mutually supporting.

70. Government action to improve the situation of the young child would be more effective if it was included in the national development programme; reciprocally, a young child policy strengthened the development programme, since it delivered benefits to the population in areas of greatest concern to them and raised the level of living directly.

6/ In preparing the 1974 draft report, 18 individual country or case studies were organized. Extensive use was also made of UNICEF programme experience and studies, publications and conference reports. The technical agencies of the United Nations system, particularly their advisers to UNICEF, contributed substantially to the report, and the additional comments of the agencies were to be incorporated into the final version. The International Children's Centre contributed an addendum on training personnel for young child services (E/ICEF/L.1303/Add.1 and Corr.1 and 2). (See also para. 85.)

Potentials for services or programme development

Water

71. Over 85 per cent of the rural population of developing countries did not have access to an adequate supply of safe water. The draft report recommended a village water supply as one of the best starting points for many programmes, for the following reasons: (1) it was vital to the young child's health; (2) accessibility tended to reduce the mother's drudgery and free her to spend more time with her young child; and (3) its convenience would foster continued interest in self-improvement projects by the community.

Food and nutrition

72. In the developing countries there were an estimated 10 million young children suffering from severe protein-calorie malnutrition and a much higher number suffering from moderate malnutrition. That situation would be aggravated by the current rise in food prices, which was expected to be a continuous problem in the years ahead (see paras. 21 and 22). Village-level food production and storage were stressed. Government actions to help production could include the following:

- (a) In countries with population pressure, wherever there were numerous families without access to land, arranging for communal or individual allotments for food cultivation;
- (b) Widening the scope of agricultural extension services, which had often been concerned only with cash crops for export, to advise on family food production. The assistance available from agricultural banks and co-operatives might need to be similarly widened; and
- (c) Using information media to alert and educate the population.

73. Further efforts to improve home and village storage facilities could save at least 10 to 20 per cent of the yearly harvest. UNICEF, FAO and WHO had been assisting "applied nutrition" projects to encourage local and family production, especially for the requirements of children and mothers. Those projects should be expanded, the report argued, and modifications should be introduced to make them more effective. In one country a recent assessment had recommended emphasizing crops the people could afford to eat (legumes, maize), rather than foods they would tend to sell (milk, eggs, poultry).

74. In urban areas, weaning foods should be made available through health centres, pharmacies, co-operatives and low-price food shops at prices subsidized by the Government. In rural areas, Governments could help educate mothers in the preparation of weaning mixtures from indigenous foods.

75. A comprehensive food and nutrition policy by Governments should take account of the proportionately greater needs of growing children for food, and for protein, vitamins and minerals. Breast-feeding should be encouraged, in view of the trend towards too early weaning. Iron, folate, iodine and vitamin A deficiencies should be countered by education, applied nutrition, fortification and capsule distribution programmes.

Health

76. Over-all, less than 10 per cent of the rural population of developing countries was within walking distance of a health centre, subcentre or dispensary. Often the only sources of care were the traditional healers and midwives. Greater use could be made of their co-operation, giving them as much training as possible and encouraging them to recognize complications and refer the cases to the health centres. As financial resources and availability of people for training increased in the community, there could be a transition to the use of trained auxiliary nurse/midwives or midwives. The Government could supply communities with simple drugs through village "pharmacies", which might be run by co-operative societies, in association with the post office, in a school, or in any other village institution. The pharmacies could then serve as antennae of the regular health service. As more resources became available the community might be ready to contribute to the establishment of a health subcentre, a maternal and child health centre, or an "under-five" clinic, where low-cost curative and preventive care could be given mainly through health auxiliaries. A further development would be to establish a corps of rural health workers.

77. Immunizations were a major instrument for the reduction of deaths and handicapping in young children; in addition to protection against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT), immunization against measles and polio had become more feasible both technically and financially.

78. Among the key actions that could be taken through health services to promote better nutrition were: surveillance; treatment of severe and moderate forms of malnutrition; control of infectious diseases; nutrition education; and co-operation with other local agencies. Health and nutrition education, of a type closely related to popular participation, were recommended as a component of all services.

Literacy

79. As a means of indirectly aiding the young child, literacy and the education of mothers and young girls were a main focus both of the report and of discussion in the Board. The total investment in literacy was considered remarkably small compared to its effect on health, nutrition and family planning. But retention of reading skills required use in daily life. Literacy training for women and girls should have a content relating to consumer information, housekeeping, health and nutrition education and child-rearing. Non-formal education programmes could help meet those needs.

Home improvement and reduction of women's work

80. Another main focus of the report, and one that was of considerable interest to delegates, was the problem of decreasing the immense burden on women through the use of simple labour-saving devices. A good deal more systematic attention needed to be given to developing village-level technology and putting it into wider use as part of government-encouraged programmes. That would enable the mother to take advantage of opportunities to acquire literacy and new knowledge and skills. The report gave examples of tasks performed by women (agriculture and food growing; grain milling; home improvement, gathering of fuel; carrying loads) which would benefit from improved hand-operated, animal-powered or motor-powered intermediate technology. Home improvements, such as latrines, raised fireplaces and windows, could greatly improve the living standards of women and children.

Dependence on the mother

81. Up to the age of six years the child was primarily dependent upon the mother and family. The report suggested ways in which the mother could interact with her child to help develop motor abilities, its emotional development, intellectual functions, perceptions and socialization. Attention was drawn to the importance of songs and stories in the development of values.

Day-care

82. With formal day-care available at best for only a few per cent of children in the age-group, other arrangements were often made by urban mothers who no longer had the support of the extended family system. A substantial improvement could be made in those arrangements, for example by offering simple training to women giving "home" day-care and by providing "play-centres" in villages, run by young women on a para-professional basis. Where more funds were available, formal day-care centre facilities could be extended.

83. Formal, pre-primary education was not recommended for areas that had not yet been provided with schools for universal primary education. Instead, alternative informal teaching and child development techniques, which could be carried out inexpensively by the community, were suggested.

Handicapped children

84. Many of the health, nutrition and parent education measures suggested in the report would contribute to the prevention of handicaps in young children. However, rehabilitation of handicapped children was a much more difficult problem to deal with and one in which experience in developing countries

was limited. The report suggested that non-governmental organizations with a special interest in the handicapped could provide valuable advice and assistance. A number of delegates felt that greater efforts were needed in that field. 7/

Training

85. A detailed discussion of training, problems and recommendations for their solution were contained in an addendum to the report prepared by the International Children's Centre. 8/ Training was a key means of improving the situation of the young child. It should include appropriate orientation for field personnel of all agencies, as well as pre-service and refresher training for those more directly concerned. All levels of staff should be included, from field workers to those concerned with planning and administration at the higher levels. Particular attention should be given to auxiliary workers in services reaching into rural areas and shanty towns and to local leaders, volunteers and staff of non-governmental organizations.

Media use

86. Use of communication media could be one of the means for a central government to help the young child. The report stressed the need to reach children indirectly, through their families. Field workers in various services should be trained in the use of communications tools. When weak links existed between central government and community, information campaigns via media could help create awareness of special child problems. Mass media communications should convey information about available services, substantive information and advice to parents.

Role of non-governmental organizations

87. Non-governmental organizations could stimulate and support local participation. In different countries that was done through such channels as co-operatives, the social section of political parties, women's clubs, social service, charitable and religious trusts or organizations, and training institutions through their field practice areas. In some of the special services for children, non-governmental organizations had played a pioneering role and their experience would be useful. 9/

7/ In that connexion, the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind and Rehabilitation International offered to work in co-ordination with the major non-governmental organizations with a special concern for handicapped children in order to find ways in which they could help UNICEF programmes be more responsive to prevention and to the rehabilitation of the handicapped young child (E/ICEF/NGO/157).

8/ See footnote 6.

9/ In a statement to the Board the International Council on Social Welfare, which had national affiliation in over 70 countries, two thirds of them being in developing countries, announced its intention to discuss with the UNICEF secretariat ways in which it could work with UNICEF at the headquarters, regional and national levels to help carry out the recommendations of the study (E/ICEF/NGO/158).

Comissions and areas for further study

88. Some problems were not treated in the report because useful information was not available to enable recommendations to be made. They included the provision of clothing and shoes to reduce respiratory and worm infections; the care of orphaned, abandoned, retarded and disturbed children; the need for legal protection; certain endemic communicable diseases, dental health; and the special needs of young children in disaster relief operations.

89. The report concluded its discussion of potentials for development of services or programmes by noting areas for further study: evaluative studies of essential services benefiting the young child (costs, staffing community linkages, outcomes); case studies on the best way to encourage community participation; special services for physical and mental handicaps; the role of the mother and of the father; and the psychological and social environment of the child.

UNICEF assistance policies

90. The report proposed that future UNICEF action should emphasize:

- Encouragement of community participation in services benefiting young children.
- Development of functional services at the field level in mutually supporting ways.
- Wide extension of basic services into areas substantially unserved.
- Strengthening of the monitoring and planning machinery of Governments relative to the above.

91. Specifically, the report recommended that UNICEF place greater emphasis on helping Governments in the following areas:

- Village supply of safe and sufficient water.
- Child food and nutrition problems.
- Mother and child health services.
- Literacy and education of women and young girls.
- Home improvement and reduction of women's work.
- More specialized services for young children.
- Government supporting services.

UNICEF organization

92. The report recommended, and the Board, on its approval of the budget estimates for 1975, agreed that a post should be established at UNICEF headquarters for supporting a young child policy and programmes. The officer would assist field offices in their help to Governments in preparing policies and projects and would serve as a liaison in those matters with other members of the United Nations family and with non-governmental organizations.

93. UNICEF assistance in the preparation of policies and projects, given through field offices, would include working with national and zonal planning authorities; support of preparatory work by national and regional research and training institutions; and provision of consultants where required, either for a comprehensive approach or for specialized services. UNICEF would also give encouragement and help at the regional and international levels for the exchange of publications, information and experience among countries, and for applied research. The preparation of UNICEF assistance would be done in the light of advice and support available from the specialized agencies.

94. Assuming the officer at headquarters would take up duty by early 1975, the report recommended a Board review in 1978 or 1979 of the results of the over-all strategy recommended in the report.

Action by the Board

95. The Board accepted the emphases in UNICEF assistance policies set out in the draft report (E/ICEF/L.1303, paras. 252-278) and in the recommendations contained in chapter VIII of the addendum prepared by the International Children's Centre. It requested the Executive Director to prepare a revised version of the report, taking account of the comments of Board members, specialized agencies and other knowledgeable persons. The final version would then be reproduced for distribution in developing countries both in and outside the Government, and to organizations and persons concerned with external aid and with international programmes and social issues.

Non-formal education for rural children and adolescents

96. Another major item on the Board's agenda was the draft of a second report prepared for UNICEF by the International Council for Educational Development (ICED), entitled "Building New Educational Strategies to Serve Rural Children and Youth" (E/ICEF/L.1304), together with the comments of the Executive Director concerning the report (E/ICEF/L.1305). The Board had reviewed at the year's previous session the interim report of ICED (E/ICEF/L.1284), ^{10/} which had subsequently been published under the title New Paths to Learning for Rural Children and Youth, and widely disseminated throughout the United Nations system and other international and bilateral aid agencies, and in the developing countries. The second report, though it touched on some of the issues dealt with in the interim report reviewed the previous year, went beyond that to a deeper analysis of the educational needs of children, especially those needs relating to literacy, employment and family and community life.

^{10/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5317 - E/ICEF/629), paras. 73-83.

Potential for meeting learning needs

97. The report concluded that non-formal education had great potential as one of the means - along with formal education - for meeting the learning needs of children and youths in the poorest rural areas of developing countries. The potential was only beginning to be realized, however. There was a growing gap between the learning needs of rural boys and girls and the available educational means for meeting them. Those needs were not only for the basics of literacy and numeracy but for the kinds of skills and knowledge that would enhance the environment for the young child and would broaden the opportunities for productive and satisfying adulthood in terms of both family and community life in the rural environment. The many and diverse non-formal programmes currently in existence were serving but a small proportion of the millions of rural children who needed them. Moreover, even the formal school system, which had been greatly enlarged over the past decades, served only a minority of young people effectively and offered a curriculum that was generally academically oriented and more suited to the learning needs and life prospects of children in urban areas than to those of children in rural areas.

Linkage to other efforts

98. It was emphasized, however, that neither non-formal nor formal education could by themselves alleviate the complex and fundamental problems of rural life in the developing countries: the problems of hunger, poverty, disease and unemployment. To make a real impact on the living conditions and life prospects of those children, education in many forms must be linked to complementary efforts to improve health, family and community welfare, and employment prospects. Educational and development planners were urged, therefore, to view formal and non-formal education together, and as but one element of the requisites for development.

99. Despite the many infusions of modern technology and scientific knowledge into rural areas over the past 10 years, the over-all health and welfare of rural communities - and especially of the young generation - had improved only marginally in many areas and in some had actually deteriorated owing to a variety of adverse factors. The report noted that planners were increasingly coming to recognize that economic efforts by themselves did not necessarily lead to rural development. Emphasis on economic improvements had, in a number of areas, led to a worsening of the prospects for rural children; as just one example, the efforts to increase income through production of a cash crop had in some places led to decreased production of the more balanced foods once used for family consumption, and thereby to poorer nutrition. The fact was stressed, therefore, that only by an attack on social as well as economic problems could a momentum toward rural development be achieved.

Broadening opportunities for non-formal education

100. Because of its inherent flexibility, adaptability and diversity, non-formal education could be of great value to those young people who were deprived of other forms of education - the out-of-schoolers, girls and young people from the

lowest-income families and areas - provided such programmes were well-tailored to the learning needs and practical circumstances of the learners. Yet thus far it was predominantly serving youngsters who had already had formal educational opportunities. It was therefore recommended that non-formal opportunities should be broadened in order to meet the needs of those deprived subgroups, within the context of a rural learning system comprised of formal and non-formal educational efforts that were progressively being integrated into the informal learning environment, along with any indigenous sources of education such as religious institutions and apprenticeship systems. In that way a truly lifelong system of education could be furthered.

Taking stock of existing programmes

101. The report recommended that any country anxious to develop a new educational strategy as a component of its larger over-all rural development strategy should first take stock of the existing education programmes, both formal and non-formal, governmental and non-governmental and of the existing informal and indigenous educative resources in the rural environment. The essential educational and other needs of rural communities - and especially those of the young generation - should be examined and then the resources that might be tapped to mount a long-range effort to meet those needs should be looked at.

Formulating a strategy

102. The general steps outlined for the formulation of an educational strategy were: (1) working toward the development of a political and social climate conducive to change; (2) integrating educational efforts with each other and with related development efforts; (3) relying increasingly on local initiatives and organization - in other words, decentralization; (4) developing stronger and more efficient backstopping services to provide the continuous flow of knowledge and expertise needed in a local rural educational programme; (5) strengthening personnel training at all levels, and especially promoting the development of broad-gauge planners; (6) revamping organizational structures to fit the practical requirements of a rural learning system; (7) mobilizing resources by paying greater attention to previously untapped resources such as voluntary organizations; and (8) concentrating on the greater provision of educational services for disadvantaged subgroups of the population. The report noted, however, that only long-range and sustained efforts over many years could bring about such a rural learning system and realize the potential of non-formal education within that system.

External aid

103. Although it was emphasized that the above efforts must be undertaken by countries within their own framework of social and economic conditions and priorities, assistance agencies could help not only with resources and expertise but also by continuous research and the dissemination of the positive and negative lessons derived from the experience of a variety of countries. Though the agencies would be working with developing countries at the national level, efforts would be directed toward improving the planning and operation of programmes at the district and local level.

Discussion in the Board

104. In the Board's discussion delegates expressed their appreciation of the study and their interest in the country case studies upon which the report was based. Delegates welcomed the emphasis placed on seeing educational efforts in the larger framework of social and economic development and underscored the point that non-formal education was not a substitute for the formal kind, but could complement it in important ways for the most deprived children and youth in developing countries. Delegates also welcomed the interest and growing involvement of UNICEF in that field and reiterated the authors' point that for non-formal education to make a substantial contribution it could not be treated simply as a new fashion, nor was it a panacea.

105. Although agreeing with the thrust of the draft report in general, delegates urged that the final version examine more closely several questions relating to motivation in rural communities: (1) how to promote greater motivation in general; (2) how to deal with the question of certification in educational systems and how certificates affected the aspirations of children and their parents for formal versus non-formal education; and (3) how the low rewards and lack of prestige of agriculture acted as a negative motivator for rural youth to acquire skills in agriculture. Delegates also expressed interest in further treatment of the educational needs of specific subgroups of children and youth, for example pre-school age children, drop-outs, and girls. It was emphasized that rural non-formal education programmes should be integrated within the broader framework of national rural development policy. It was also recommended that the views expressed in the report on the teaching of literacy in vernacular languages should be further considered, because in some countries with small and fragmented linguistic groups nation building might depend on the teaching of one language throughout the country rather than teaching in the vernacular. Finally, delegates expressed their concern lest the report's primary focus on non-formal education be interpreted as an endorsement of it as a separate "second class" system of education parallel to the formal system. They underscored the point that the two types of education should be seen as complementary.

106. The Board was addressed by representatives of UNESCO, the ILO and FAO, who commended UNICEF for commissioning the study and expressed their appreciation to the authors. They also expressed their general accord with the conclusions and recommendations of the report, which they expected would be of practical use in the implementation of their programmes. ^{11/} Those agencies, as well as others in the United Nations system and several bilateral aid agencies, had co-operated greatly in the study as it progressed.

^{11/} In addition the Chairman of the NGO Committee on UNICEF, in her statement to the Board (referred to in para. 184), expressed the interest of a number of international non-governmental organizations in finding ways in which to work with UNICEF in promoting non-formal education.

107. The Board also discussed the potential role of UNICEF, among others, in the application of the findings of the report and its interest in helping to build up the capacity of those developing countries who sought to implement the report's recommendations. Several delegates expressed the interest of the bilateral agencies of other countries in co-operating further with UNICEF in its endeavours in that area.

Decision of the Board

108. The Executive Board agreed in principle with the general recommendations emerging from the report as well as with the specific suggestions made by the Executive Director in his comments (E/ICEF/L.1305, paras. 20-22). It expressed its appreciation to ICED for the high quality of the content, and the form of the report, and expressed the wish that ICED would take account in the finalization of the report of the various views and suggestions put forward in the discussions.

109. The Executive Board considered that UNICEF assistance policy should help countries to develop formal and non-formal education as complementary parts of over-all national efforts to renovate and reform education. UNICEF efforts should be directed towards helping countries to build up their national capacities to survey current needs, to formulate policies, to review existing non-formal educational programmes and to design and implement new ones where required. The Board approved the emphases given in the report to the appropriate education of women and girls through both formal and non-formal processes. It was also requested that the final version of the report should be focused more clearly on the age groups to which UNICEF should direct its assistance.

110. The Board suggested that summaries of the case studies be appended to the final report, which should be distributed widely in the developing countries, particularly to national institutions concerned with innovative educational developments.

Assistance to country transport operations for rural health and other services

111. The Board had before it the document entitled "Report on UNICEF assisted transport organization" (E/ICEF/L.1301 and Corr.1), prepared by Mr. Cecil E. King of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). The report was requested by the Executive Director in response to the Board's desire to review UNICEF aid to country transport operations for rural health and other services. The Board also had before it comments by the Executive Director on the recommendations of the JIU report (E/ICEF/L.1302).

112. Some of the main underlying problems pointed out by the report as existing in most areas were: the need for a greater appreciation in developing countries of the importance of proper vehicle use and maintenance; the difficult problem faced by most Governments in making adequate budgetary provisions for the vehicle maintenance function; the shortage of trained mechanics

and other skilled workers; the difficulties of providing adequate supervision and leadership in the Government departments concerned; and the inadequate salaries most Governments were able to pay, with the consequent problems of turnover of trained workers.

113. While recommending continuance of UNICEF assistance in that field, the report suggested certain changes in emphasis, such as the need for UNICEF to give more attention to training; the desirability of updating present instructions; the adoption of more flexible arrangements relating to ownership and transfer of title; willingness to support different types of vehicle maintenance organizations; and the placing of higher priority on assistance to the poorer countries.

114. While pointing out certain real successes, the report also indicated cases where progress had been notably poor. In most transport operations some progress had been made, but more needed to be done. The report stated that on the whole a remarkable effort had been and was still being made, which was beginning to bear fruit. The situation could be expected to improve in a number of countries as a result of the preparatory work that had been done and the investment that had been made in education, training and specific vehicle maintenance operation.

115. The principal conclusions and recommendations of the Inspector, summarized in 29 points, were that the long-standing policy of providing vehicles as part of, and in support of, UNICEF-assisted projects was a sound one. The endeavour to assist and support health and other social ministries in setting up transport maintenance organizations should continue and possibly be strengthened, assisting them more in the broad field of transport management, vehicle control, maintenance and repair, and in the maintenance of other types of programme equipment. Greater emphasis should be placed on training and on better co-ordination with appropriate international and bilateral agencies that might be willing to extend a supportive effort in the fields of training and workshop operation. Vehicle management advisers should play a more active role in the programme preparation stage, which would include taking decisions concerning vehicle requirements and their selection. The Executive Director recommended the adoption of those recommendations.

116. The Inspector also recommended the appointment of assistants to regional vehicle management advisers. Because of limited resources, the Executive Director did not include provision for such appointments in the 1975 budget estimates. One post of vehicle management adviser, would, however, be transferred from Santiago to Nairobi.

117. A number of points in the report were emphasized or commented upon by delegations: the provision of motorized transport would remain, in the foreseeable future, an integral component in UNICEF-assisted projects and the need was all the greater in countries where public transport facilities were non-existent or inadequate, especially in rural areas; since the operation was an expensive one both for UNICEF and the Governments concerned - a problem aggravated by the increase in gasoline prices - great care was needed in providing

only the number and types of vehicles required for programme needs; two-wheeled vehicles should be used wherever practicable; systematic management and constant supervision were extremely important; the vehicle management advisers should be allowed to play a greater role in decisions on vehicle supply and selection, and in that connexion local studies on comparative costs were important; the advantages of using experts provided by the United Nations, bilateral agencies or volunteer organizations should be borne in mind; locally made or assembled vehicles should be used where price differentials were not significant; in most instances, government-run repair shops were preferable to commercial services; UNICEF supplements to the salaries of mechanics and technicians in government workshops should be considered in certain instances; the purchase of spare parts by the assisted country could be encouraged; the wealthier countries might be asked to purchase vehicles for projects, or at least share the costs; a more flexible procedure should be followed with regard to vehicle ownership; more flexibility should be allowed regarding the use of vehicles in different regions of a country; more attention needed to be paid to the training of transport personnel, enlisting the co-operation of other United Nations organizations or bilateral aid organizations; a meeting of vehicle management advisers should be held as soon as convenient and experts from other organizations should be invited; the standing instructions and guidelines relating to transport should be revised to reflect current policy.

118. The representative of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), referring to the listing in the report of 10 countries in which his organization had vocational training projects with automotive transport components, welcomed the opportunity to conduct training activities jointly with UNICEF.

119. The Board expressed its great appreciation to the JIU and to Mr. King for the valuable, frank and comprehensive analysis of the successes and problems faced by Governments, and by UNICEF in its aid to Governments, in country transport operations for rural health and other services.

120. In accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Director in his comments on the report (E/ICEF/L.1302) the Board agreed in principle to the conclusions and recommendations presented in chapter 3 and summarized at the beginning of the report, and authorized the Executive Director to carry them out to the extent feasible, taking into account the comments and views of Board members in discussing the report.

121. In view of the sharp rise in gasoline prices, the Board believed that special attention should be given to the conclusions relating to economy in the use of vehicles and more effective measures for their use, for the maintenance of vehicles so that they could operate more efficiently on less fuel, and for ensuring that the type of transport provided was one which could operate on a minimum of fuel while still fulfilling the required tasks.

V. PROGRAMME TRENDS

General programme emphases

122. The current economic situation and its effect on the capacity of Governments to support programmes for children, which so much preoccupied the Board at the session, was not reflected in the project recommendations. That was because the proposals had been under discussion over a considerable period of time, sometimes involving more than two years of study with the Governments and the technical agencies in the United Nations system involved. It was not feasible to change the project recommendations, on the eve of their submission to the Board, to take account of the recent changes. However, the Board agreed that they could be approved, since they provided a viable framework within which countries could improve the situation of their children. Approval was subject to the understanding that the effect of the current changes on particular countries would be taken into account by UNICEF as part of its annual review of programme progress, on the basis of which adjustments would be made in call-forwards. It would be expected that, for countries whose situation had improved, the Government might assume a portion of the UNICEF commitment or the period of the commitment might be extended; for countries whose situation had become more difficult, additional aid might be given through accelerated call-forwards and through the various forms of special assistance, as discussed elsewhere in this report.

123. The changed situations would, of course, be reflected in the recommendations coming to the Board next year. More cost-sharing projects along the lines approved by the Board for the United Arab Emirates (see para. 55) could be expected for the more prosperous developing countries. For countries adversely affected, programme priorities and emphases would need to be reassessed to meet the food and nutritional needs of children and to maintain, to the extent possible, basic services for children. A number of possible approaches along those lines are referred to elsewhere in this report (see paras. 25-34).

124. As in the past several years, the programmes outlined in the recommendations, in an increasing number of cases, were an integral part of the countries' national development plans. That development was the outcome of serious efforts to establish priorities for the needs of children and to promote action to meet them within the framework of national plans.

125. As indicated in other sections of this chapter, there was general satisfaction in the Board at the fact that an increasing number of programme recommendations reflected the policy guidelines for assistance evolved in recent Board reviews. More programmes gave particular attention to especially needy and isolated zones of the country, children of especially deprived groups of the population and services improving the status of women. Greater emphasis was being given to village-level participation, including local community involvement in the initial planning as well as the carrying out of the programmes - an important way of expanding services at costs which countries could afford on a recurring basis. Several delegations expressed the hope that UNICEF would find ways to do more than in the past for the rehabilitation of handicapped children, for example by training workers in that field. (For a further discussion of this, see the section on the young child (para. 84).)

126. Several delegations expressed concern about the criteria for aid which were the basis of long-term proposals, and especially their application in the case of large commitments which, even though spread over a period of five years, might, in relation to emerging new needs and available resources, diminish the aid available for other countries. One delegation felt that it would be useful for the Board at its next session to review its criteria for the allocation of UNICEF resources in order to ensure that they were fair and equitable.

127. While there was a general accord in the Board on the range of UNICEF work, various emphases were suggested by different delegations in the course of the session. UNICEF should concentrate on the problems of children in the fundamental areas of health, nutrition and education and should focus more sharply on the young child and on mothers. Care should be taken to ensure that any research undertaken should be of an applied nature, with a practical bias. In expanding the scope of UNICEF's work, particular attention should be paid to the division of functions with other organizations of the United Nations system. More attention should be given by UNICEF to rural improvement programmes, which would help lessen the income gap between rural and urban populations. UNICEF should be flexible in the aid it gave and the key element should be the country's own priorities. The trend toward local procurement should be especially encouraged in view of the current economic situation; for example, greater attention should be paid to the possibilities of saving energy. UNICEF should deal with problems facing children in developed as well as developing countries.

128. A number of delegations commented favourably on the section in the Executive Director's general progress report which pointed out that as a result of the changed economic situation some countries might shift from models in the organization of services, borrowed from industrialized countries, to new capital saving, labour-intensive models. In that process UNICEF had an important opportunity to serve in helping countries to develop services for the care, health and education of children.

129. Programme trends in a number of specific fields in which UNICEF is active are discussed in the remaining sections of this chapter.

130. In connexion with methods of programme accounting, the Board agreed with a recommendation of the Executive Director that ocean freight should be charged to each country programme on an actual basis, rather than on the basis of average costs to all destinations. In order to prevent inequities, the relatively higher ocean freight costs to certain countries would be taken into account in commitments proposed to the Executive Board.

Projects in the various UNICEF regions

131. The drought situation in the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa and Ethiopia and the necessity for special emergency measures had slowed down the development of long-term programmes. However, the assistance UNICEF was providing in relief and rehabilitation was largely in fields which were indicated as having priority at the Conference of Ministers held at Lomé, Togo in May 1972: nutrition, water -

with accompanying health education - and programmes of direct benefit to women. ^{12/} Much of what was being done, therefore, could usefully develop into long-term programmes. Meanwhile, the added problems of displaced populations, especially nomadic groups who had lost their means of livelihood and flocks, imposed additional burdens upon the countries concerned and the need for effective services for children of all kinds was even greater. Reflected in several programme recommendations was the desire of host Governments to do more for women and children with special needs arising from their connexion with liberation movements (see paras. 156-158).

132. The programme for India had been under preparation for more than two years and was closely integrated in the country's fifth Five Year Plan (1974-1979); correspondingly the proposed commitment was for five years, and the total was the largest so far recommended to the Board for approval at one session. The project embodied a comprehensive approach toward children's needs, which included water supply, nutrition, child care services, family planning and education. Aid to Bhutan had been approved for the first time. Relief and rehabilitation efforts in Bangladesh and Pakistan continued to require exceptional support, for which it was hoped that further special contributions would be forthcoming. The large programme for aid to children in the Indochina Peninsula, also to be financed largely by special contributions, was noted with particular satisfaction by a number of delegations. The programme for Thailand provided an example of a comprehensive programme for children, giving special attention to integrated services among hill-tribe communities.

133. In the case of Latin America, the relatively small number of proposals made at the session was explained by the cycle of preparation of new commitments. In a number of countries, UNICEF support of long-term programmes had already been approved; in others preparations were continuing for new proposals, some of which were expected to be ready for the 1975 session. A programme approved for Bolivia gave special attention to rural and marginal urban areas and included some innovative ways to combine formal and non-formal education. A programme for El Salvador aimed at greater use of existing youth groups in developmental activities at the community level.

134. Because most of the projects in the Eastern Mediterranean region were covered by long-term commitments which were still current, the number of programmes presented to the session was relatively small. Two of them (child health and midwifery, and nutrition) were regional in nature and were significant in that they were intended to stimulate and support activities at the country level by sharing experiences and perspectives being developed in the region itself. A recommendation for Egypt included a component for rehabilitation assistance to the Suez Canal Zone, part of which would be financed by special contributions. The significance of a cost-sharing proposal for the United Arab Emirates for countries in a similar financial situation and desiring the co-operation of UNICEF is discussed elsewhere (see para. 55).

^{12/} For the report of the Conference, see Children, Youth, Women and Development Plans: the Lomé Conference (UNICEF, Abidjan, 1972).

Children in national development planning

135. In addition to providing direct assistance to programmes, the role of UNICEF in helping Governments identify the needs of children, prepare national policies for them and work out programmes of action was being increasingly recognized. In some countries the provision for children in national development plans represented the outcome of deliberate policy formulation, the establishment of priorities in the allocation of resources, and the careful technical preparation of programmes, and that was reflected in a number of projects coming before the Board for approval (see para. 124).

136. Regional and national conferences, country studies and the training of officials working in the field of planning had contributed to making Governments more aware of the need to take children and adolescents into account in development efforts, and of ways in which that might be done. In co-operation with all the interested agencies in the United Nations system, and with the United Nations Statistical Office serving as a focal point, UNICEF was giving support to the development and use of statistics for children and youth as part of a systematic development of social and demographic statistics; in the first instance that was being done in some 10 to 12 developing countries. The objective was to help bring about improvements in planning, programming and evaluation of services benefiting children. Increasingly, UNICEF field offices were establishing close working relations with ministries of planning or their equivalent, while continuing their close relationships with sectoral ministries. For the most part, the cycle followed in the formulation of projects coming to the Board for approval was that of the national plan periods of the country concerned.

Maternal and child health

137. In the period of more than 20 years during which UNICEF had participated in the development of maternal and child health services, there had been impressive achievements. Many countries had more than doubled their network of health centres and subcentres, and that had entailed the construction, staffing supervision and equipment of thousands of new centres. In addition, national training facilities had been greatly expanded and strengthened on a permanent basis.

138. About half of UNICEF programme expenditures were now going to child health - basic health services including MCH, family planning, water supply and other child health programmes. Funds received by UNICEF from UNFPA for family planning were providing an impetus for expanding maternal and child health coverage (see paras. 149 and 150). In 1974 UNICEF supplies and equipment were being provided in some 90 countries, to cover 22,000 rural health centres and subcentres and 1,500 urban MCH centres, district and referral hospitals and maternity homes. Over 21,000 health workers were receiving training stipends. (The provision by UNICEF of transport for rural health services is discussed elsewhere in the report (see paras. 111-121).)

139. Despite the progress made, members of the Board shared the growing concern in many quarters at the limited extent and uneven quality of the basic health services. While a great deal of effort had gone into the assessment of rural

health services, most of it had been addressed to defining the weaknesses of existing services and ways to improve them. Relatively less attention had been paid to the potential of other and different ways to reach the child and improve his health. They would include expansion of the role of paramedical and auxiliary health workers, community-level participation and the use of personnel and services outside the traditional health structure and involvement of the community in the delivery system. The Board looked forward to having on the agenda of its 1975 session a study, undertaken by WHO and UNICEF, on alternative approaches to meeting basic health needs in developing countries.

Village water supply and environmental sanitation

140. For some years UNICEF had been giving assistance in the field of environmental sanitation in rural areas, especially in connexion with the provision of safe water for drinking and household use. In the past few years, however, UNICEF engagement in that field had increased considerably, in part in response to emergency situations (Bangladesh, parts of India affected by drought, and the drought-affected Sahelian region of West Africa and Ethiopia). In part, also, it had been due to the growing interest in safe and sufficient water not only for reducing child illness and death, but also for lessening the drudgery of mothers and improving the quality of life of the community. The latter interest was included in a special resolution adopted at the Lomé Conference on Children, Women and Development Plans in West and Central Africa, 13/ and it had become an essential element in post-Lomé programming being assisted by UNICEF. As indicated elsewhere in the report (see para. 71), it was an essential approach in efforts to improve the situation of the young child. UNICEF assistance for rural water supply schemes was currently being provided to 68 countries. UNICEF expenditures for water supply, which had amounted to \$2.5 million in 1970, had risen to \$7.1 million in 1973.

141. UNICEF-assisted projects had the benefit of technical advice from WHO. Some were being assisted jointly with UNDP. Those, and other projects, also received aid from bilateral and non-governmental sources. UNICEF efforts had had the effect of stimulating the participation of other agencies and bilateral donors in related aspects of water supply, and had resulted in a number of special contributions to UNICEF for "noted" projects for village water supply.

142. The larger schemes for opening up and developing new rural water supplies required considerable technical and organizational expertise. That, in turn, necessitated rational use and co-ordination of the resources within UNICEF and the agencies as well as in the countries concerned. A staff member had recently been appointed at UNICEF headquarters to co-ordinate UNICEF assistance to village water programmes and ensure co-ordination of UNICEF activities with those of organizations interested in various aspects of water resources and supply. He would also follow the research and development being carried out by other organizations in matters that might affect UNICEF programming, such as

13/ Idem.

the use of low-cost village technologies for drilling wells, the use of satellite remote sensing for the more efficient location of water wells and the use of solar and wind energy. At the same time, UNICEF was encouraging the development of simple, locally produced equipment for improving village water supply and environmental sanitation, including newly designed, low-cost, sturdy hand pumps for local production.

143. A number of delegations agreed with the secretariat that it was important at the current stage to give increased attention in UNICEF programming not only to providing the water itself but also to assuring related health education, encouraging community participation, improving equipment maintenance and helping ensure that programmes sparked off by emergency needs were designed to serve medium-term and long-term needs. It was emphasized that careful governmental planning and co-ordination of assistance from various sources were essential. The Board was informed that WHO, in co-operation with UNICEF and others, was preparing a manual for the use of Governments requesting aid. UNICEF was preparing policy guidelines for UNICEF field staff and guidelists for supplies and equipment.

Education

144. In the field of formal education the Board had decided in 1972 that the future direction of UNICEF aid should be towards projects for educationally deprived children of primary school age and adolescents who had missed schooling - particularly in rural areas and urban slums and shanty towns.

145. The extent of UNICEF concern with education was indicated by the fact that, in 1973, UNICEF had assisted primary school education in 88 countries. A considerable part of that aid had gone towards helping Governments carry out programmes to reform curricula, to provide an orientation to the scientific outlook, to retrain teachers and to provide new teaching aids and textbooks. Aid to formal education had accounted for about 19 per cent of total programme expenditures in 1973. In 1974 about 45,000 primary schools and 300 teacher-training institutions would be receiving UNICEF equipment and supplies. About 45,000 primary school teachers would be receiving UNICEF training stipends for short refresher courses.

146. To help implement the new approach and assist Governments in reviewing and revising their education policies, UNICEF had arranged with UNESCO for the assignment to UNICEF regional offices of special technical advisory staff and supporting services. Members of the Board welcomed the fact that the education projects presented to the session for the Board's approval reflected those new guidelines, and that the programmes being assisted by UNICEF were increasingly being broadened from the traditional academic approach to a more practical and life-oriented approach, including health and nutrition education and the preparation for productive activities.

147. The completion at the session of a review of assistance policy for non-formal education is described in paragraphs 96 to 110.

Responsible parenthood

148. In the documentation before the Board and in the Board's discussions, a number of main elements in UNICEF policy on assistance for responsible parenthood were re-emphasized. Family planning should not be approached as a separate activity or a separate programme, but as a component of broad services helping children and their families. The idea of responsible parenthood, as well as the means for regulating the number and spacing of births, should be introduced in the context of positive social measures to improve the standard of living of families, to educate and enlighten parents and to protect children and prepare them for constructive participation in national development. A policy of promoting responsible parenthood involved incorporating education and information in a wide range of activities, including parent education, organized work with women, formal and non-formal education, use of the mass media, nutrition programmes and maternal and child health services. Anything that contributed to the well-being of children also contributed to a humane approach to population questions. 14/

149. There was an increasing awareness that what was needed was a broad multidisciplinary approach within national development efforts designed to encourage responsible parenthood. Much of the assistance provided by UNICEF was designed to help strengthen national services in that direction. If Governments decided to support family planning and if they wished to receive UNICEF assistance, then UNICEF was ready to provide it in association with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and with the technical guidance of WHO and in collaboration with other United Nations agencies. UNICEF aid, not only for maternal and child health but for child nutrition, social welfare services and formal and non-formal education, afforded support for motivation towards responsible parenthood and helped countries to provide an essential social component to family planning services. UNICEF was currently aiding 15 countries in family planning activities with funds-in-trust provided by UNFPA. In 1973 UNFPA allocated \$4.8 million to UNICEF for such activities.

150. In a statement to the Programme Committee, the newly appointed Family Planning Officer at UNICEF headquarters (a post financed by UNFPA) pointed out that the broad approach required systematic planning and programming procedures, including determination of the input of each assistance agency in the preparation of programmes at the country level. The UNFPA Inter-Agency Consultative Committee had decided to discuss, as a first step, the methodology to be used in the preparation at the country level of family health and family planning activities.

151. The participation of UNICEF in preparations for the World Population Conference and its representation at that conference was welcomed by members of the Board.

14/ In that connexion the attention of the Board was directed to the report of a workshop sponsored by the NGO Committee on UNICEF in co-operation with UNICEF in January 1974 on "The Family, UNICEF, and World Population Year" (E/ICEF/NGO/156).

Women and girls

152. In 1970 the UNICEF Board had considered an assessment of projects for the education and training of women and girls for family and community life, particularly through organized women's movements. 15/ The Board was informed that, as a result of further experience with UNICEF-assisted projects, revised programme guidelines and a basic list of equipment were being prepared. The guidelines recommended that, in addition to providing opportunities for acquiring knowledge and skills for better child-rearing and home improvement, projects should place greater emphasis on increasing the capacity of women and girls to participate in the life and development of their communities and to raise their earning capacity through better skills, improved food production, better marketing, home industries, co-operatives, etc. Additionally, as was agreed by the Board at the current session in its consideration of the study on the young child (see paras. 60-95), greater emphasis was required on activities that would improve the literacy of women and relieve them of the enormous burden of daily drudgery. The latter goal could be attained by improved village technology, and village water supply programmes to which an increasing proportion of UNICEF assistance was already being directed. The beneficial effects of responsible parenthood on the family were self-evident. The prevention of childhood diseases through immunization and the provision of suitable forms of organized day care also had a direct impact on the well-being of women and children.

153. UNICEF devoted about one third of its programme assistance to the orientation or refresher training of personnel, mostly women, within the assisted countries. The personnel included leaders of national and community women's organizations, the tutorial staff of various training institutions (nursing, midwifery, family planning, teacher training, community organization, home economics, social welfare and day care) and in some cases in-service trainees in those fields. Training assistance had been further extended into communities and families through short orientation courses of a few days' or weeks' duration for thousands of women to enlist their participation in various activities for self-betterment and for the improvement of family welfare.

154. In the discussion in the Board and Programme Committee delegations welcomed the efforts being made along those lines, as well as other programming activities to help improve the status of women. The Executive Director stated that wherever possible that improvement would be a component of programmes designed in co-operation with UNICEF.

155. There was general agreement that a number of objectives of International Women's Year were very much in line with the ongoing concerns of UNICEF, and that UNICEF could play a significant role in its participation in the programme for the Year, which the Board welcomed.

15/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No.8 (E/5035 - E/ICEF/605), paras. 51-62.

Aid for mothers and children associated with
liberation movements and refugees from colonial territories

156. The Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on UNICEF aid for mothers and children associated with liberation movements and refugees from colonial territories (E/ICEF/632/Add.2), giving information on the status of aid in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Senegal, Guinea, the Congo and Zaire. Close contact was maintained with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and with other members of the United Nations family, both in the field and at the Headquarters level, and with representatives of liberation movements, as well as with bilateral aid groups. The representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) gave additional information on the working relations of their organizations with UNICEF. At the session the Board approved additional commitments for such groups in Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, totalling \$200,000 in commitments, and \$815,000 in "noted" projects for which special contributions would be sought. Assistance would be provided for health services and education and for training auxiliary personnel in those fields.
157. In the Board's discussion a number of delegations expressed their appreciation of the efforts being made by UNICEF, in close collaboration with others concerned, to develop programmes benefiting mothers and children that would help build up social infrastructures. Some delegations, however, felt that increased efforts should be made and that UNICEF aid should extend to all areas where there were liberation movements or refugees from colonial territories.
158. The point was made that larger amounts should come from the general resources of UNICEF, since dependence on special contributions for "noted" projects involved uncertainty and delay. The Executive Director stated his sympathy with that view, which he would bear in mind for the future; the commitments from general resources recommended at the current session were all that could be spared from the over-all total available for the current year. He hoped that they would be sufficient to launch efforts which would be continued by special contributions. The problem of providing aid in the liberated areas themselves was a complex and difficult one, which UNICEF could not resolve alone. UNICEF would continue to be in close contact with others concerned with the problem and he would be ready to recommend support of any feasible programmes benefiting children that could be evolved.

Relief and rehabilitation

159. During 1973, UNICEF responded to the needs of children and their mothers in several large disasters and numerous smaller ones requiring some measure of emergency relief. A special report by the Executive Director on the matter was provided to the Board (E/ICEF/632/Add.1). In addition, information notes on

several relief programmes were prepared separately. 16/ As in recent years, a number of relief situations were of such a magnitude that UNICEF was only one participant in a much larger effort, in which it concentrated on the special needs of children. In all the emergency situations involving assistance from more than one United Nations body, UNICEF operations had been closely co-ordinated with the over-all efforts of the United Nations system and other sources of assistance. Co-operation between UNDRRO and UNICEF had been strengthened by an improved system of exchange of detailed information, and UNDRRO services were available to UNICEF in obtaining free air freight for urgently needed supplies.

160. Bilateral aid agencies had channelled large amounts of relief - especially food intended for children - through UNICEF. UNICEF's logistics capability had enabled it to play a special role in recent years, often procuring and delivering medicines and urgently needed equipment and transport on behalf of other relief agencies, which to an increasing extent were working co-operatively and in mutually supportive ways in relief situations. To improve its participation in co-ordinated international efforts, UNICEF had established at its Copenhagen Packing and Assembly Centre (UNIPAC) a stockpile of supplies commonly required in emergencies. It was also revising guidelines for the participation of UNICEF staff personnel in emergency relief operations and was building up a roster of experienced people who were ready to work on the spot when the need for relief operations arose.

161. In a statement to the Board, the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator expressed his appreciation of the role played by UNICEF in the provision of rapid and effective relief to disaster-stricken countries and of the excellent co-operative relations between UNICEF and his office.

162. As indicated elsewhere in the report (see para. 45), the Board at its current session committed \$13 million from general resources for relief and rehabilitation, leaving a balance of \$42.7 million to be obtained through special contributions. The commitment to the Board included a \$1 million Emergency Reserve to be used at the discretion of the Executive Director in 1975. Expenditures for relief in 1973 accounted for about 10 per cent of programme aid expenditures; in addition, substantial aid was given for rehabilitation of permanent services for children affected by disasters. Relief and rehabilitation together accounted for about 20 per cent of programme aid.

163. Several delegations referred to the problem of maintaining a balance between the major responsibility of UNICEF for supporting long-term programmes for children, on the one hand, and the large involvement in emergency relief, on the other. One delegation hoped that by working in collaboration with other agencies UNICEF would not only strengthen the over-all capacity and effectiveness of the United Nations for emergency intervention, but would be able to transfer

16/ Drought in the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa - relief and rehabilitation assistance for children and mothers (E/ICEF/L.1291 and Add.1); drought in Ethiopia - relief and rehabilitation assistance for children and mothers (E/ICEF/L.1292 and Add.1); floods in the Sind and Punjab provinces of Pakistan - relief and rehabilitation assistance for children and mothers (E/ICEF/L.1306); Indochina Peninsula - rehabilitation and reconstruction for children and mothers (E/ICEF/L.1307); Egypt: Suez Canal Zone - rehabilitation of services for mothers and children (E/ICEF/L.1308).

its relief functions and make its expertise available to those bodies whose prime purpose was crisis intervention. Other delegations, while agreeing that relief measures should not absorb a disproportionate share of UNICEF resources, emphasized that UNICEF facilities and experience enabled it to render immediate aid. They stressed the importance for UNICEF of continuing the emergency operational role it had performed effectively on numerous occasions in the past quarter of a century. UNICEF enjoyed warm public regard in donor countries, which enabled it to tap sources of financial and material support. No other organization in the United Nations system had UNICEF's operational capacity for meeting children's needs; the role of UNDRO was primarily one of co-ordination rather than of operation.

164. The view was expressed that, as had been the case in recent years, relief should continue in principle to be financed mainly by special contributions from Government and other sources. One delegation, however, felt that UNICEF was providing too little from its general resources for the emergency in the Sahel.

165. The Executive Director pointed out that in the past several years situations had occurred in which UNICEF was in a unique position to provide significant help during the immediate emergency phase. However, in accordance with Board policy, the primary emphasis of UNICEF would continue to be on long-term programmes. It was his hope that wherever possible the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary organizations would be able to provide the bulk of the relief needed from outside, especially in the early stages of a disaster. In many instances, however, UNICEF had a unique role to play in meeting the special needs of children, which were not always fully understood, or were neglected in the rush of providing relief in disaster situations. UNICEF participation had helped to ensure that children's foods and other assistance necessary for the survival and care of small children were included in the relief provided. UNICEF staff participated in the assessment of the most urgent needs of mothers and children and were in a position to follow it up quickly with diversion of supplies already in the country, to make arrangements for air shipment from the UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen when appropriate and, where indicated, to arrange for supplementary staff to augment the government emergency organization.

166. In any emergency relief work UNICEF constantly had in mind planning and assisting in the next phase of longer-term rehabilitation of health, education and other services for children. In a number of reconstruction situations, the opportunity occurred for significant innovation in the restoration and development of children's services. Among the larger rehabilitation programmes assisted by UNICEF were those in Bangladesh and throughout the Indochina Peninsula. The distinction between relief and rehabilitation and assistance for long-term programmes was often more a description of a situation than a distinction between types of aid. For example, aid by UNICEF in the Indochina Peninsula was necessary on the proposed scale because of the devastation following many years of fighting; the actual assistance, however, consisted in helping to establish, strengthen and expand basic services for children.

Use of funds previously committed for long-term programmes
for relief and rehabilitation

167. The Executive Director called attention to disaster situations, such as those that had arisen in the Sahel and Ethiopia, in which the Governments involved were not in a position to go forward with normal long-term programmes for which UNICEF commitments had already been made; they would prefer that all, or at least a significant portion, of the funds available from UNICEF in any given year from those commitments be used instead to help meet relief and rehabilitation requirements. There was almost inevitably a significant time lag between the onset of a disaster and the receipt of special contributions, and the ability to make use of funds already committed was, therefore, of crucial importance in arranging the rapid delivery of assistance.

168. The Executive Director recommended that the Executive Board authorize him, under such circumstances, to use prior long-term programme commitments for relief and rehabilitation, with the agreement of the Government concerned. The Executive Director would seek a fresh commitment for long-term programmes in the country when the Government was ready to resume carrying out such programmes.

169. A number of delegates unreservedly supported the Executive Director's proposal. A few, however, expressed certain reservations: it was not entirely clear how the procedure would work and how an emergency situation might be defined; in using such a procedure care should be taken that it did not diminish the value of appeals for special contributions for disaster situations; it was important for the Executive Director to satisfy himself that the expenditure already made on long-term programmes would not be wasted as a result of interrupting the programme; the objectives of relief and rehabilitation should be broadly in line with those of the long-term programme; the control of the Board over the use of the Fund's resources should not be impaired by the use of an exceptional procedure.

170. The Executive Director assured the Board that the authority granted him would be used with the utmost prudence. The Board, while noting the reservations of some members, approved the recommendation of the Executive Director contained in his general progress report (E/ICEF/632 (Part III), paras. 34-38). It was also understood that such use of funds would be made only when the Executive Director and the Government concerned considered that, in the circumstances, it would constitute priority use of the previously approved commitments for long-term programmes in meeting the basic needs of children and mothers. The Executive Director would also appeal for specific contributions for relief and rehabilitation programmes. It was further understood that the Board would be kept promptly and fully informed whenever that authority was used.

VI. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Co-operation with the United Nations system and bilateral aid donors

United Nations system

171. The Declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries as a result of the current economic crisis (see para. 6 above) reflected the intention of the Board and the Executive Director that UNICEF should do its utmost to play an active role, within the United Nations framework, in carrying out those aspects of the Programme of Action and Special Programme approved by the sixth special session of the General Assembly (resolution 3202(S-VI)) that were appropriate to UNICEF as the member of the United Nations system with a special mandate of advocacy and action for children. One special aspect of that role concerned the attention the Board felt should be given to child nutrition at the World Food Conference (see paras. 23 and 24).

172. Reference is made elsewhere in this report to the co-operation of various agencies in the United Nations system in issues considered by the Board at the current session, such as the situation of the young child (see footnote 6 and paras. 64 and 95); non-formal education (see para. 106); transport operations (see paras. 117 and 118); village water supply (see paras. 141-143); relief and rehabilitation (see paras. 159-161); and aid for mothers and children associated with liberation movements and refugees from colonial territories (see paras. 156 and 158). Reference is also made to UNICEF participation in the World Population Conference (see para. 151) and International Women's Year (see para. 155).

173. Underlying it all was the system of collaboration evolved over many years with the ILO, FAO, WHO, UNESCO and the World Food Programme, which extended from the development of joint policies and operational procedures (including agency participation in governing body sessions and periodic inter-secretariat meetings) to the meshing of assistance to specific activities in the countries. UNESCO and WHO maintained permanent advisers at UNICEF headquarters and the ILO had appointed an adviser in 1974. FAO had transferred its adviser back to Rome, believing that in view of the shortage of funds in FAO he could work more effectively there. The move would be re-evaluated after a period, with the possibility of a new appointment to UNICEF headquarters in the future. Close contact was being maintained with the various technical departments of United Nations Headquarters, including the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, the Statistical Office and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning. The latter's support for urban projects for children included two full-time staff members, the costs of whose services were borne by UNICEF.

174. At its 1973 session the Board had reviewed UNICEF experience with UNDP country programming and had agreed on a number of steps for establishing closer links between the two organizations. ^{17/} Progress was made during the course of the year along the lines set out, in which UNICEF fully supported the

^{17/} Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 7 (E/5317 - E/ICEF/629), paras. 20-24.

co-ordinating role of the UNDP and its representatives in developing countries who served as leaders of the United Nations development team. (The growing co-operation between UNICEF and UNFPA is referred to elsewhere in this report (see paras. 149 and 150).)

175. With the important and progressive extension of assistance by the World Bank to programmes benefiting the masses of the poorest people, UNICEF co-operation with the Bank had also grown, and currently included both regular consultation at the headquarters level and collaboration in programmes of joint interest in some countries.

176. In the course of the general debate as well as in connexion with the discussion of other agenda items, a number of delegations commented favourably on the close co-operation established by UNICEF with the specialized agencies and other members of the United Nations family. While UNICEF benefited from the advice and technical support of the agencies, it was also clear that in the process of collaboration the experience of UNICEF and its concern for the child, especially the deprived child, could play a certain catalytic role in the orientation of the work of the agencies.

177. One delegation was against co-operation of UNICEF with the World Bank and UNFPA on the ground that it might cause UNICEF to be diverted from its basic tasks. Several other delegations felt it would be useful to have more detailed information on any new understandings that might be reached between UNICEF and the agencies, both as to policy and as to procedure governing co-operation.

Bilateral aid donors

178. Collaboration between UNICEF and major bilateral and multilateral aid-giving organizations continued to grow during the past year. In discussions with those organizations, the purpose had been both to present the case for children in national development and to suggest ways in which more bilateral and multilateral funds might be directed toward programmes benefiting children. In addition, steps had been taken further to co-ordinate UNICEF aid with assistance coming from bilateral and multilateral sources in support of specific country programmes. Several of the aid-giving organizations had made special contributions to UNICEF for aid to projects in 1973.

Co-operation with UNICEF National Committees and non-governmental organizations

179. The special link between UNICEF and the public had long been appreciated by the Board. That link, which had been developed largely through the work of UNICEF National Committees and non-governmental organizations, had allowed literally hundreds of thousands of individuals to participate directly in a United Nations activity. It had not only been of great value to UNICEF, but had helped to create a better climate generally for co-operation between industrialized and developing countries to improve the situation of children. ^{18/}

^{18/} A report on the work of National Committees and on co-operation with non-governmental organizations is contained in the Executive Director's general progress report (E/ICEF/632 (Part IV)).

180. In adopting the Declaration of an emergency for children, the Board had, in paragraph 6 of that Declaration, invited the National Committees and non-governmental organizations to support the implementation of the action it envisaged in all ways appropriate for them. Representatives of National Committees and the Chairman of the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on UNICEF stated that they had no doubt that there would be a ready response to that invitation.

181. The Executive Board expressed its gratitude for the support given to the work of UNICEF by National Committees, non-governmental organizations and a very large number of individuals in many countries.

National Committees

182. The thirty UNICEF National Committees, almost all in the industrialized countries, had played an important role in interpreting the work and aspirations of UNICEF to government officials and people within their countries. ^{19/} The day-to-day basic activities of the National Committees included distribution of materials to the public, groups, and schools; contacts with the mass media; the issuing of periodic information bulletins and the answering of enquiries. Most National Committees were responsible for the greeting card sales operations in their countries. As in previous years, a number of Committees had been engaged in activities that involved raising sizable sums of money for both long-range and emergency relief and rehabilitation programmes.

Non-governmental organizations

183. Ninety international non-governmental organizations currently enjoyed consultative status with UNICEF. The process of systematizing working relations with non-governmental organizations had continued in 1973. (Reference is made elsewhere in this report (see footnotes 7 and 11 and para. 86) to the substantive involvement of non-governmental organizations in programmes of interest to UNICEF.)

184. In a statement to the Board the Chairman of the NGO Committee on UNICEF referred to a number of ways in which non-governmental organizations were ready to increase their co-operation with UNICEF. She expressed the hope that, at some time after the results of the UNICEF Special Pledging Conference were known, appropriate United Nations bodies would consider declaring the launching of an international children's year to include specific programmes of action, since in the light of current conditions the \$100 million annual revenue for long-term programmes sought by UNICEF for 1975 would be far from adequate to meet the pressing needs of children in developing countries (E/ICEF/NGO/159).

^{19/} UNICEF National Committees exist in the following countries: Australia; Austria; Belgium; Bulgaria; Canada; Cyprus; Czechoslovakia; Denmark; Finland; France; Germany (Federal Republic of); Hungary; Ireland; Israel; Italy; Japan; Luxembourg; Netherlands; New Zealand; Norway; Poland; Romania; Spain; Sweden; Switzerland; Tunisia; Turkey; United Kingdom; United States of America; and Yugoslavia.

VII. FINANCIAL SITUATION

1973 revenue

185. During 1973 UNICEF had received an income of \$87.1 million and \$8.7 million in funds-in-trust for meeting commitments approved by the Executive Board. Of the total revenue of \$95.8 million, \$81.4 million was for long-range programmes and general purposes and \$14.4 million for relief and rehabilitation.

186. By source of revenue, 69.2 per cent came directly from 124 Governments as regular and special contributions, 18.4 per cent from private sources (campaign collections, greeting card profits, and individual donations), 4.2 per cent from the United Nations system (UNFPA and emergency funds for Bangladesh and Pakistan) and 8.2 per cent from miscellaneous sources. 20/

187. Table 2 shows UNICEF revenue during the period 1970-1973 and estimated for 1974.

20/ Annex II lists contributions from Governments for 1972 and 1973. Annex III lists by countries the contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources in 1972 and 1973, including revenue from the Greeting Card Operation. Contributions for specific purposes in 1973 from Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental sources are listed in the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/632 (part III), annex III). Annex IV gives details on funds received in 1973 compared with 1972 and estimated for 1974.

Table 2

UNICEF revenue during the period 1970-1974
(in millions of US dollars)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u> (est.)
1. Funds from Governments for general resources and specifically for long-term programmes	35.1	39.2	49.9	56.0	57-60.0
(a) for general resources	(33.6)	(38.1)	(45.6)	(52.7)	(54-57.0)
(b) for specific purposes (long-term programmes)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(4.3)	(3.3)	(3.0)
2. Funds from all other sources for general purposes and long-term programmes	15.3	17.5	19.0	25.4	23.0
(a) from the Greeting Card Operation	(4.3)	(4.7)	(6.0)	(7.0)	(8.0)
(b) from all other sources	(11.0)	(12.8)	(13.0)	(18.4) ^{a/}	(15.0)
3. Total funds for general purposes and long-term programmes	50.4	56.7	68.9	81.4	80-83
4. Funds from all sources for relief and rehabilitation	<u>9.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>18-19</u>
5. Total funds available for commitment by the Executive Board	<u>59.4</u>	<u>63.7</u>	<u>80.8</u>	<u>95.8^{a/}</u>	<u>98-102</u>
<u>Breakdown of line 5</u>					
6. UNICEF income	54.3	60.8	70.7	87.1	87-92
7. Receipts in trust funds for meeting Board commitments	5.1	2.9	10.1	8.7	10.5

^{a/} Includes book profits from currency fluctuations, amounting to \$1.2 million.

Additional funds handled

188. In addition to the 1973 revenue shown above, UNICEF had handled some \$7.4 million in funds-in-trust not subject to Board commitment, mainly for reimbursable procurement on behalf of the United Nations system and some Governments for supplies for which UNICEF had a special purchasing capacity. UNICEF had also administered contributions in kind, estimated at \$19.2 million, mainly in the form of children's foods and freight for emergency relief.

1973 expenditures

189. During 1973 UNICEF had spent \$72 million from its income and funds-in-trust for meeting commitments approved by the Executive Board. The unsettled market conditions in the latter part of 1973 had resulted in delays in the specifying and purchasing of supplies and had accounted for an excess of \$24 million in revenue over expenditure. However, substantial procurement had been under way at the end of 1973, with the result that expenditure would be accelerated in 1974.

Financial plan 1974-1976

190. The Board approved the financial plan for the period 1974-1976, as explained in the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/632 (part III), paras. 39-48). The financial plan afforded the Board an opportunity for an annual general review of the UNICEF financial situation as it might be projected for a number of years ahead, and provided the basis for financial control by setting, in the light of income prospects, a total level of commitments within which projects might be prepared for the next session of the Board. Commitments gave rise to call-forwards from field offices each year, and they in turn gave rise to expenditures which had to be financed from the income expected to be received in each year of the plan.

191. The plan provided for commitments for general purposes and long-term projects to be prepared for submission to the 1975 session totalling \$115 million. That level was based on the assumption that the target of \$100 million in revenue for 1975 for long-term programmes and general purposes that had been set for the forthcoming special pledging conference would be met. The Board recognized that, to the extent that there was a shortfall in revenue, there would have to be a consequent reduction in the total of commitments for projects proposed by the Executive Director at the 1975 session of the Board.

192. Similarly, cut-backs in projected relief and rehabilitation work would be required in 1975 if the \$10 million estimated in the financial plan for contributions for that purpose were not received. The \$10 million was not a measure of need but simply an estimate of what could be expected on the basis of current indications. The financial plan did not include amounts that might be required for new situations requiring relief and rehabilitation.

193. The financial plan was considered in the first instance by the Committee on Administration and Finance, which recommended its approval by the Board. The discussion of the Committee on the financial plan is given in its report (E/ICEF/AB/L.141, paras. 4-12).

194. In response to a question in the Committee as to what principles would be followed should cut-backs in commitments to long-term programmes be required, the Deputy Executive Director (Operations) stated that commitments already approved by the Board would stand; the reduction would be in the level of new commitments proposed in 1975 and, if necessary, succeeding years, and would be generally applicable to all regions and all countries.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

195. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, contained in its report (E/ICEF/AB/L.141), the Board took the following actions: ^{21/}

- It approved the revised 1974 administrative services and programme support budget estimates set out in E/ICEF/AB/L.138;
- It approved the 1975 administrative services and programme support budget estimates set out in E/ICEF/AB/L.139;
- It authorized the Executive Director to purchase housing for field staff in duty stations where housing had become a serious problem, along the lines set out in the 1975 budget estimates (E/ICEF/AB/L.139, paras. 132-136);
- It approved the revised 1974 and 1975 budget estimates of the UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen (UNIPAC) set forth in E/ICEF/AB/L.137.

196. The commitments approved by the Board for those budgets are set forth elsewhere in this report (see table 1 above). ^{22/}

197. The Board noted that the Committee had approved the Greeting Card Budget estimates for the 1974/75 season and a provision for advance costs for the 1975/76 season, set out in E/ICEF/AB/L.136. The Board also noted that the Committee had reviewed and noted the reports of the Board of Auditors on the 1972 UNICEF accounts ^{23/} and the 1971/72 Greeting Card Operation accounts, ^{23/} together with a report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/AB/L.134) commenting on the reports of the Board of Auditors and indicating the action he had taken to meet the observations of the Auditors.

198. The discussion in the Committee on the budgets and on organizational and staffing matters related to them are set forth in the Committee's report. It was hoped that the management survey (see paras. 201-203) would help clarify some of the questions raised, particularly those dealing with the budgetary structure, the level of costs of administrative services and programme support and the division between them, and the development of a long-range personnel plan.

^{21/} See paragraphs 190-194 for a discussion of the UNICEF financial plan for 1974-1976, which was reviewed in the first instance by the Committee on Administration and Finance.

^{22/} No over-all commitment is required for UNIPAC, since it is financed by a surcharge on supplies shipped.

^{23/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 7B, pp. 39-53 and 85-94.

Geneva office accomodations

199. Considerable concern was expressed in the Committee at the information given in the budget estimates that UNICEF might have to move from its accomodations at the Palais des Nations in Geneva, to which it had recently moved from Paris. It was pointed out in paragraph 33 of the Committee's report that such a move would result in another dislocation in the work of the European Office at an important stage in the work of UNICEF and, in addition, it would involve rental and other additional costs and make relations with other parts of the United Nations and the missions inconvenient. UNICEF should not be penalized because it raised its own funds. It would create a bad public impression for UNICEF to be moved out of the Palais. The hope was expressed that negotiations currently under way to enable UNICEF to remain in the Palais des Nations would be successful.

200. The concern of the Committee was shared by the Board, which, in approving the Committee's report, drew particular attention to paragraph 33, dealing with UNICEF office accommodations in Geneva. The Board requested the Executive Director to draw the attention of the Secretary-General to the matter, requesting him, if necessary, to bring the Board's views to the attention of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly. The Board believed that the Fifth Committee might not have been fully aware of all the relevant facts when it took its decision. As an organization obliged to raise its own funds entirely from voluntary contributions, UNICEF needed to have regular and frequent contact with representatives of Governments at a place convenient to them, and location in the Palais des Nations afforded such contact. It was also relevant that some 25 per cent of UNICEF funds came from the general public, which naturally expected that its contributions would be used for programme purposes. It would be difficult to explain to the public why UNICEF should be obliged to make a second and costly move, having been previously assured of space in the Palais.

Management Survey

201. The Board was informed of the progress of the management survey of UNICEF being undertaken by the Scandinavian Institutes for Administrative Research (SIAR). A discussion of the survey in the Executive Director's general progress report (E/ICEF/632(Part III), paras. 49-54) was elaborated upon in statements made to the Board by a member of SIAR (see E/ICEF/CRP/74-11) and in the Committee on Administration and Finance (E/ICEF/AB/L.141, paras. 53-56).

202. Members of SIAR were present during most of the session and had the opportunity to confer privately with various representatives to the Board. A number of suggestions were made by delegations regarding matters they believed merited the attention of the survey. Some of them involved substantive policy; other Board members, as well as the Executive Director and SIAR, believed them to be outside the scope of the survey. SIAR stated that its approach was not so much to review policy as to understand it as the context for an overview of the management of UNICEF. The objective was not only to evaluate the organization but, more pointedly, to see where improvements might be made. In that task, SIAR was working closely with members of the secretariat on several areas for main attention: how to strengthen the field organization; how to make personnel administration more effective; how to improve the logistics function so that it could better serve the programme objectives; and how to improve the top management structure for the general administration and co-ordination of UNICEF.

203. The survey was expected to be completed by the end of the year and a report would be presented to the 1975 session of the Board. It was expected that implementation of some recommendations of the survey, if acceptable to the Executive Director, could begin without waiting for the Board's session; others of a more far-reaching organizational or policy character would require approval of the Board.

IX. PREPARATION FOR THE 1975 SESSION OF THE BOARD

204. During the course of the session, a number of decisions were taken and views expressed which had a bearing on preparations for the 1975 Board session. It was agreed that they would be taken into account by the Executive Director, in consultation with the Chairman of the Board, in drawing up the provisional agenda for the 1975 session and planning the conduct of business. In addition to the general progress report of the Executive Director, which would form the basis of the general debate and those regional programme progress reports which had not been presented to the current session 24/ there would be the following special agenda items involving policy reviews and decisions by the Board: child nutrition in developing countries (see para. 39); health delivery systems for areas currently virtually unserved (see para. 139); the management survey (see para. 203); and UNICEF information activities and policy. The study on health delivery systems would be reviewed in the first instance by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP), which would be meeting early in 1975. The report of JCHP on the study and other matters on its agenda, including a study on nursing education, would be considered by the Board. Two delegations suggested that the Board should also consider the question of preventive health services at its next session. One delegation suggested that the Board should re-examine criteria for a fair and equitable allocation of UNICEF resources (see para. 126).

205. The Board would also consider, on the basis of recommendations of a working group of Board members, to be established in time to report to the Board at its 1975 session, draft revised rules of procedure of the Executive Board and Committees and terms of reference of Committees. The item had been on the agenda of the 1974 session, but its consideration had been deferred owing to lack of time. In addition, a draft "charter" or terms of reference for UNICEF would be prepared by the UNICEF secretariat for consideration by the working group in 1975, and the draft would be submitted to the 1975 session.

206. Several delegations suggested that the Board revert to its earlier practice of scheduling the session of the Committee on Administration and Finance prior to the opening of the Board session. One delegation made a number of proposals for changes in the conduct of Board and Committee business. Some of them were far-reaching in nature and it was felt that delegations needed time to study them, perhaps on the basis of a document that might be submitted before the next session; the working group might also study those proposals.

207. Several delegations suggested that the Executive Board should consider holding its 1975 session in Moscow. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics stated that his Government would study the matter. It was agreed that if a formal invitation was extended by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, it would be put to the Board for a mail-poll vote.

208. The Executive Director expressed his concern at the large number of agenda items proposed for the agenda of the 1975 Board. Normally, the Board wished to consider only one or two special reports per year, but at least four times that

24/ East Asia and Pakistan, Nigeria and Ghana, North Africa, and West and Central Africa.

many items were proposed for the 1975 session. That raised two basic questions: one concerning the staff capacity and the other concerning the feasibility for the Board of dealing adequately with so many items within the two weeks to which the Board had agreed it wished to limit its session. On the first point, the Executive Director stressed that there was a limit to the number of high-quality reports the staff available in the secretariat could prepare in any one year; he feared that quality would suffer if the agenda were extended along the lines proposed. On the second point, in the light of the experience in the current session, if all or even most of the proposed items were to be dealt with adequately, the period for the Board session would have to be considerably lengthened.

209. As regards the venue of the session, he felt it desirable for the Board to meet away from New York from time to time, mentioning particularly the sessions that had been held at the seats of the regional economic commissions at Bangkok, Addis Ababa and Santiago and at Geneva. However, in view of the heavy work-load facing the Board in 1975, he hoped that, if an invitation were forthcoming from the Soviet Union, it would be for the 1976 session. That was primarily because of the length of the session that would be required in 1975, and the increased number of staff who would have to move from Headquarters to deal with the various agenda items.

Aid approved at the May 1974 session of the Executive Board, by countries

<u>Region/Country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Recommended amount</u>			<u>Special contributions required for relief and rehabilitation programmes</u>
			<u>for the period</u>	<u>for commitment</u>	<u>for "noting"</u> - in US dollars -	
WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA						
Central African Rep.	*	Services for children	1974-75	469 000		
Chad	*	Services for children	1974-75	876 000		
Dahomey	*	Services for children	1974-75	400 000		
Cabon	*	Services for children	1975	90 000		
Senegal	*	Liberation movements	1974-75		115 000	
Upper Volta	*	Services for children	1974-75	663 000		
Subregional	*	Sudano-Sahelian drought	1974-75	500 000		10 600 000
Regional	*	Planning for women and children (IDEF)	1974-75	66 000		
Regional	*	Panafrican Institute for Development	1974-75	120 000		
		TOTAL, WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA		3 184 000		
EAST AFRICA						
Burundi	*	Services for children	1974-75	225 000		
Comoro Archipelago	*	Health services	1974-75	65 000		
Ethiopia	*	Relief and rehabilitation	1974-75	1 000 000		2 100 000
Malawi	*	Services for children	1974-76	541 000		
Kenia	*	Services for children	1974-75	484 000		
United Republic of Tanzania	*	Services for children	1975	685 000		
		Young child programme	1974-76		300 000	
		Liberation movements	1974-75	100 000	400 000	
Zambia	*	Liberation movements	1974-75	100 000	400 000	
		TOTAL, EAST AFRICA		3 200 000		
NORTH AFRICA						
Algeria	P/L.1600	Services for children	1974-77	2 351 000		
Morocco	P/L.1604	Services for children	1974-78	3 970 000		
Tunisia	*	Services for children	1974-77	1 000 000		
		TOTAL, NORTH AFRICA		7 321 000		

ANNEX I (continued)

Aid approved at the May 1974 session of the Executive Board, by countries (continued)

Region/Country	Document number E/ICEF/	Project	Recommended amount			Special contributions required for relief and rehabilitation programmes
			for the period	for commitment	for "noting"	
				-	in US dollars	-
SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA						
Afghanistan	*	Education	1975-77		830 000	
Bhutan ^{a/}	P/L.1599	Services for children	1974-76	660 000		
		Education	1974-76		166 000	
India	P/L.1603	Services for children	1974-78	56 800 000		
		Water and environmental sanitation	1974-76		4 500 000	
Maldives	*	Services for children	1974-77	282 000		
		Services for children	1975-77		144 000	
		TOTAL, SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA		57 742 000		
EAST ASIA AND PAKISTAN						
Bangladesh	P/L.1598	Services for children	1974-77	13 587 000	3 993 000	
Burma	*	Services for children	1974-75	1 630 000		
Indonesia	*	Services for children	1975-76	2 240 000		
Malaysia	*	Services for children	1974-75	643 000		
Pakistan	L.1306	Rehabilitation	1974-76			7 000 000
Philippines	*	Services for children	1975-76	485 000		
		Leprosy	1974-75		75 000	
Rep. of Korea	*	Services for children	1974-76	1 524 000		
Thailand	P/L.1601	Services for children	1974-77	3 860 000		
Indochina Peninsula	*	Relief and rehabilitation	1974-75	8 000 000		20 200 000
Regional	*	Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning	1974-75	198 000		
		TOTAL, EAST ASIA AND PAKISTAN		32 167 000		

Aid approved at the May 1974 session of the Executive Board, by countries (continued)

Region/Country	Document number E/ICBF/	Project	Recommended amount			Special contributions required for relief and rehabilitation programmes
			for the period	for commitment	for "noting"	
				-	in US dollars	-
THE AMERICAS						
Bolivia	P/L.1602 and Corr.1	Services for children	1974-77	1 514 000		
		Services for children	1975-78		1 050 000	
Dominican Rep.	*	Social Planning	1974-76	110 000		
El Salvador	*	Youth services	1974-77	370 000		
Haiti	*	Services for children	1974-75	418 000		
Paraguay	*	Services for children	1974-75	220 000		
Peru	*	Integrated services for children (PUNO)	1974	400 000		
Regional	*	Training course for teachers of atypical children	1974	28 000		
		TOTAL, AMERICAS		3 060 000		
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN						
Democratic Yemen	*	Services for children	1974-75	367 000		
Egypt	*	Services for children	1974-75	1 277 000		
		Urban development	1974-75		100 000	
		Relief and rehabilitation	1974-75	300 000		700 000
Regional	*	Child health and mid-wifery training	1974-77	550 000		
Regional	*	Nutrition training	1974-75	300 000		
		TOTAL, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ^{b/}		2 794 000 ^{b/}		
TURKEY						
	*	Weaning food project	1974-75	425 000		
		TOTAL, TURKEY		425 000		

ANNEX I(continued)

Aid approved at the May 1974 session of the Executive Board, by countries (continued)

Region/Country	Document number E/ICEF/	Project	Recommended amount			Special contributions required for relief and rehabilitation programmes
			for the period	for commitment	for "noting"	
				-	in US dollars	-
INTERREGIONAL	P/L.1595, para. 40	Protein Advisory Group	1975	68 000		
	*	International Educational Reporting Service	1974-76	175 000		
	*	Seminar on pre-vocational training, USSR	1974	60 000		
	P/L.1596	Country planning and project preparation	1974-75	1 250 000		
	*	Emergency reserve	1975	1 000 000		
	*	Maurice Pate Memorial Award	1974	15 000		
		TOTAL, INTERREGIONAL		2 568 000		
		Total programme commitments		112 461 000		
		Programme support services		16 192 700 ^{c/}		
		Total assistance		128 653 700		
		Administrative services		9 260 200 ^{d/}		
		GRAND TOTAL		137 913 900 ^{e/}	12 073 000	40 600 000

* Short-form presentation (see E/ICEF/P/L.1597).

^{a/} First UNICEF assistance to this country.^{b/} Does not include a cost-sharing project with the United Arab Emirates (E/ICEF/P/L.1607). Implementation of the project, if approved by the Board, is subject to confirmation by the United Arab Emirates that it wishes to proceed with the project.^{c/} Includes \$14,784,700 for 1975 and \$1,408,000 supplementary budget 1974.^{d/} Includes \$8,445,200 for 1975 and \$815,000 supplementary budget 1974.^{e/} Does not include \$4,654 to cover over-expenditures on commitments made in earlier years and cancellation of unused balances of earlier allocations of \$2,891,377 (E/ICEF/P/L.1608).

ANNEX II

Contributions from Governments for 1972 and 1973
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Column (1) shows contributions for general resources. Column (2) shows contributions for specific purposes (details for 1972 in document E/ICEF/626 (part IV), annex III, and for 1973 in document E/ICEF/632 (part III), annex III). Column (3) refers to cash contributions in trust from Governments in UNICEF-assisted countries towards local costs of UNICEF field offices.

Governments	1973				1972			
	General resources (1)	Specific purposes (2)	Local costs (3)	Total (4)	General resources (1)	Specific purposes (2)	Local costs (3)	Total (4)
Afghanistan	20.0			20.0	20.0			20.0
Algeria	60.9	11.9	37.1	109.9	51.1		34.1	85.2
Antigua	0.8			0.8	0.2			0.2
Argentina	100.0			100.0	100.0			100.0
Australia	799.5	265.9		1 065.4	655.0			655.0
Austria	204.4	60.0		264.4	172.9			172.9
Bahamas	3.1			3.1	3.0			3.0
Barbados	4.5		0.5	5.0	4.5		0.4	4.9
Belgium	419.7	26.7		446.4	386.4			386.4
Bolivia	8.1			8.1	8.1			8.1
Botswana	2.2			2.2	1.9			1.9
Brazil	113.3		92.8	206.1	100.0		83.4	183.4
British Honduras	1.2			1.2	0.6			0.6
British Virgin Islands	0.1			0.1	0.2			0.2
Brunei	5.3			5.3	5.3			5.3
Bulgaria	25.6			25.6	25.6			25.6
Burma	60.6		35.2	95.8	61.0		41.9	102.9
Byelorussian SSR	75.4			75.4	67.9			67.9
Cameroon	28.0			28.0	27.8			27.8
Canada	1 900.0			1 900.0	1 734.7	2 000.0		3 734.7
Central African Republic	13.1			13.1	13.3			13.3
Chile	87.9		0.8	88.7	120.0		3.8	123.8
China	-			-	60.0 ^{2/}			60.0 ^{2/}
Colombia	250.0		14.7	264.7	229.5		16.1	245.6
Congo	16.7			16.7	16.7			16.7
Costa Rica	30.0			30.0	30.0			30.0
Cuba	71.3			71.3	40.0			40.0
Cyprus	3.5			3.5	3.5			3.5
Czechoslovakia	104.2			104.2	104.2			104.2
Democratic Yemen	2.0			2.0				
Denmark	1 351.3	561.2		1 912.5	1 002.5	324.3		1 326.8
Dominica	1.0			1.0	1.0			1.0
Ecuador	-			-	9.6			9.6
Egypt	63.9	42.9	10.9	117.7	230.0		9.8	239.8
Ethiopia	20.8		20.7	41.5	19.7		24.1	43.8
Fiji	2.0			2.0	2.0			2.0
Finland	500.0	273.9		773.9	499.9			499.9
France	1 983.5			1 983.5	1 639.9			1 639.9

ANNEX II (continued)

Contributions from Governments for 1972 and 1973 (continued)
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Governments	1973				1972			
	General resources (1)	Specific purposes (2)	Local costs (3)	Total (4)	General resources (1)	Specific purposes (2)	Local costs (3)	Total (4)
Gabon	21.9			21.9	24.7			24.7
Gambia	2.2			2.2	3.1		1.6	4.7
Germany, Federal Republic of	3 404.2	2 881.5		6 285.7	2 358.5	471.7		2 830.2
Ghana	20.9			20.9	18.8			18.8
Greece	80.0			80.0	90.0			90.0
Grenada	0.8			0.8	0.8			0.8
Guatemala	15.0		0.8	15.8	15.0		0.9	15.9
Guinea	-			-	35.2			35.2
Guyana	5.5			5.5	6.0			6.0
Holy See	1.0			1.0	1.0			1.0
Honduras	20.0			20.0	30.0			30.0
Hong Kong	12.5		2.3	14.8	11.1		2.1	13.2
Hungary	8.0			8.0	7.2			7.2
Iceland	19.9			19.9	13.6			13.6
India	1 000.0		243.1	1 243.1	1 030.4		225.5	1 255.9
Indonesia	100.0		103.1	203.1	60.0		88.1	148.1
Iran	350.0		33.1	383.1	300.0		29.5	329.5
Iraq	118.0			118.0	89.1			89.1
Ireland	98.1	104.6		202.7	74.7	90.6		165.3
Israel	45.0			45.0	42.5			42.5
Italy	508.5			508.5	515.5			515.5
Ivory Coast	11.7		50.2	61.9	9.9		31.7	41.6
Jamaica	13.2			13.2	13.9			13.9
Japan	1 221.7	1 003.6		2 225.3	1 000.0			1 000.0
Jordan	6.2		3.1	9.3	9.2		4.6	13.8
Kenya	20.3		8.7	29.0	14.0			14.0
Khmer Republic	2.7			2.7	14.5			14.5
Kuwait	10.0			10.0	3.0			3.0
Laos	3.5			3.5	3.0			3.0
Lebanon	28.1		6.0	34.1	27.9		4.9	32.8
Liberia	20.0			20.0	20.0			20.0
Libyan Arab Republic	35.2		8.4	43.6			1.1	1.1
Liechtenstein	2.0			2.0	2.0			2.0
Luxembourg	12.0			12.0	18.2			18.2
Madagascar	-			-	10.0			10.0
Malawi	1.4			1.4	1.3			1.3
Malaysia	85.3		16.7	102.0	70.5		13.9	84.4
Maldives	0.9			0.9	0.9			0.9
Mali	-			-	23.5			23.5
Malta	-			-	2.5			2.5
Mauritania	-		4.1	4.1	6.9		6.1	13.0
Mauritius	4.1			4.1	4.4			4.4

ANNEX II (continued)

Contributions from Governments for 1972 and 1973 (continued)
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Governments	1973				1972			
	General resources (1)	Specific purposes (2)	Local costs (3)	Total (4)	General resources (1)	Specific purposes (2)	Local costs (3)	Total (4)
Mexico	120.0		72.0	192.0	220.0		66.8	286.8
Monaco	3.0			3.0	3.7			3.7
Mongolia	0.2			0.2	2.4			2.4
Montserrat	0.1			0.1	0.1			0.1
Morocco	55.1		29.7	84.8	50.1		27.0	77.1
Nepal	2.4		1.9	4.3	2.5		1.0	3.5
Netherlands	1 016.9	924.4		1 941.3	625.0	51.6		676.6
New Zealand	445.1	445.1		890.2	178.7			178.7
Niger	-			-	11.8			11.8
Nigeria	91.2			91.2	91.2			91.2
Norway	2 866.6	1 797.2		4 663.8	1 873.4	500.0		2 373.4
Oman	20.0			20.0				
Pakistan	75.2	37.9	52.2	165.3	67.6		47.1	114.7
Panama	20.0			20.0	40.0			40.0
Peru	100.0			100.0	100.0			100.0
Philippines	188.1		60.9	249.0	179.1		40.8	219.9
Poland	301.2			301.2	271.7			271.7
Republic of Korea	28.0		28.0	56.0	28.0		28.0	56.0
Republic of Viet-Nam	26.0			26.0	26.0			26.0
Romania	10.4			10.4	25.0			25.0
Rwanda	2.0			2.0	2.0			2.0
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.8			0.8	0.8			0.8
St. Lucia	2.9			2.9	3.0			3.0
St. Vincent	0.8			0.8	0.8			0.8
Saudi Arabia	20.0		10.0	30.0	20.0		10.0	30.0
Senegal	22.8		15.9	38.7			7.8	7.8
Sierra Leone	24.4			24.4	18.8			18.8
Singapore	13.9		1.4	15.3	11.3		1.4	12.7
Somalia	10.0			10.0	10.2			10.2
South Africa	53.1			53.1	44.6			44.6
Spain	168.9			168.9	150.5			150.5
Sri Lanka	19.5		6.0	25.5	20.2		6.0	26.2
Sudan	26.0			26.0	26.0			26.0
Swaziland	3.0			3.0	2.5			2.5
Sweden	10 714.3	476.2		11 190.5	8 421.1			8 421.1
Switzerland	1 506.3	96.8		1 603.1	1 132.8	351.3		1 484.1
Syrian Arab Republic	13.3		5.3	18.6	11.6		4.7	16.3
Thailand	581.1		66.3	647.4	256.3		73.5	329.8
Togo	-			-	12.0			12.0
Tonga	1.0			1.0	1.0			1.0
Trinidad and Tobago	10.5			10.5	11.4			11.4
Tunisia	27.0		11.6	38.6	27.0		11.0	38.0

ANNEX II (continued)

Contributions from Governments for 1972 and 1973 (continued)
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

<u>Governments</u>	1973				1972			
	<u>General resources</u> (1)	<u>Specific purposes</u> (2)	<u>Local costs</u> (3)	<u>Total</u> (4)	<u>General resources</u> (1)	<u>Specific purposes</u> (2)	<u>Local costs</u> (3)	<u>Total</u> (4)
Turkey	238.1		23.2	261.3	238.1		23.0	261.1
Uganda	41.1			41.1	40.9		13.5	54.4
Ukrainian SSR	150.8			150.8	135.7			135.7
USSR	814.3			814.3	732.8			732.8
United Arab Emirates			72.3	72.3			34.3	34.3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 956.0	876.4		2 832.4	1 765.4			1 765.4
United Republic of Tanzania	14.7		17.1	31.8	14.2		16.8	31.0
United States of America	15 000.0			15 000.0	15 000.0			15 000.0
Upper Volta	11.9			11.9	10.9			10.9
Uruguay	-			-	5.0			5.0
Western Samoa	2.0			2.0	1.5			1.5
Yemen	-		0.3	0.3			0.7	0.7
Yugoslavia	239.7			239.7	220.0			220.0
Zaire	-			-	23.6			23.6
Zambia	27.9		25.2	53.1	25.2		25.2	50.4
	52 731.3	9 886.2	1 191.6	63 809.1	45 624.3	3 789.5	1 062.2	50 476.0
Adjustments to prior years' income	(80.0)			(80.0)		(200.0)		(200.0)
TOTAL ^{a/}	52 651.3	9 886.2	1 191.6 ^{a/}	63 729.1 ^{a/}	45 624.3	3 589.5	1 062.2 ^{a/}	50 276.0

^{a/} 1970 contributions received after closure of 1971 accounts. See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh session, Supplement No. 7B (A/B707/Add.2), Schedule A, footnote a.

^{b/} There were, in addition, funds-in-trust for projects from the following Governments:

<u>In 1973</u>		<u>In 1972</u>	
Bangladesh	\$1,743.9	Bangladesh	\$ 641.0
Finland	404.6	Denmark	1,017.5
Germany, Federal Rep. of	211.1	Finland	523.0
Norway	1,251.3	Germany, Federal Rep. of	340.0
Sweden	225.7	Norway	2,272.7
		Sweden	610.5
		United States of America	220.0

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

^{d/} To arrive at the funds available for UNICEF programme expenditures, contributions for local costs (in the amounts of \$1,191.6 for 1973 and \$1,062.2 for 1972) must be deducted.

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources including revenue
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1972 and 1973

(in US dollar equivalents)

Sources	1973				1972			
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 Net transferred	Total	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 Net transferred	Total
Afghanistan	105		2 263	2 368			1 658	1 658
Algeria	286		16 946	17 232	392		12 566	12 958
Argentina			212 486	212 486			105 088	105 088
Australia	34 801	700 486	146 790	882 077	35 135	162 491	120 752	318 378
Austria	10 873		91 283	102 156	16 903		77 338	94 241
Bahrain	131		464	595	-	-	147	147
Bangladesh			1 740	1 740	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	182
Belgium	275 306	110 064	271 913	657 283	222 706	13 680	229 468	465 854
Bermuda			3 825	3 825			3 924	3 924
Bolivia			3 947	3 947			5 403	5 403
Botswana			1 072	1 072			-	-
Brazil			320 050	320 050			286 511	286 511
British Honduras	-	-	-	-	29			29
British Virgin Islands	16			16	-	-	-	-
Burma	57		4 852	4 909	20		8 515	8 535
Burundi			137	137			176	176
Cameroon			1 462	1 462			138	138
Canada	38	1 799 841	897 333	2 697 212	949 673	458 371	693 233	2 101 277
Central African Republic			625	625			479	479
Chad			200	200			91	91
Chile			185 134	185 134	7		134 612	134 619
Colombia	87		25 580	25 667			21 737	21 737
Congo			1 394	1 394	38		870	908
Costa Rica			3 309	3 309			3 376	3 376
Cuba			4 939	4 939			4 797	4 797
Cyprus			1 234	1 234	122		609	731
Czechoslovakia	12			12	-	-	-	-

ANNEX III (continued)

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources including revenue
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1972 and 1973 (continued)

(in US dollar equivalents)

Sources	1973				1972			
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 Net transferred	Total	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 Net transferred	Total
Dahomey			334	334			191	191
Democratic Yemen			488	488			387	387
Denmark	9 965	102 598	196 635	309 198	5 811	421	155 424	161 656
Dominican Republic			566	566			245	245
Ecuador			3 491	3 491			2 790	2 790
Egypt	248		14 276	14 524			11 628	11 628
El Salvador			8 979	8 979			7 304	7 304
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-			148	148
Ethiopia			3 069	3 069	219		2 891	3 110
Fiji	-	-	-	-			244	244
Finland	48 423	15 370	134 431	198 224	16 794	89 822	92 573	199 189
France	122 499	158 949	1 203 464	1 484 912	305 058	147 223	926 525	1 378 806
Gabon			1 724	1 724			753	753
Gambia			671	671			129	129
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1 706 065	20 505	1 945 177	3 671 747	1 161 045	114 050	1 548 630	2 823 725
Ghana			8 576	8 576			6 608	6 608
Gibraltar			937	937			490	490
Greece			29 276	29 276	457		21 522	21 979
Guatemala			6 606	6 606			7 232	7 232
Guinea	943		2 032	2 975	-	-	-	-
Guyana			1 961	1 961			3 123	3 123
Haiti			309	309			286	286
Honduras			1 565	1 565			2 265	2 265
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-			2 970	2 970
Hungary			21 548	21 548	-	-	-	-
Iceland			3 450	3 450			2 614	2 614
India	1 696	1 191	98 531	101 418	1 061		92 891	93 952
Indonesia	26		13 280	13 306			9 401	9 401
Iran	863		13 835	14 698			14 440	14 440
Iraq			6 285	6 285			8 729	8 729
Ireland	64 600	57 308	24 549	146 457	94 054	1 263	21 079	116 396
Israel		5 969	1 295	7 264			3	3

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources including revenue
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1972 and 1973 (continued)
(in US dollar equivalents)

Sources	1973				1972			
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 Net transferred	Total	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 Net transferred	Total
Italy	26 970	12 000	127 468	166 438	52 393	21 139	124 324	197 856
Ivory Coast			11 700	11 700			3 637	3 637
Jamaica	60			60			2 816	2 816
Japan	92 054	62 264	19 819	174 137	126 296	81 396	15 598	223 290
Jordan			713	713			566	566
Kenya	70		1 948	2 018	14		1 518	1 532
Khmer Republic			1 505	1 505			1 482	1 482
Kuwait			701	701			1 013	1 013
Laos			677	677			396	396
Lebanon	731	4 983	13 403	19 117	18	32	11 413	11 463
Liberia							339	339
Libyan Arab Republic	169		4 132	4 301			5 134	5 134
Luxembourg	927	2 532	23 731	27 190	21 262	3 104	20 901	45 267
Madagascar			1 441	1 441			779	779
Malaysia			3 196	3 196			2 083	2 083
Malawi			1 449	1 449			770	770
Mali			1 253	1 253			1 060	1 060
Malta			2 058	2 058			1 450	1 450
Martinique			449	449	-	-	-	-
Mauritania			1 432	1 432	-	-	-	-
Mauritius			1 091	1 091			639	639
Mexico			34 078	34 078		4 003	32 082	36 085
Monaco			4 349	4 349			3 136	3 136
Morocco			8 924	8 924			6 738	6 738
Nepal	63		717	780			800	800
Netherlands	45 454	277 565	437 288	760 307	45 394	420 556	318 750	784 700
New Zealand	11 335	136 719	54 743	202 797	1 191	129 859	44 859	175 909
Nicaragua			1 404	1 404	14			14
Nigeria	2 296		17 539	19 835			15 323	15 323
Norway	47 031		158 437	205 468	28 151	26	154 309	182 486
Oman	-	-	-	-			156	156
Pakistan	20		13 870	13 890			20 136	20 136
Panama			9 147	9 147			6 408	6 408

ANNEX III (continued)

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources including revenue
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1972 and 1973 (continued)
(in US dollar equivalents)

Sources	1973				1972			
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 Net transferred	Total	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 Net transferred	Total
Papua New Guinea	18		558	576	71		3 527	3 598
Paraguay			3 997	3 997			3 302	3 302
Peru			56 566	56 566			45 904	45 904
Philippines	269		15 358	15 627	169		21 864	22 033
Poland			11 295	11 295			10 475	10 475
Portugal			6 224	6 224			2 177	2 177
Qatar			194	194			57	57
Republic of Korea	312		883	1 195			871	871
Republic of Viet-Nam			2 541	2 541			6 021	6 021
Romania	21 404	6 810	106 718	134 932	33 143	-	-	33 143
Rwanda			135	135			268	268
St. Lucia			714	714			602	602
Saudi Arabia			1 434	1 434			977	977
Senegal			12 195	12 195			11 910	11 910
Sierra Leone	5		684	689	-	-	-	-
Singapore			3 920	3 920			4 751	4 751
Somalia			427	427			409	409
South Africa			8 129	8 129			6 715	6 715
Spain	167 394		274 625	442 019	113 867	50	92 896	206 813
Sri Lanka			10 581	10 581			9 985	9 985
Sudan			642	642			2 135	2 135
Swaziland			157	157			101	101
Sweden	37 557	131 000	303 556	472 113	11 185	314 488	179 586	505 259
Switzerland	56 631	35 013	347 858	439 502	27 232	227 489	276 978	531 699
Syrian Arab Republic			675	675			630	630
Thailand	1 441		11 628	13 069	31	39	19 583	19 653
Togo			651	651			627	627
Tonga			60	60			78	78
Trinidad and Tobago	3			3	255		918	1 173
Tunisia			2 845	2 845			3 832	3 832
Turkey			10 107	10 107			8 756	8 756
Uganda			2 045	2 045			3 882	3 882
USSR			91 463	91 463	-	-	-	-

ANNEX III (continued)
Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources including revenue
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1972 and 1973 (continued)
(in US dollar equivalents)

Sources	1973				1972			
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 Net transferred	Total	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 Net transferred	Total
United Arab Emirates			1 220	1 220			1 321	1 321
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	60 882	117 497	342 598	520 977	14 243	320 675	311 010	645 928
United Republic of Tanzania			2 403	2 403			2 087	2 087
United States of America	2 979 201	184 098	4 376 032	7 539 331	3 865 434	2 114 610	4 320 368	10 300 412
Uruguay			9 515	9 515			17 407	17 407
Venezuela			10 711	10 711			6 981	6 981
Western Samoa			206	206			206	206
Yemen Arab Republic			451	451			709	709
Yugoslavia	89		40 528	40 617			14 724	14 724
Zaire			5 447	5 447			6 627	6 627
Zambia	62		6 082	6 144			5 608	5 608
United Nations Secretariat	17 511	8 760		26 271	5 342	3 067	-	8 409
Miscellaneous			174	174			874	874
Subtotal:	5 846 999	3 951 522	12 989 212	22 787 733	7 155 229	4 627 854	10 861 539	22 644 622
<u>LESS:</u>								
i. Costs of the Greeting Card Operation for producing cards, sales brochures, freight and related costs	-	-	5 994 459	5 994 459	-	-	4 896 281	4 896 281
ii. Transfer to Public Information Revolving Fund	b/	-	-	-	102 704	-	-	102 704
Total:*	5 846 999	3 951 522	6 994 753	16 793 274	7 052 525	4 627 854	5 965 258	17 645 637

* There were, in addition, funds-in-trust for projects (see document E/ICEF/AB/L.123 for 1972) from non-governmental sources in the following countries:

<u>In 1973</u>		<u>In 1972</u>	
Germany, Federal Republic of	\$US 715,785	Germany, Federal Republic of	\$US 825,331
United States of America	50,937	United States of America	19,751

a/ Details are given in document E/ICEF/626 (part IV), annex III, for 1972, and in document E/ICEF/632 (part III), annex III, for 1973.

b/ In 1973 the Public Information Revolving Fund was discontinued in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Board of Auditors. All costs relating to public information activities for the year 1973 were included in the regular budget (E/ICEF/AB/L.112, para. 6).

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