



# **UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND**

## **REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD**

**(14-30 May 1975)**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-NINTH SESSION**

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**NOTE**

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

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICCB	International Catholic Child Bureau
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IUCW	International Union for Child Welfare
JCHP	UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy
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
UNIPAC	UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen
WHO	World Health Organization

## I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Executive Board held its 465th to 482nd meetings at United Nations Headquarters from 14 to 22 May, on 26 and 27 May and from 28 to 30 May 1975. The Programme Committee, sitting as a committee of the whole, met from 20 to 22 May and again on 27 May. The Committee on Administration and Finance met on 23 May as a committee of the whole, and on 24 May. The session concluded on 30 May. The Chairman of the Board was Mr. Hans Conzett (Switzerland), the Chairman of the Programme Committee was Mr. P.N. Luthra (India), and the Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance was Mr. M. Sriamin (Indonesia). The agenda of the Board, as adopted, is contained in document E/ICEF/636/Rev.1.

2. The following States members of the Board were represented: Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, and Yugoslavia. A list of representatives and observers attending the session is given in document E/ICEF/CRP/75-41.

3. A list of documents issued in connexion with the session is contained in document E/ICEF/INF/37.

## II. MAIN ISSUES

### Summary of proceedings

4. The Executive Board approved commitments totalling over \$112 million; adopted a resolution appealing to the seventh special session of the General Assembly to encourage action to meet the deteriorating situation of children in many countries; approved a new strategy for bringing health care to mothers and children now largely unserved; decided to strengthen action for more effective work to improve child nutrition; and approved an "advocacy"-oriented information policy designed to make public opinion, both in industrialized and developing countries, more responsive to action to meet the needs of children. The Board considered a management survey of UNICEF and endorsed the plans of the Executive Director to strengthen the work of the organization. In response to a request of the Economic and Social Council the Board considered proposals for an international year of the child and decided to transmit to the Council a summary of the views expressed in the debate. The Board also approved revised rules of procedure for conducting its business.

5. The Board was gratified that the 1975 target of \$100 million revenue for general purposes and long-term projects would be reached. At the same time it was very much aware that the increase in revenue was much less in real terms because of inflation.

### Deteriorating situation of children

6. At its 1974 session the UNICEF Board passed a "Declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries as a result of the recent economic crisis", which was subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1880(LVII) and the General Assembly in its resolution 3250(XXIX). It was based upon information indicating that children in the most seriously affected countries, some of which had also suffered natural disasters such as drought or flood, would suffer drastically.

7. An analysis made by the Executive Director since that session, based upon field reports, showed that that was happening. Although most of the countries severely hit by the economic crisis had been able to maintain a considerable proportion of their essential imports, thanks to financial assistance either bilaterally or through the United Nations system, there had been a widespread deterioration in development programmes and national services benefiting children. Trends prevailing in countries on three continents showed, among other things, that national development plan targets were not being met; construction of numerous schools and health centres had been interrupted; salaries of teachers and health workers, along with others, were being frozen and some had been unpaid for long periods; internal road transport of supplies and staff had been disrupted for lack of fuel and spare parts; kwashiorkor, a severe protein deficiency, was reappearing among the poorest children; outbreaks of chicken pox and smallpox and measles were taking an increased toll because of malnutrition among children; prices of staple protein-rich foods (like legumes) had recently trebled; drugs and vaccines were extremely scarce in rural clinics and health centres.

8. The situation constituted an aggravation of the "quiet emergency" to which UNICEF had been calling attention for some years, which was characterized in global terms by some millions of children dying of diseases to which poverty and lack of essential services made them particularly vulnerable and many more growing up at the edge of survival, without proper preparation for a decent life.

#### What can be done

9. The Executive Director was convinced that the situation could be reversed. On the basis of actual experience and various studies, <sup>1/</sup> it was clear that the world could meet the most essential needs of its children in various practical ways. It could be done at initial capital costs that the world, as a whole, could afford, and at recurring operational costs that the countries and communities directly concerned could themselves bear after some time. If there existed a collective will to do that, there was no reason why the situation should get out of control.

10. Many organizations, within and outside the United Nations, were engaged in fighting the war against poverty and were active in campaigns for rural development and the elimination of dehumanizing conditions in urban slums. Taken as a whole, however, there was what might be described as a missing link in the development process in terms of attention given and resources made available. That link, the Executive Director emphasized, was the lack of or weakness of services to benefit children.

11. What was most needed at the current stage was to help countries establish a "package" of basic services for children at the village level in the interrelated fields of food and nutrition, clean water, health measures, family planning and basic education, as well as supporting services for mothers. The "package" should be put together in different ways to suit the particular needs of each country.

12. It did not require the establishment of new or cumbersome institutions. In most countries, the institutional infrastructure already existed to some degree: what needed to be added were the antennae - the local individuals in each village or urban slum who could be trained as motivators and front line workers. That required the active involvement of local leadership, community participation and adequate support from higher levels of government.

13. While it would be preferable for basic services for children to be part of larger programmes in rural development or slum improvement, they could be, in many situations, a kind of forward echelon for development, around which the more complex and comprehensive improvements could be built later. The total cost of such services would be in the range of only a few dollars per year per child.

14. What was principally required from developing countries was a commitment to those services, expressed in appropriate decisions at the top level in connexion with development planning, and followed through

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<sup>1/</sup> Two of these, on child health and on child nutrition, were the subject of major agenda items at the current session.



administratively to the local level, where it was essential to stimulate local leadership and participation. During the initial period some developing countries would need assistance for local operating costs, for greatly expanded short-term training courses for local personnel, and for some supplies and equipment for setting up the services.

15. From the better off countries a commitment to a significantly increased level of assistance for that purpose was needed. It was the Executive Director's opinion that UNICEF should prepare itself to be capable of handling between \$200 and \$250 million as early as 1976, and up to \$500 million by 1980, as part of assistance from all sources - bilateral as well as international - to provide a "package" of basic services for children in the developing world. The Executive Director, in a very preliminary estimate, suggested that some \$2,000 million to \$3,000 million a year might be needed from all sources for that purpose; that would form part of the \$30,000 million a year of concessional assistance that the World Bank estimated would be needed by 1980.

16. The need for rapid expansion of basic services for children, as set out by the Executive Director, was widely supported in the Board as being most relevant to the needs of the poorest people in developing countries and enabling Governments to fill in gaps in their development plans in ways that were financially feasible and economically necessary, as well as humanly right. There was general agreement that it would be a long process and there were many channels through which the approach could be advanced. The essential requirement now was for a deeper commitment on the part of developing countries, accompanied by a parallel commitment by those in a position to do so to make more funds available for basic services for children through all the various channels that existed - bilaterally and through multilateral institutions, including UNICEF. Adequate attention to social development within the over-all context of a new international economic order was essential, and UNICEF could play a vital role in furthering that attention.

Appeal to the General Assembly  
at its seventh special session

17. In the light of the above considerations, which appeared to require wide attention at the highest levels of Government, the Board adopted a resolution containing an appeal to be addressed to the General Assembly at its seventh special session. It further agreed to submit that resolution to the Preparatory Committee for the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly for it to take the action it considered appropriate. The resolution also requested the Economic and Social Council to endorse the appeal at its fifty-ninth session. The text of the resolution was as follows:

Appeal of the Executive Board of UNICEF  
to the General Assembly at its seventh special session

The Executive Board of UNICEF,

Recalling its declaration at its session in May 1974 of an emergency for children, which drew attention to the grave danger of a further deterioration of the situation of children in many countries as a result of the economic crisis, further aggravated by numerous natural and man-made disasters,

Noting with appreciation that this declaration was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council 2/ and the General Assembly, 3/

Having received, with deep concern, recent reports of alarming deterioration in the situation of children and services on their behalf in many developing countries notwithstanding assistance for the maintenance of the essential imports of the most seriously affected countries,

Convinced that the international community could adjust its priorities in its utilization of resources, financial and human, by, for example, reducing expenditures not having any direct relation to goals of social and economic development, so that adequate preparation of the younger generation would be assured,

Believing that this deteriorating situation of children constitutes not only a matter of grave concern to the conscience of mankind but a serious obstacle to development and is, therefore, an appropriate subject for consideration by the seventh special session of the General Assembly within the terms of resolution 3343 (XXIX),

1. Appeals to the General Assembly to give consideration at its seventh special session to the situation of children and to the necessary measures for meeting their needs;

2. Recommends, for this purpose, that attention be focused on the constructive possibilities inherent in the rapid enlargement of basic services for children in the interrelated fields of food and nutrition, clean water, health measures, family planning, basic education and supporting services for women, as set forth in the annex to the present resolution;

3. Invites attention to the salient characteristics of these basic services, notably, that they can be regarded as a missing link in the development process in terms of the resources currently available for them, that they are feasible as shown by experience and recent studies such as the WHO/UNICEF joint study on alternative approaches to meeting basic health needs of populations in developing countries (E/ICEF/L.1322), that they can be designed to operate at recurring costs that developing countries can ultimately afford and that the external assistance required is relatively modest and within the capacity of the international community;

4. Recommends that the General Assembly at its seventh special session should encourage appropriate action to meet the two major requirements for the enlargement of basic services and, in particular, that it should:

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2/ Economic and Social Council resolution 1880 (LVII).

3/ General Assembly resolution 3250 (XXIX).

(a) Recommend to the developing countries concerned that they support these services by appropriate decisions and actions;

(b) Recommend to industrialized countries and other potential contributors that they take parallel action to provide an adequate level of external assistance bilaterally or through the organizations concerned of the United Nations system.

5. Transmits this resolution to the Preparatory Committee for the Seventh Special Session of the General Assembly and requests it to take the action it considers appropriate;

6. Requests the Economic and Social Council to endorse this appeal at its fifty-ninth session.

#### ANNEX

[The annex to the resolution, entitled "Basic services for children in developing countries," is reproduced as annex I to the present report.]

### III. COMMITMENTS APPROVED AT THE SESSION

18. The Board approved commitments totalling \$112.2 million. Of that amount, \$98.7 million was for new assistance to projects in about one half of the countries with currently assisted projects, 18 regional or interregional programmes, and programme support. About three-fourths of those commitments would be called forward in 1975 and 1976, and the rest later. The remaining commitment of \$13.5 million was for administrative services in 1976 and a supplementary budget for 1975.

19. The Board also "noted" 6 potential projects totalling \$7 million of additional assistance, for support if financing through special assistance became available. When added to "noted" projects previously approved for which funding was still being sought, the total required for those potential projects was \$12.8 million, not counting \$2.8 million currently under negotiation with potential donors.

20. The Board also endorsed a number of special assistance programmes for which additional special contributions up to some \$60 million would be required, apart from contributions in the form of special children's foods and special assistance required for the rehabilitation of children's services in the Indo-China Peninsula (see paras. 113-114).

21. Table 1 below provides a summary of commitments by region and main sectoral fields of aid. Since many projects include activities in more than one field of aid (for example, child nutrition is a component of a number of health projects), the classification of commitments into fields of aid, which depends in a large part on which ministry has the predominant operational responsibility, should not be taken as providing a clear-cut picture. A list of commitments by country and project is given in annex II. 4/

22. As a result of action by the Board, UNICEF, at the end of the session, was aiding projects in 109 countries and territories: 45 in Africa, including 4 emerging countries about to reach independence; 23 in the Americas; 28 in Asia (excluding countries in the Eastern Mediterranean); 12 in the Eastern Mediterranean; and 1 in Europe.

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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.1610, 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 1974 (E/ICEF/CRP/75-13) and approved certain adjustments required in programme accounts, as set out in documents E/ICEF/P/L.1623 and Add. 1.

Table 1

Summary of commitments approved at the May 1975 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	6 423	15 079	4 498	1 962	2 495	-	30 457	41.0
Child nutrition	1 076	3 367	1 273	783	1 728	85	8 312	11.2
Social welfare services for children	2 439	3 771	-	1 867	1 141	-	9 218	12.4
Education (formal, non-formal + vocational preparation)	3 663	6 305	2 079	2 247	2 259	800	17 353	23.4
Country planning and project preparation	379	728	-	70	765	1 500	3 442	4.6
Other <u>a/</u>	407	1 985	736	100	772	-	4 000	5.4
Total long-range aid and rehabilitation	14 387	31 235	8 586	7 029	9 160	2 385	72 782	98.0
Emergency aid <u>b/</u>	-	500	-	-	-	1 000	1 500	2.0
Total programme aid	14 387	31 735	8 586	7 029	9 160	3 385	74 282	100.0
Programme support services (gross)							24 483 <u>c/</u>	
Total assistance							98 765	
Administrative services (gross)							13 478 <u>d/</u>	
GRAND TOTAL COMMITMENTS							112 243	

a/ Assistance that cannot be broken down into above programme activities.

b/ Does not include \$7,085,000 recommended commitment for special assistance which is included in the appropriate categories of assistance.

c/ Comprises \$21,739,000 for 1976 and \$2,743,800 supplementary budget for 1975.

d/ Comprises \$12,073,800 for 1976 and \$1,404,000 supplementary budget for 1975.

#### IV. PROGRAMME POLICY REVIEWS

##### Alternative approaches to meeting basic health needs

23. One of the main items on the Board's agenda for the session dealt with alternative approaches to meeting basic health needs, especially the needs of children. The Board had before it a report on the subject, prepared jointly by the WHO and UNICEF secretariats (E/ICEF/L.1322 and Corr.1). The report had been considered in the first instance by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP), which had met in February 1975. JCHP, which had approved the report "with enthusiasm", considered its proposal for a vigorous action-oriented programme in primary health care "a most suitable subject for a simultaneous priority effort by both WHO and UNICEF". Detailed comments and recommendations of JCHP were contained in the JCHP report to the Board (E/ICEF/L.1325). The Board also had before it a note by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/L.1323) welcoming the report and the recommendations of JCHP, which, he considered, constituted a very important advance in the identification of approaches to improving maternal and child health in developing countries.

24. WHO and UNICEF had decided to carry out the joint study because of the magnitude of unmet basic health needs in many developing countries. Despite the efforts made over many years by Governments, WHO and UNICEF, less than 15 per cent of the rural population and other underprivileged groups, such as slum dwellers, nomads and people in remote areas, had access to health services. The strategy so far adopted by many developing countries had resulted in services that were predominantly urban-oriented, and accessible mainly to a small and privileged part of the population.

25. Through a critical review of the shortcomings of conventional systems and the examination of a few successful or promising experiences, the study identified and discussed those aspects which appeared to contribute to success. Possibly the most important among them was the consideration of primary health care as one of the measures to be undertaken by the community as part of its own over-all development. For that reason, the community's involvement was considered essential in planning, supporting, staffing and managing its own health service. In that perspective, primary care would truly belong to the people, while the conventional health system would back it up by providing the technical policies, advisory supervision, referral, training and administrative support.

26. Certain technical features made that type of development possible: the possibility of employing health workers with short but thorough training in tasks of a preventive, educational and curative nature; the existence of effective vaccines and of safe, wide-spectrum medicines that could be entrusted to such workers; and the conversion of the conventional system into a supportive one. Greater attention needed to be given to the role that sectors other than health could play in supporting primary health care and in "producing" health.

27. Through the interaction of primary health workers and communities, it would be feasible to implement, on a much wider scale than was currently the case, a whole range of health activities having a bearing on children. Such activities would include: improved birth attendance and the provision of information about family planning (for example, by widespread training of traditional village midwives); immunization against common diseases affecting children; improved and more accessible village drinking water supply; and simple measures to improve child nutrition.

28. That pattern of delivery of health services could be operated at a level of recurring costs that would allow for progressive extension of the services to rural areas and slums and shanty towns. The mobilization of thousands of communities, with their primary health workers, offered the best prospect for breaking through the limitations hitherto imposed by the traditional pattern of health services.

29. The JCHP report had proposed that a special effort should be made by WHO and UNICEF to support the implementation of the new approach initially in selected countries where conditions met certain criteria. The Executive Director supported that proposal. In addition, he believed that it was the responsibility of UNICEF, together with WHO, to advocate the new approach, whenever it could be effective, in all countries where UNICEF participated in child health programmes, and to explore with national authorities the possibilities for the reorientation of health systems in that direction.

30. The report, in an edited form, would be published jointly by WHO and UNICEF for widespread dissemination in international and national circles among planners and policy makers, especially those concerned with child health. A special effort would be made to get the report read by professional health personnel. Training in the new approach was planned for WHO and UNICEF staff. In addition, UNICEF would be ready to give financial and other aid to regional and national orientation seminars for key planners and health leaders of developing countries.

#### Financial implications for UNICEF

31. The Executive Director pointed out that while the JCHP recommendations constituted an important reorientation of health services policy, they did not imply a change of corresponding magnitude in the types of aid that would be furnished by UNICEF. Those already included such elements in the new approach as training and supporting indigenous midwives (with the provision of training stipends, kits, bicycles), aiding rural midwifery centres and rural pharmacies, supporting training courses and immunization of young children. Where countries decided to adopt the recommended reorientation, that would expand the need for UNICEF assistance in meeting training expenses for primary health workers and the reorientation of supervisory personnel. Training stipends and the production costs of simple manuals and teaching aids in local languages would be especially important. Additional aid would be required for child immunization programmes (see para. 46) and for medicines and dressings. Some support might be needed for other local expenses, particularly in the phase of capital investment and for

running costs during an initial period in each area while the community contribution was being built up. A few elements of current UNICEF aid for child health services might be cut back, e.g. expensive motor vehicles and some of the more sophisticated equipment. However, the cutback would be much less than the need for expansion outlined above. The pace at which the changes came about would depend in large part on the Governments. The size of the need was such that bilateral aid would be required in addition to all that UNICEF could hope to mobilize.

#### Discussion in the Board

32. Members of the Board noted with satisfaction the close collaboration between the WHO and UNICEF secretariats in evolving a plan of action to meet basic health needs in developing countries. There was broad approval of the essential principles on which the study was based and its pragmatism and freshness of ideas were welcomed. Especially commended was the priority placed on the introduction or stimulation of health measures in unserved communities through a combined curative, preventive, educational and social approach; the principle that communities should participate in the organization of their local primary health centres, should support and ensure their operation, and should choose the primary health care workers in consultation with the district health services; the emphasis on meeting the specific and most urgent needs of mothers and children within the context of family health; the emphasis on simplified medical technology; emphasis on reorienting the medical and health care system at all levels to provide support for the primary health care services through referral of patients, training of personnel, supervision and logistics; and the concept that primary health care should be fully integrated into the activities of other sectors participating in the community's development (agriculture, education, public works, housing, communications, etc.).

33. Members welcomed the proposed active assistance by UNICEF and WHO to Governments interested in reorienting their public health programmes along those lines. Many of UNICEF's ongoing assistance programmes could contribute to the implementation of the new policy. It was noted that WHO was preparing a plan of action and that other agencies in the United Nations system would be consulted on programmes of action involving the sectors with which they were concerned. The suggestion was made that the General Assembly should give attention at its seventh special session to the new health strategy.

34. Several delegations commented on aspects which they felt merited further study. Those included planning and provision of the new types of training and the manpower structure required; the nature of financial and other commitments needed; the problems of transport and communications that had to be solved to expand the system nationally; and the staffing, organizational and other implications of the new strategy for WHO and UNICEF. The representative of WHO stated that follow-up studies were envisaged along such lines.

35. Among other points emphasized by various delegations were the following. Health services were only one factor contributing to health; the social system and economic and cultural conditions were important.



Strong political will, a sense of social justice, and long-term national commitments were essential. Plans for providing health services needed to be integrated into over-all economic and social development, with co-ordination required in practice between health services and other sectors of development. Organizational patterns under experimentation or implementation in various parts of the world should be studied. Care should be taken to ensure that the entrusting of specific responsibilities to minimally trained personnel did not debase standards of service or impede future progress, which should rest upon a scientific basis. Greater account should be taken of the experience which could be offered by certain countries. Provision of health services free of charge should be a basic principle.

36. Several delegations suggested that consideration should be given to using general multipurpose workers; others thought that village workers specializing in health were required, even if only on a part-time basis. The use of primary health workers in villages should be regarded as the first stage of the development of an effective health system; the rural health centre and its multipurpose team constituted the next step, which had already been reached by a number of countries. More attention needed to be given to the supervision and training of district medical officers.

37. Community participation, the promotive functions of the primary health worker and health education were especially required to overcome the resistance of people to change. There should be respect for the cultural patterns of the people and the needs felt by them. There should not be a conflict with existing indigenous systems of medicine in the community.

38. Safe and adequate water supplies were of paramount importance. A balanced programme of basic health services should include the provision of vaccines and prophylactic drugs and increased emphasis on environmental sanitation. More emphasis was needed on the use of schools in health education. The greater use of audio-visual materials and simple handbooks for training and for health education should be encouraged. Supplementary services should be available to children suffering from physical and mental retardation due to nutritional deficiencies and social deprivation.

39. The Deputy Executive Director (Programmes) pointed out that the principles of the new approach should be adapted for use in outlying urban zones and shanty towns.

#### Conclusions and decisions of the Board

40. The Board expressed appreciation of the study submitted in document E/ICEF/L.1322 and commended the high quality of its content and its forward-looking approach. It expressed special appreciation to WHO and to the Governments that had participated in carrying out the study. The Board recognized the need for countries to strengthen their policies for improving the health of all peoples with special emphasis on underserved groups, particularly mothers and children. The Board endorsed the recommendations in respect of rural populations and other underprivileged groups. In particular, attention should be given to the strengthening of community involvement, the application of simple but scientific health technology, and the reorientation of the existing health systems to develop and give full support to primary health

thus making the health services medical and scientific referral facilities widely available to all the people. The Board recognized that such reorientation of health services required the progressive raising of the scientific standards of the medical and health systems, including primary care, so that all the health needs of rural, nomadic and other underprivileged populations, especially mothers and children, would gradually be met. It also endorsed the concept that health care should be improved through rural development, of which health was an essential component. The Board also recognized that it was necessary to continue research in order to develop scientific technologies, to improve the training of nurses, medical auxiliaries and doctors, and to clarify other aspects (such as cost factors) of the implementation of primary health care.

41. In view of the above, the Executive Board considered that UNICEF should join with WHO in promoting the primary health care approach among national authorities and aid-giving organizations within the United Nations family and outside. The urgent need for appropriate planning and action was underlined throughout the debate. It was the Board's view that UNICEF should co-operate with WHO in implementing a plan of action which would result in providing assistance to countries willing to develop and extend primary health care. UNICEF should place its main effort on helping countries to meet the specific and most urgent needs of mothers and children within the context of provision for family health. It was also stressed that programmes of assistance should take into account the need for complementary activities, including nutrition, the education of women and girls, support of responsible parenthood, provision of safe water in adequate quantities, improvement of housing and sanitary facilities and, in general, a cleaner environment. The need for training of those who would instruct primary health workers and provision of appropriate manuals for their guidance was also emphasized.

42. The Board asked that UNICEF make an effort to seek the co-operation and participation of aid-giving agencies so that increasing resources could become available for assistance in that field.

43. In conclusion, the Executive Board generally endorsed the recommendations made by JCHP (E/ICEF/L.1325) and welcomed the strengthening of UNICEF and WHO assistance to countries in various fields, along the lines recommended in the note of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/L.1323).

The World Health Organization's expanded  
programme on childhood immunization

44. In addition to consideration of alternative approaches to meeting basic health needs, JCHP had had before it a report (E/ICEF/L.1324) summarizing the WHO expanded programme on childhood immunization. Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis and measles were important contributors to childhood mortality in developing countries, and poliomyelitis was fast reaching an epidemic scale. Immunization was an effective tool, with a low cost/high benefit ratio that could give immediate results. Primary health care would be a means for reaching a much larger proportion of the children for the actual immunization, and the maintenance of protection.

45. While WHO and UNICEF had had a long history in aiding immunization programmes, there were a number of practical problems that had so far led to many failures in those programmes, including lack of manpower training and effective cold-chains for the distribution of vaccines, lack of functioning transport and ineffective management. There were also a number of technical problems and a need to simplify the vaccination procedure by cutting down on the number of visits a child had to make. The programme would have to be built up gradually and expand as more experience was gained; it was essential that, once established, the national programmes would be able to continue into the indefinite future on a regular basis.

46. The Executive Director agreed with the JCHP conclusion that UNICEF support for immunization of children should be strengthened, which would mean expanding aid for vaccines and for refrigerators and other elements of the cold-chain. The proposal was approved by the Board.

#### Patterns of education and training for nursing and midwifery personnel

47. JCHP had also had before it a review of patterns of education and training for nursing and midwifery personnel and suggestions for future action, prepared by WHO (E/ICEF/CRP/75-4 and Corr.1). The report was seen as being intimately related to and supportive of primary health care and community-oriented health services. Nursing and midwifery could make an important contribution and that required changes in the educational process and in the role and functions of nursing/midwifery personnel at all levels. Priorities in training programmes should include a basic revision of curricula oriented towards community health practice, the preparation of new cadres of teachers for auxiliaries, primary health workers, aids and traditional birth attendants, and refresher and continuing education. The report made a number of specific recommendations to initiate and develop community health nursing encompassing primary health coverage for all the populations.

#### Priorities in child nutrition in developing countries

48. One of the major items on the agenda dealt with priorities in child nutrition in developing countries. As a basis for its discussion the Board had before it general recommendations to UNICEF and Governments in a report prepared under the direction of Professor Jean Mayer, Professor of Nutrition, Harvard University School of Public Health (E/ICEF/L.1328), <sup>5/</sup> and recommendations of the Executive Director which took into account Professor Mayer's report and resolutions adopted by the World Food Conference (E/ICEF/L.1329).

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<sup>5/</sup> This constituted volume I of a five-volume report. Volumes II-IV, available to Board members as basic papers, contained contributions from 39 specialists from different regions in each continent. They dealt with: nutrition policy, including considerations of industry and agriculture (vol. II); health services and education in relation to nutrition (vol. III); emergencies (vol. IV); and a nutrition primer (vol.V), which was an annex to the preceding volumes, and intended for use by administrators and planners responsible for policy-making in Governments. The study was prepared with the collaboration of FAO, WHO and UNICEF.

49. Professor Mayer's report recommended that UNICEF should concentrate its work on nutrition on five priority areas where modest expenditures could bring the greatest possible return for children in vulnerable groups. Those areas were:

- Advocacy of child nutrition, which included vigorous efforts, through international, national and regional media, and other appropriate means, to bring the problems of child nutrition to the notice of officials at all levels, and the informed public. It also included assistance in the preparation of "model" laws and regulations to improve the nutrition of pregnant and nursing mothers and of children.

- Assistance in the development of food and nutrition policy to ensure that it dealt with the demonstrated needs of mothers and children in vulnerable groups at the national level and the local level. Such assistance would include support for the highly selective gathering of pertinent data and for those aspects of training that seemed most likely to provide a high return from the children's point of view.

- Assistance to and support of primary health care, with the aim of increasing awareness of nutritional needs and prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of malnutrition. It would include the training of trainers of primary health workers, increased efforts to promote the practice of breast feeding, and the support of campaigns based upon health services to reduce or eliminate the effects of specific nutritional deficiencies such as blindness due to vitamin A deficiency, goitre, and iron and folate deficiency anaemia.

- Assistance for those programmes of nutrition education that seemed most likely to be successful at the local level, with emphasis on projects co-ordinating the advice given to various members of the family by the local health worker, the school, and agricultural and home economics extension services.

- Assistance in preparing for and dealing with mass nutrition emergencies, including planning and training activities to help countries build up their reserve capacity to deal with emergencies affecting child nutrition.

50. The recommendations of the Executive Director were directed at the main lines of UNICEF assistance policy that followed from Professor Mayer's report and the resolutions of the World Food Conference. The action suggested for UNICEF by the Conference fell broadly within the priority areas recommended by Professor Mayer. The Executive Director's paper gave illustrations of a number of actions taken by UNICEF in those areas, as well as of those which were planned or possible. The advocacy role in nutrition was part of the larger UNICEF responsibility for "representing" to decision-makers in developing and industrialized countries the needs of children and the possibilities for action. In relation to food and nutrition policies the main task for UNICEF was to help countries to develop their own capability to prepare and implement those elements having a particular bearing on children and mothers. The recommendations with regard to strengthening the child nutrition aspects of primary health services tied in closely with the Board policy approved at the current session (see paras. 23-47). In the field of nutrition

education a good deal of expansion could be built into services already existing. In mass nutrition emergencies more could be done by UNICEF, in co-operation with UNDRO and other agencies concerned within the United Nations system, in support of staff training, data gathering, preparation of plans, etc. As Professor Mayer had recommended, UNICEF should make its appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of assistance to nutrition projects more systematic; that also applied to all types of projects being assisted by UNICEF.

51. In discussing the financial implications to UNICEF of the follow-up action required, the Executive Director pointed out that some additional efforts, such as certain forms of "representing" children's needs, and assistance to planning to take the nutritional needs of children into account, could be made with relatively little additional expenditure. However, substantial additional assistance would be required to implement most of the other recommendations.

52. Board members welcomed the prime objective of Professor Mayer's report, namely to show that child nutrition problems could be managed and that a methodology existed to plan for their resolution. There was no need for despair, given political will and appropriate allocation of resources, both nationally and through international assistance.

53. Delegates particularly endorsed support for assisting Governments to prepare and implement food and nutrition policies in accordance with their own circumstances as an integral part of over-all development, with special attention to the priority areas recommended by Professor Mayer. They welcomed the emphasis on multisectoral approaches, and the importance of strong policy at the national level together with active community participation in implementation at the local level.

54. Delegates welcomed the emphasis on strengthening health, agricultural and home economics extension work in nutrition education, and promoting the production, storage, preservation and use of nutritious foods for family use and child nutrition. Greater use might be made of "village extension" workers analogous to primary health workers. In areas of chronic need, basic village service points, e.g. for primary health care, should be a channel for selected supplementary feeding of the most needy children, using local foods as much as possible. In food aid, as well as other nutrition activities, account needed to be taken of local traditions and cultural values.

55. Delegates commended the emphasis on planning and training at the middle and local, as well as the national level, and on the need for co-ordinated action at the local level among extension workers, community health workers and school teachers. The plan for co-ordination should begin at the project planning stage. Greater co-ordination was also needed at the international level for the United Nations system, and for bilateral aid and non-governmental organizations.

56. Other points made in the report were commented upon and elaborated by various delegates. The following were among the views advanced.

57. It should be recognized that economic and social development was a prerequisite for long-range solutions to nutrition problems. Development

of national food and nutrition policies was a long-term process and required long-term national commitments. The training of various categories of national personnel and the strengthening of local and regional institutions, including nutrition research centres, should have high priority, as should the exchange of knowledge and practical experience available in many developing countries. Greater recognition needed to be given to the importance of the distribution of foodstuffs, to include a greater share for people in the lower-income levels. There should be governmental subsidies to lower the cost of weaning foods. Increasing interest in rural development provided opportunities for reaching especially disadvantaged population groups. At the same time, much more needed to be done for people in urban peripheral areas.

58. It was essential that child nutrition be built into the health services as a recognizable entity. Nutrition education should be provided in the context of an over-all development approach; it was particularly important that it reach young girls through both formal and non-formal education, and mothers during pregnancy and lactation. Women in rural villages could best be reached by women workers. 6/ Greater attention was needed to be given to audio-visual techniques and methods for reaching illiterate populations.

59. Greatest concentration should be on activities that benefited the youngest children, who were the most vulnerable. Legislative action was necessary to control advertising and promotion of substitutes for breast milk. In addition to programmes to prevent child blindness through mass campaigns for vitamin A distribution, attempts should be made to find effective alternative approaches. 7/ Day-care programmes for children from two to five years of age could be important for nutrition improvement as well as other purposes. At the same time, the view was expressed that attention should be focused on the family as the primary unit.

60. More emphasis was needed on water supply, environmental sanitation, village-level technology and the improvement of educational and other opportunities for women, who in many countries played a key role in food production.

61. Information should be provided on the relative costs and effectiveness of proposed actions. Case studies, particularly of successes on a national scale in countries with scarce resources, would illustrate concrete programme possibilities. Care should be taken to avoid requesting too extensive and too sophisticated data at the expense of positive action programmes. More careful monitoring of the most vulnerable groups from the nutritional point of view could help provide warning signals of an impending disaster situation and set in motion preventive action or relief operations. UNICEF had an important role in melding post-emergency rehabilitation services for children into long-term programmes.

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6/ This point was especially made by the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Nutrition of the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on UNICEF, who also represented the Associated Country Women of the World (E/ICEF/NGO/162).

7/ This point was made by the representative of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (E/ICEF/NGO/163).

## Conclusions and decisions of the Board

62. The Board expressed its appreciation to Professor Mayer and his collaborators for the study on priorities in child nutrition in developing countries. Material from the study could be published in paper-back form for sale and for distribution to people in developing countries concerned with policy and with training of personnel.

63. The recommendation that UNICEF should increase its advocacy of the improvement of child nutrition was generally supported. That policy could be pursued through many existing channels. In addition, it was agreed that it could be useful to support regional meetings of people actually concerned with improving the nutritional situation of children and mothers (some such meetings had been held in Latin America). Support might be given to meetings convened by regional organizations of a governmental, professional or technical nature.

64. The Board considered the national and social framework in which the improvement of child nutrition could take place. Leaving aside important factors such as the reduction of poverty, and a more equal distribution of income, which were largely outside the fields in which UNICEF could give assistance, it considered the improvement of child nutrition to be an important element of the basic services it had discussed earlier in the session. The improvement of nutrition was closely interrelated with the extension of primary health care, the availability of safe and sufficient water and education. It was highly desirable to include nutritional measures in all development activities and the increasing national interest in and external assistance for rural development offered an important opportunity for doing so. More attention needed to be given to the improvement of nutrition in urban peripheral areas.

65. UNICEF should expand its assistance to help countries to plan the application of measures for improving child nutrition as outlined in the Executive Director's recommendations (E/ICEF/L.1329, para. 10). Priorities among the recommendations would be selected in discussions with the individual countries that sought assistance for long-term improvements and/or for emergency relief. In many cases that could be an extension of existing assistance activities.

66. Particular emphasis was given to the effort to arrest the decline of breast feeding. Among the many measures that might be advisable was the control of advertising of infant and weaning foods, for which it might be useful to prepare model legislation and adopt social measures for nursing mothers when they worked outside their homes.

67. The improvement of nutrition, because of its intersectoral nature, described in paragraph 64 above, called for the collaboration of several national ministries, and United Nations assistance often required collaboration among several technical and funding agencies. The Board noted that in a number of cases there was scope for improvement in co-ordination. While the matter concerned UNICEF, it also extended well beyond its competence. The Board asked that UNICEF's own assistance should be well co-ordinated with that of other agencies, and that UNICEF should also play its part in furthering wider co-operation. That would include the provision of expanded aid to countries wanting assistance to develop mutually supporting national services.

68. The Board would be glad to see a higher proportion of UNICEF assistance going to the improvement of child nutrition.

69. The Board approved the Executive Director's recommendations for action based on Professor Mayer's study and on the pertinent sections of the resolutions adopted by the World Food Conference (E/ICEF/L.1329). The Executive Board also requested the Executive Director in his general progress report to inform the Board about the follow-up activities of the World Food Conference in the field of nutrition.



## V. PROGRAMME TRENDS

### Some general programme trends

#### UNICEF inputs

70. In the discussion of programme trends and recommendations, including a note by the Executive Director on criteria for developing an appropriate balance of inputs into country programmes (E/ICEF/P/L.1612), it was clear that a variety of factors influenced UNICEF's programming, and its inputs into projects in the form of supplies and equipment, transport, training grants, consultancy services and funds for studies. Those factors included the general objectives of the project and its specific targets, the country's level of development, the nature of the assisted activity, the initial and recurring costs to the Government of carrying out the programme, aid available from other sources, etc. What might be a good balance of inputs for one project might not be suitable for another, and that imposed a considerable responsibility upon all those involved in project preparation - government staff, UNICEF field personnel, staff of other agencies in the United Nations system and others - for selecting the most appropriate inputs required.

#### The role of UNICEF field representatives

71. In that connexion Board members welcomed the programme flexibility of UNICEF and the trend to move away from projects seen more or less as separate entities and towards a "country approach" in which the programme aided formed an integral part of the country's development plans and activities. That approach gave growing importance to the continuing dialogue between officials of developing countries and UNICEF field representatives. In their consultations with planning authorities and ministries UNICEF field representatives were increasingly discussing various possibilities of action benefiting children that would be most helpful in the light both of country priorities and of related UNICEF programme policy guidelines.

#### Co-ordination with the United Nations system and bilateral aid

72. At the same time a number of members of the Board pointed out that the diversity of services aided by UNICEF made it more important than ever to co-ordinate UNICEF's efforts with other aid-giving organizations in order to ensure that optimum use was made of financial and staff resources. It was pointed out that UNICEF was becoming thought of as far more than a supply organization; it was, in fact, being accepted as a partner in the development process at both the operational level and at the level of intellectual concepts concerning policy and services for children.

73. An outstanding example of harmonization of efforts was the new strategy for the delivery of health services jointly worked out by the WHO and UNICEF secretariats and discussed at the current session of the Board (paras. 23-47).

Delegates felt that it was important to continue and increase co-ordination efforts with the major funding institutions in the United Nations system, such as the World Bank and UNDP, and also with bilateral aid sources. Such efforts were of value not only for joint planning of assistance to specific projects but also in influencing the flow of funds from larger sources into programmes benefiting children.

#### Appraisal, monitoring and evaluation

74. In the Board's discussions attention was drawn to the value of making a prospective appraisal during the period of project planning and preparation to determine long-term objectives and the probable return from national and UNICEF commitments; monitoring the progress of assisted projects; and retrospective evaluation of some of them. A number of examples were given of such exercises in relation to requests coming before the Board at the current session and usually carried out on a sectoral basis, in which the relevant technical agencies in the United Nations system were involved. Interest was expressed by delegates in UNICEF assistance that could strengthen national capacity for appraisal, monitoring and evaluation; in social indicators that could be a point of reference for measuring changes achieved by assisted national services; and in both operation evaluation and evaluation relating to concepts and impact.

75. The Board agreed to discuss at its 1976 session criteria for project appraisal, monitoring and evaluation.

#### Training and use of national expertise

76. There was general agreement in the Board on the continuing importance of training at the middle and lower levels and on the value of UNICEF's contribution thereto in the form of training materials and local stipends. In 1974 over 219,000 people had been trained with the aid of UNICEF stipends as part of within-country training schemes within assisted projects. Delegations noted with appreciation that higher-level training was also being carried out to an increasing extent in the countries themselves, and that consultants needed for studies and expert advice financed by UNICEF were increasingly becoming available from indigenous sources.

#### Planning for children's needs in specific zones

77. In recent years a growing number of developing countries had been engaged in systematic planning for the development of specific regions, zones or areas within their national boundaries, as part of their national planning efforts. Those efforts were of considerable potential benefit to children, since any improvement in the socio-economic levels of disadvantaged areas was bound to bring benefits to the younger generation and, moreover, it was at the local and district levels that a wider expression was given of local needs, including those bearing on the health, education and welfare of children. Board members welcomed the increasing number of instances in which UNICEF was giving some support to children's services in such areas.

Aid for mothers and children  
associated with liberation movements

78. A number of delegations welcomed the recommendation of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/P/L.1622), which the Board approved, for assistance to mothers and children in countries previously under Portuguese administration. That augmented the aid given to projects for mothers and children associated with liberation movements on which the Executive Director reported to the Board in some detail (E/ICEF/637 (part II), paras. 292-308, and E/ICEF/L.1312). The aid approved by the Board was largely of a short-term emergency nature. However with the accession to independence, rehabilitation of services was beginning and UNICEF expected to help in the assessment of longer-term needs and develop assistance proposals for later consideration by the Board.

Education

79. On the basis of guidelines established by the Board in 1972, emphasis in UNICEF aid for formal education was placed on the kind of schooling relevant to the environment and the future life of the children. Most of the aid was for the educationally deprived children of primary school age and young adolescents who had missed school. Complementing that approach, UNICEF also, in line with Board policy decisions in 1973 and 1974, provided aid for non-formal education, particularly for rural children and youth whose education was most neglected, in order to provide them with the basics of literacy and numeracy, as well as skills and knowledge to prepare them for improving their living conditions and life prospects. In the project requests coming to the Board for approval it was evident that countries generally welcomed the movement from the academic approach to a more practical and relevant system of education.

80. Several delegations felt that the trend should be accelerated and expressed some concern at the relative proportion of assistance being devoted to formal education. One suggestion made was that consideration be given to bridging the gap between formal and non-formal education by assisting the establishment of basic community schools.

81. The Executive Director pointed out that the substantial increase in assistance delivered to education in 1974, as reflected in expenditure, did not reflect a comparable increase in long-range commitments; rather, it indicated progress in catching up with a backlog of assistance already committed. While some encouraging entries had been made into the field of non-formal education, there was still a great deal to be done in order to promote the understanding and acceptance of that outreach from the more traditional formal approach. In that effort UNESCO was co-operating with UNICEF and a working group had been established to examine experience to date in several countries and to prepare guidelines for programme action.

## Women and girls

82. At the previous year's session, the Board had welcomed further efforts by UNICEF to help improve the status and condition of women and girls as an important means of improving the over-all welfare of children and had recommended that greater emphasis be placed on helping Governments in the areas of literacy and education of women and young girls and in lightening the burden of women's daily work. <sup>8/</sup> There had also been general agreement that UNICEF could play a significant role in its participation in the programme for the International Women's Year beginning in 1975.

### New programme emphasis benefiting women

83. The Board noted that in many ongoing projects there was an increased emphasis on activities benefiting women and girls, including those affecting maternal and child health care, food and nutrition, and formal and non-formal education. It also approved assistance for a number of new projects involving and benefiting women, which centred on training and women's education at the village level together with the use of simple labour-saving technology (see paras. 90-91). Several delegations expressed satisfaction about such efforts and stressed the importance of the role of women in health, nutrition, and food production and use; the fostering of responsible family attitudes; and in enhancing the efforts of government services.

84. The Board also approved a proposal for assistance to three regional projects in Africa, Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean region (E/ICEF/P/L.1621), which were designed to provide sources of new information, approaches, methodologies and techniques in order to improve the status of women, and lead to national action programmes. The projects reflected the need for measures that would aid Governments to define more precisely the main categories of the problems of women; to set an order of magnitude and a scale of priorities; to develop the right approach for the delivery of integrated services; to distinguish those factors in certain cultural structures that generated change of attitude and motivated women to participate; and to train the personnel needed for the planning and implementation of programmes. Those projects did not constitute a one-time effort but would be an integral part of UNICEF's continuing efforts to assist women.

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<sup>8/</sup> Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-seventh session, Supplement No. 9 (E/5528 - E/ICEF/633), paras. 152-155.

85. Other major steps had also been taken to further UNICEF co-operation in enhancing the condition and status of women. A new guidelist of supplies and equipment that UNICEF could provide for women's programmes had been prepared, together with comprehensive guidelines for their selection and use. A paper, "Women and development: the UNICEF perspective" (E/CONF.66/BP/15), had been prepared for presentation to the World Conference of the International Women's Year. It discussed actions that could be taken to stimulate and assist programmes for women in disadvantaged urban and rural areas that had an important benefit for children. Those actions, of a type increasingly being assisted by UNICEF, were based upon the premise that women could be motivated to participate in a programme if they perceived that there was a chance to improve care for their children, the family's standard of living, or their own sense of achievement and self-development. Stress was laid on the important role women should play in the implementation of basic services for children, as well as the contributions that those services, in turn, could make to improve conditions of life for women.

36. During the course of the session the Board heard a statement by the Assistant Secretary-General of the International Women's Year and of the World Conference of the International Women's Year. She stated that the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs looked forward to co-operating with UNICEF in carrying out the three regional projects mentioned above, which reflected, in part, plans of action that had been recommended by meetings organized the previous year in Asia and Africa by the Centre, in co-operation with the respective regional economic commissions.

#### Village water supply

87. The provision of safe water, in adequate supply and easily accessible, was felt by Board members to be an essential element in the "package" of basic services for children (see paras. 9-16), in the improvement of child nutrition (see paras. 48-69) and in reinforcing the new emphasis on community-oriented primary health care (see paras. 23-47).

88. UNICEF aid for water supplies was largely directed towards smaller rural communities. It was desirable to include aid for community education directed towards an appreciation of the value of safe water and participation in maintenance of the facilities. Depending on hydrogeological conditions, the variety of assistance needed to provide safe water was considerable. UNICEF was co-operating with international and bilateral groups, including the World Bank and UNDP, in order to co-ordinate its aid with that available from other sources.

89. In 1974 UNICEF expenditures on water supply programmes totalled \$11.8 million, including \$784,000 for emergency relief operations. Some 49,000 wells or water systems were completed in 1974, benefiting almost 9 million persons. Water supply programmes were being accorded increasingly high priority in government proposals for UNICEF assistance, and increased requests could be expected for the next few years.

### Village-level technology

90. In addition to water supply, a number of project proposals before the Board reflected a recent emphasis in UNICEF assistance in support of the use of simple labour-saving devices that would help improve the level of family nutrition and relieve the daily drudgery of mothers. They were introduced as part of ongoing projects, involving nutrition and community development activities. Experience thus far had indicated that making wider use of village-level technology required support from various facets of village development activities, a reliable monitoring and supervision system and the active involvement of villagers in the planning and operation of the enterprise. The ideal approach was to use locally available materials, skills and resources to develop a comparatively low-cost technology.

91. The current economic crisis had resulted in greater interest in village-level technology by many developing countries and UNICEF food engineering and technology staff was working on applications of new village-level technologies. Among the approaches UNICEF was helping to develop were improved methods of home drying and storage of foodstuffs; manually operated equipment for grinding and threshing; wind and water power for pumping water, for grinding cereals and legumes; use of solar radiation for heating water, cooking food and drying crops and food; manual oil extraction presses to increase production of oil and save the protein-rich oil-seed cake for food; and improved cooking arrangements to lessen the risk of burns to children and reduce fuel consumption. As part of the aid approved at the current session for the Pan-African Training and Research Centre for Women, UNICEF would be assisting the development of a village-level technology demonstration centre.

### Responsible parenthood

92. In promoting responsible parenthood, UNICEF viewed family planning in the broad context of social and economic development and comprehensive basic social services aimed at improving the health, nutrition and well-being of children and their families, and the health, educational level and status of women. That approach was confirmed by the resolutions and plans of action adopted by the World Population Conference and the World Food Conference, and by meetings held in Asia, Africa, and Latin America subsequent to the World Population Conference. The general progress report of the Executive Director, while giving illustrations of a number of projects assisted by UNICEF in which that approach had been followed, pointed out that too often family planning activities were carried out in isolation from other services benefiting mothers and children (E/ICEF/637, (part II) paras. 123-134). The provision of a "package" of basic services, which included family planning when it was government policy to provide such services (see paras. 9-16), and activities sponsored by voluntary organizations, would therefore help break down that isolation. Other conclusions of the Executive Director on the basis of UNICEF experience were that more attention needed to be focused on educating adolescents, who would soon be parents, in responsible parenthood, reaching them through youth programmes and various other non-formal education channels.

### The young child

93. A number of project recommendations that came before the Board reflected increased attention to the needs of the young child. The national studies undertaken in conjunction with the Board's consideration in 1974 of the question of improving the situation of the young child were beginning to have an impact on planners, administrators, professional groups and voluntary organizations, some of whom participated in the studies. The revised version of the draft report presented to the previous year's session of the Board was being finalized for wide distribution to those concerned with programmes in that field. The post of Adviser on the Young Child had not yet been filled, since it now needed to be considered in the light of the recommendations of the management survey regarding the building up "knowledge centres" in the field.

94. One delegation, believing that UNICEF in both its advocacy and investment roles should focus primarily on children from the period of conception to the age of five, prepared a working paper on the subject which would be considered at the 1976 session of the Board as part of a discussion on the setting of UNICEF programme assistance priorities (see para. 160).

### Children in urban slums and shanty towns

95. UNICEF involvement in helping Governments develop services for children in urban slums and shanty towns on the basis of policies approved by the Board in 1971 had been slower than originally expected. While several pilot projects were underway, in the main the aid provided by UNICEF, with technical support from the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, was for preparatory activities. A main obstacle was that most countries did not have national policies and programmes aimed at meeting the needs of the urban poor, and there was a reluctance to initiate improvements in slums and shanty towns for fear of encouraging rural-urban migration.

96. More effort was needed to gain acceptance of the concept that government services must work in concert with the urban poor in improving existing slums and shanty towns. In that connexion progress might be accelerated by more project staff at the country level. Greater emphasis was also required on the use of professional and technical services available in the countries concerned, as well as those available internationally. The UNICEF secretariat would try to strengthen the collaboration already initiated with other agencies concerned, including the World Bank, and professional groups. At the same time UNICEF would be more open to assisting limited actions rather than awaiting comprehensive approaches. The idea of a "package" of basic services for children could be adapted for use in forms appropriate to urban slums and shanty towns.

## VI. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

### Financial situation

#### Revenue

97. During 1974 UNICEF had received an income of \$101.1 million and \$14.0 million in funds-in-trust for meeting commitments approved by the Executive Board. Of the total revenue of \$115.1 million, \$90.5 million was for long-range programmes and general purposes and \$24.6 million for special assistance, including relief and rehabilitation.

98. By source of revenue, 69.4 per cent came directly from 122 Governments as regular and special contributions, 16.8 per cent from private sources (fund-raising campaigns, greeting card profits, and individual donations), 13.8 per cent from the United Nations system (mainly from UNFPA) and from miscellaneous sources. 9/

99. For 1975 the estimated revenue was \$133 million, consisting of \$103 million for general resources and long-term projects and \$30 million for special assistance for services benefiting children in countries most seriously affected by current economic conditions and for relief and rehabilitation.

100. Table 2 below shows revenue during the period 1970-1974 and estimated for 1975.

### Financial plan 1975-1977

101. The financial plan of UNICEF sets the total of commitments within which projects may be prepared for submission to the next Board session and affords the Board an opportunity for general review of the UNICEF financial situation as it might be projected for a number of years ahead. The Board approved the financial plan proposed by the Executive Director

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9/ Annex II lists Government pledges to UNICEF's general resources for 1975. Annex III lists contributions from Governments for 1973 and 1974 for general resources and specific purposes. Annex IV lists by countries the contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources in 1973 and 1974, including revenue from the Greeting Card Operation. Contributions for specific purposes in 1974 from Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental sources are listed in the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/637 (part III), annex IV).



Table 2

UNICEF revenue during the period 1970-75  
(in millions of US dollars)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u> (Est.)
1. <u>For general resources</u>						
Contributions from Governments	33.6	38.1	45.6	52.7	57.9	72.0
Contributions from non-governmental sources	7.0	7.3	7.0	5.8	6.8	6.0
Greeting Card Operation	4.3	4.7	5.9	7.0	7.1	7.5
Other income	<u>2.6</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>7.5</u>
	47.5	53.1	62.4	73.3	82.0	93.0
2. <u>For specific long-term projects</u>						
Specific contributions						
from Governments	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.5	
from non-governmental sources	0.8	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	
Fund-in-trust receipts						
from Governments	-	0.4	3.9	2.1	2.1	
from non-governmental sources	-	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	
from UN system (UNFPA)	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>4.3</u>	
	2.6	3.6	6.5	8.1	8.5	10.0
3. <u>Total: general resources and funds for specific long-term projects</u>	50.1	56.7	68.9	81.4	90.5	103.0
4. <u>For special assistance including relief and rehabilitation</u>						
Specific contributions						
from Governments	3.0	4.0	3.3	8.7	14.6	
from non-governmental sources	1.8	1.9	3.7	1.8	2.6	
Fund-in-trust receipts						
from Governments	4.5	0.2	1.7	1.7	4.7	
from non-governmental sources	-	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.3	
from United Nations system	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.4</u>	
	9.3	7.0	11.9	14.4	24.6	30.0
5. <u>Total revenue available for meeting commitments by the Executive Board</u>	59.4	63.7	80.8	95.8	115.1	133.0
6. <u>Breakdown of line 5</u>						
(a) Total revenue from Governments	42.3	43.4	55.0	66.4	79.8	
(b) Total revenue from non-governmental sources	13.9	15.9	18.3	17.5	19.4	
(c) Total revenue from United Nations system and other income	3.2	4.4	7.5	11.9	15.9	

for the period 1975-1977. The plan was set forth in the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/637 (part III), paras. 67-95) and subsequently amended as a result of announcements during the Board's session of increases in contributions from several Governments and expectations of increases from some others. The amended plan is contained in document E/ICEF/CRP/75-43.

102. In 1970 the Board had set the guideline that, in order to ensure liquidity, the working capital at year's end (funds-in-hand and receivables from Governments) should not be less than half the estimated expenditure for the next year. The Board had agreed that the interpretation of the guideline proposed by the Executive Director be adopted, namely that UNICEF funds, not including trust funds, should be approximately half the estimated expenditure for long-term projects and administrative and programme support budgets. Expected expenditure on special assistance would thus be excluded from the guideline, because a substantial part of special assistance was fully covered by special contributions or funds-in-trust given in advance.

103. Taking into account the 1970 guideline, as interpreted above, an estimated revenue of \$103 million for meeting commitments in 1975, the Board adopted a financial plan for 1975-1977, which included the preparation of long-term projects in the amount of \$55 million for approval at the 1976 session. Additional commitments would be required for the use of general resources for special assistance, and programme support and administrative services.

104. The total of new commitments in 1976 provided for in the plan would be approximately \$132 million, consisting of \$97 million to be proposed to the next session of the Board and \$35 million entering into effect upon receipt of specific contributions and funds-in-trust for special assistance.

105. Commitments for long-term projects were now usually approved in advance for several years, often for the period covered by the country's development plan. During the years when that practice was gradually being extended, the total of new commitments approved had exceeded annual revenue, because of the number of commitments for projects covering several years. A level of outstanding commitments had now been reached that made it advisable to limit new proposals for assistance from general resources approximately to the level of expected receipts. The plan therefore was not an accurate reflection of either the real needs for assistance to projects or UNICEF's potential capacity for helping to meet more of them. In addition, it was clear that the needs for special assistance were much greater than the amounts included in the plan. It was hoped that revenue received in response to appeals for special assistance would allow for an increase.

### The \$100 million target

106. In 1970, at the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Executive Board had adopted a target of \$100 million for "regular" resources to be reached in 1975. That target would be reached in 1975, with estimated revenue of \$103 million for general resources and long-term projects (see table 2, item 3). Unfortunately, however, the significance of that fact was greatly reduced by a much more rapid progress of inflation than had been foreseen when the target had been set. A total of some \$180 million would be needed in 1975 to equal the purchasing power of \$100 million target set in 1970. The \$103 million UNICEF expected to receive was approximately equivalent to \$57 million at 1970 prices (world export index for manufactured goods).

### Additional funds handled in 1974

107. In addition to the 1974 revenue, UNICEF had handled \$17.4 million in funds-in-trust not subject to Board commitment, mainly for reimbursable procurement on behalf of Governments and organizations in the United Nations system for supplies for services benefiting children for which UNICEF had purchasing experience. UNICEF had also administered contributions in kind, estimated at \$10 million, mainly in the form of children's foods and freight for emergency relief.

### 1975 expenditure

108. Expenditure during 1974 had amounted to \$100 million, consisting of \$79.4 million for project assistance, \$12.7 million for programme support services (gross) and \$7.6 million for administrative services (gross). The project assistance comprised \$62.2 million for supplies (including freight charges) and \$17.2 million for non-supply assistance.

### The allocation of UNICEF aid among countries and "special assistance"

109. In 1970 guidelines were established for the allocation of UNICEF aid among countries, the purpose of which was gradually to achieve a relative shift of aid in favour of projects benefiting children in the least developed countries. Aid to projects in those countries would be increased to roughly three times the average over-all level of UNICEF aid per child. Countries in the mid-range of development - most of those aided by UNICEF - would receive aid at the "regular" level, but special emphasis would be given to projects for the poorer areas of those countries and for children of underprivileged groups. For the more advanced of the developing countries, UNICEF would limit its material assistance but could provide policy, advisory and administrative co-operation relating to the development of services for children.

110. Substantial progress had been made in that direction in subsequent years. In 1974, the deep concern about the danger to programmes for children and mothers in many developing countries as a result of the changed economic situation had led the Board to decide that the process of increasing the level of aid to projects in the poorest countries should be accelerated, along with the provision of "special assistance". Many of the "most seriously affected" countries were also in the "least developed" category.

111. Aggravating the situation in the past year or so had been droughts, floods, hurricanes and earthquakes, which had made demands upon UNICEF for emergency relief and rehabilitation for mothers and children. It so happened that the poorest countries and the poorest parts of countries in the so-called middle range of development countries were, by and large, those most seriously affected by both the natural calamities and the economic crisis.

112. The possibility of "special assistance" from UNICEF had its origins in decisions taken several years earlier by the Board to raise funds for specific projects, both long-term and for emergency relief and rehabilitation, the financing for which, in part or in whole, was not available from general resources. The financing of special assistance was to be sought through special contributions made available by Governments and non-governmental sources. The Board agreed, however, that the main emphasis in fund-raising would continue to be on increased contributions for general resources. In 1970 UNICEF revenue for special assistance, including relief and rehabilitation, had amounted to \$9.3 million, or 15.6 per cent of the total revenue available for meeting commitments by the Board. In 1974 it had amounted to \$24.6 million, or 21.3 per cent. The Executive Director pointed out that if UNICEF had more general resources that proportion would decrease.

113. Following the 1974 session of the Board, at which it had adopted a declaration of an emergency for children, subsequently endorsed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly, UNICEF field staff, working with governmental authorities, had developed special assistance projects in a number of countries most seriously affected by the economic crisis, some of which also needed assistance with relief and rehabilitation. <sup>10/</sup> The total cost of the projects for which special assistance revenue was being sought was approximately \$40 million in cash and some 140,000 tons of food for children, the value of which was estimated at \$70 million.

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<sup>10/</sup> Projects were prepared in the following "least developed countries": Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Somalia and countries of the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa and in Honduras, India and Sri Lanka, which, though not "least developed", were "most severely affected" according to the United Nations classification.

114. The Executive Director informed the Board that additional special assistance projects were being developed for two of the most seriously affected countries 11/ and some other countries with special needs, 12/ for which revenue of some \$20 million would be required, apart from special assistance which might be needed for the Indo-China Peninsula. The Executive Director pointed out that those totals did not represent either the over-all total of needs or UNICEF's capacity for delivering of assistance. Rather, they were amounts for which there was some hope of receiving special contributions and, therefore, for which it seemed worthwhile to develop projects.

115. For children in the Indo-China Peninsula the Board at the current session approved a commitment of \$5 million from general resources. At the same time the range of possible special assistance needed was estimated at between \$15 to \$45 million, depending upon the degree to which the Governments concerned and UNICEF would be able to work out appropriate plans.

116. Looked at from a programming point of view, special assistance was being used as much as possible to help countries strengthen or extend services for children which they would be able to continue to support in normal times. In some instances, however, for example where there was a great need for supplementary feeding, the special assistance was used for selective child feeding operations in association with health centres. Generally, the limited resources available through special assistance in relation to need meant that the choice of beneficiaries should be highly selective and restricted to the most needy among the generality of the deprived.

117. Board members recognized the need for special assistance projects that provided an opportunity for donors to give, for a period of special need, over and above what they considered they could undertake regularly. Nevertheless some anxiety was expressed that such an extension of UNICEF aid, particularly when it went beyond relief operations following natural disasters, might result in a certain distortion of regular projects. The Board agreed to discuss at its 1976 session the question of criteria and procedures to be followed with regard to special assistance.

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11/ Bangladesh and Ethiopia.

12/ Former Portuguese territories in Africa, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Dahomey, Egypt and Rwanda.

### Management survey

118. The Committee on Administration and Finance, meeting as a committee of the whole, discussed the report of the management survey on UNICEF by the Scandinavian Institutes for Administrative Research (SIAR) (E/ICEF/AB/L.147 and Corr.1), entitled "Strengthening of the best traditions of UNICEF", together with a note by the Executive Director on the follow-up actions he proposed to take (E/ICEF/AB/L.148). The Board also had before it rough estimates of the costs of implementing various recommendations of the survey (E/ICEF/CRP/75-24). The survey's recommendations supported more delegation of responsibility to field offices and a wider use of their experience; more emphasis on personnel management, career development, staff training, and the development of professional skill; and more attention to internal co-ordination at headquarters.

119. The report of the Committee (E/ICEF/AB/L.156/Add.1) summarized the various views expressed. The conclusions and decisions of the Board are set forth below.

### Conclusions and decisions of the Board

120. The Board welcomed the management survey and expressed to SIAR its warm appreciation of its imaginative report. While endorsing that view, some members expressed regret that certain subjects had not been dealt with in sufficient depth or had not been covered at all.

121. The Board endorsed the note by the Executive Director and the actions he proposed to take on the SIAR recommendations. In particular, it endorsed his view to the effect that the SIAR recommendations constituted a set of general principles along which UNICEF should work toward implementation rather than a "blueprint" to be imposed upon the organization immediately. The objective would be to complete the various measures proposed over the next three years.

122. The Board agreed that the question of strengthening UNICEF in the light of the SIAR recommendations and the comments of the delegations should be an item on its agenda in 1976 and for as many years thereafter as might be necessary. For that purpose, it also agreed to request the Executive Director to prepare and submit in good time for the Board's consideration in 1976 a report on action taken to implement the current proposals for action, on the experience gained as a result of their application and on the additional measures he intended to take in the following year.

123. The Board felt that priority should be given to improvement of the personnel function in UNICEF generally. That would include strengthening the personnel division by persons possessing field experience. It endorsed the view that one person should be exclusively responsible for that activity, reporting directly to the Executive Director. The Board recommended that UNICEF employ a higher proportion of personnel from developing countries and of women, especially in senior posts. (see para. 127).

124. The Board believed the proposal for the establishment of "knowledge centres" required considerable detailed preparation, and should be implemented cautiously and within budgetary limits approved by the Board.

125. With regard to the cost of implementing recommendations, the Board took note of the rough estimates presented to it by the secretariat, and appreciated that it was not possible, at that stage, for the Executive Director to give more precise estimates of these costs. It further realized that additional costs that it might be necessary to incur in 1976, which were not included in the 1976 budget estimates before it, would have to be presented in supplementary budget estimates when required. The view of most members was that a sympathetic attitude should be taken toward such requests. The Board requested the Executive Director to present such estimates as soon as was feasible, if possible by the end of 1975, taking into account the need for restricting possible additional expenses to a minimum.

126. In general, the Board felt that the Executive Director should maintain the momentum of constructive change that had already been established but also felt that, at the same time, considerable caution should be exercised so that nothing was done to distract UNICEF from the performance of its primary task - the delivery of assistance to children.

#### Improving the situation of women in UNICEF

127. In the course of the discussion on the management survey a number of delegations called attention to the small number of women in professional posts, especially at the higher level, within the UNICEF organization and suggested that greater efforts be made to improve the situation. Subsequently, the Board adopted a resolution entitled "Improving the situation of women in UNICEF" (E/ICEF/CRP/75-32). The resolution requested the Executive Director to report to it next year, in the context of his progress report on the implementation of the management survey, on the employment of men and women in the agency, including information, by type, on the positions occupied, qualifications, rates of advancement, opportunities for field service, and recruitment policies for all professional positions. Further, the Executive Director was asked to make proposals to bring about the increased participation of qualified women, especially from developing countries, in UNICEF professional positions, at headquarters and in the field. In addition, Governments were urged to consider the inclusion of more women among candidates for UNICEF posts put forward by national recruiting agencies.

### Administrative and programme support budgets

128. Upon the recommendations of the Committee on Administration and Finance contained in its report (E/ICEF/AB/L.156), the Board took the following actions: 13/

It approved the revised 1975 administrative services and programme support budget estimates set out in document E/ICEF/AB/L.149;

- It approved the 1976 administrative services and programme support budget estimates set out in document E/ICEF/AB/L.150;

- It approved the revised 1975 and 1976 budget estimates of the UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen (UNIPAC) set out in document E/ICEF/AB/L.151.

129. The commitments approved by the Board for those budgets are set forth elsewhere in this report (see table 1 above.) 14/

130. The Board noted that the Committee had approved the greeting card budget estimates for the 1975 season and a provision for advance costs for the 1976 season, set out in document E/ICEF/AB/L.152. A provisional report on the 1974 session was contained in document E/ICEF/AB/L.152/Add.1 and Corr.1.

131. The discussion in the Committee on the budgets and on organizational staffing and office accommodations related to them are set forth in the Committee's report. The views of the Committee with regard to office accommodations at headquarters (E/ICEF/AB/L.156, para. 30) and Geneva (ibid., para. 31) were accepted by the Board.

### Financial and other reports

132. The Board noted that the Committee had reviewed and noted the observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on the 1973 UNICEF financial report and the Greeting Card Operation's financial report on its 1972 season; and the comments and action taken by the Executive Director in response to those observations (E/ICEF/AB/L.145).

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13/ See paragraphs 101-108 for a discussion of the UNICEF financial plan for 1975-1977, which was reviewed in the first instance by the Committee on Administration and Finance.

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



133. The Board also noted that the Committee had reviewed and noted the Greeting Card Operation's financial report for the 1973 season (E/ICEF/AB/L.146 and Corr.1) and the UNICEF 1974 financial report (E/ICEF/AB/L.154). The new format for the UNICEF financial report was welcomed.

134. The Board also noted that the Committee had noted the report by the Executive Director on progress in implementing the recommendations of the overview survey of the Greeting Card Operation (E/ICEF/AB/L.155) and the action taken by the Greeting Card Operation with regard to sales in the United Kingdom (E/ICEF/AB/L.153).

## VII. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

135. The Economic and Social Council at its fifty-seventh session had requested that the Board consider proposals for an international year of the child and present its views on the subject to the fifty-ninth session of the Council (resolution 1881 (LVII)). The Board had before it a note by the Executive Director on the question (E/ICEF/L.1330) and a joint note by the International Catholic Child Bureau (ICCB) and the International Union for Child Welfare (IUCW) (E/ICEF/L.1331).

136. The Board, which arrived at no decision on the question, decided to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the essence of the views of the Executive Director and those expressed in the debate of the Board.

137. The Executive Director believed that a successful international year would require wide support, notably from Governments, and adequate preparation and financing. Unless Governments were prepared to undertake serious commitments to support such a year, it would not appear wise to initiate one. He recommended that any decision in principle to have an international year of the child should specify that it go into effect only after \$2 million had been assured for preparation and financing.

138. The Board was divided in its views on holding the year. Some favoured it; others had varying degrees of reservations concerning it, which for some meant that they were unable to support it.

139. The Executive Director pointed out that although there was currently a certain "fatigue" with international years, an international year of the child was the type of subject that lent itself to the setting and achieving of important and visible objectives. It could stimulate important action on behalf of children in developing countries that participated seriously, and could lead to an increase in external and national resources available for programmes benefiting children. If genuinely supported by Governments, it could be an outstanding success. An important test of the genuineness of Government support would be willingness to provide necessary financing sufficiently in advance to ensure proper planning and preparation. An international year of the child should not deflect attention away from meeting urgent and immediate needs, such as those for which the Board was addressing an appeal to the General Assembly at its seventh special session.

140. The note by ICCB and IUCW (E/ICEF/L.1331) and the statement to the Board by their representative (E/ICEF/NGO/165) stressed that the major objective of an international year of the child should be substantial and lasting improvement in the well-being of the children of the world. Intermediate objectives, which would need to occupy a good deal of time and attention during the pre-planning stage, would fall into two general categories: (1) those directed toward awareness, e.g. "conscientization" of the general public and certain special groups regarding women's needs, and (2) those directed toward specific programmes of action to improve the conditions in which children live. The note suggested a number of intermediate objectives which should receive highest priority.

A big world conference on the child did not seem to be the most productive means of achieving those objectives. An international year of the child would not superimpose new programmes but should serve to reinforce and invigorate them. Because the year would be concerned with the totality of needs of children in all countries, and would touch on all aspects, including the human rights of the child as well as its legal <sup>15/</sup> and cultural identity, it would go well beyond the frame of UNICEF.

141. Underlying all the objectives, in the view of ICCB and IUCW, would be the obtaining of a substantial increase in the amount of money and other resources available for programmes benefiting children. The assurance of effective participation by Governments, intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations would be a prime requirement for a successful year, and that would require adequate pre-planning and co-ordination. To allow for careful preparation, the year should not be held before 1978 at the earliest.

142. Delegates generally agreed that, for the year to be successful, the full support of a wide spectrum of Governments was required; the need for objectives to be concrete and attainable was of great importance; and adequate time for preparation and assured financial support were essential prerequisites. A separate secretariat with appropriate staffing to assume responsibility for the year would be desirable.

143. A number of delegations favoured an international year as a means of increasing awareness of the needs of the child, as well as resources and action to meet those needs. Confidence was expressed that the necessary financial support would be forthcoming. In that connexion two delegations noted the willingness of their Governments to make a special contribution should the year be approved. It was suggested that the year be an occasion for review of constitutional and legislative provisions as well as of services for the well-being of children. Another suggestion was to consider both international and national goals. The control of certain children's diseases could fall in that category. Promotion of understanding among people based on concern for children, could be another goal.

144. A number of delegations held reservations on the idea. Doubt was expressed as to whether there was a sufficient potential for gathering adequate support from concerned Governments. Several delegations questioned whether the minimum figure of \$2 million quoted by the Executive Director would be sufficient to cover expenses of organizing the year. The view was expressed that an international year was not necessary because children, unlike other groups, had an international agency in UNICEF. Reference was made to the resolutions on international years and anniversaries adopted by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1800 (LV)) and the General Assembly (resolution 3170 (XXVIII)), which

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<sup>15/</sup> In this connexion the representative of the International Advisory Committee on Population and Law suggested a compilation and analysis of laws governing the rights of the child as measures against the standards of the 1959 Declaration of the Rights of the Child and other human rights instruments (E/ICEF/NGO/166).

reflected the reluctance of the international community to proclaim international years, and suggested, when possible, celebrations of briefer duration. One delegation raised the possibility of holding a celebration in connexion with the thirtieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child in 1979. Another delegation suggested that preparation for the year could begin in 1977 on the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of UNICEF; if an international year of the child was not agreed upon, then the anniversary could be celebrated in a more solemn manner.

## VIII. INFORMATION POLICY

145. The Executive Director submitted a report on UNICEF information policy and its implications (E/ICEF/L.1321) in response to a request for a review of information policy made by the Board in 1973. The report, prepared with the advice of representatives of UNICEF National Committees and media users (E/ICEF/CRP/75-6), attempted to reflect the information policy to be followed by UNICEF as a whole rather than that of the Information Division alone.

146. The report proposed that the objectives of UNICEF's information policy should be: to help developing countries carry out the aims proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, and create a real awareness of the value of preparing children to contribute to their community in its future; to focus international attention on the situation and the needs of children and adolescents in the developing countries, and the possibilities for action; to provide information on UNICEF policies and activities in order to increase government awareness and contributions, and encourage public participation as the basis for greater financial support both from Governments and private sources; and to give information and communication support to help implement UNICEF-assisted projects.

147. Some new emphases in those objectives, together with changes in public attitudes and communication technology which had influenced the general environment for information work in recent years, had a number of implications for UNICEF information work: an expansion of UNICEF's advocacy role as a spokesman for children with a somewhat different distribution of emphasis between industrialized and developed countries; greater efforts in fund-raising activities ranging from promotion-type activities to specific materials for decision-making groups; accentuation of the positive aspects of investment in human resources, beginning with the young; inspiring decision-makers to pay greater attention to long-term programmes, while at the same time eliciting responses from the public on emergency and other immediate action programmes; and strengthening of project support communications at the field level to enhance the effectiveness of UNICEF aid.

148. The report also proposed increased co-production with various media; better co-ordination between the secretariat and UNICEF National Committees; and co-operation with government development information services and non-governmental organizations.

149. The Executive Director believed that consideration should be given to a gradual expansion of information staff. A moderate expansion in field staff and additional resources for efforts to focus attention on the need for basic services for children was envisaged as the next steps as soon as budgetary provision could be made.

150. In the Board's discussion general approval was voiced regarding the Executive Director's proposal to give greater emphasis to strengthening the information component in UNICEF work on education of the public, advocacy with decision-makers, fund-raising addressed to traditional and

potential new sources of revenue and the improvement of project effectiveness through project support communication. The importance of better co-ordination and exchange of information between UNICEF and UNICEF National Committees was stressed. That should include feedback from the Committees on the information work. There was general recognition that an expanded information programme could not be undertaken without increasing budgetary and staff support.

151. Emphasis was placed on the need for more long-range planning of materials for National Committees and media and other information conveyors, and the need to provide them with advance information on the preparation of materials so that they could make effective use of them. More timely and concise information on UNICEF activities should also be made available, particularly in emergency situations. In addition, UNICEF had the important task of explaining the necessity for long-term development-related programmes benefiting children, both generally and specifically. More attention should be paid to selection of outlets, both in terms of individual countries and regions, and individual publications. Feedback information to donors on the progress of projects to which they had made special contributions was important. Efforts should be made to involve journalists and communicators in developing countries more deeply in UNICEF advocacy activities, and the mass media should be helped to play a larger role in the development of services benefiting children. The adaptability of information materials for local needs was important. Not enough information output was being oriented towards developing countries. There was need for an over-all strategy which would support different techniques for creating public opinion and for fund-raising; relevant information should be prepared in suitable forms for use by the media, government development information departments, and National Committees.

152. A number of points were made with regard to information materials. Some publications were appreciated for their high quality; others were felt to be too costly; the need for some others was questioned. It was necessary to have more information materials produced in French, as well as other languages which were not United Nations official languages. A few publications should be designed for distribution by National Committees to volunteers who donated their time to UNICEF. More audio-visual materials should be provided to the National Committees. Galas appeared to have a limited value for educational purposes.

153. More attention should be paid to reaching youth audiences. Basic material should be prepared for educational programmes and teaching aids designed to increase children's awareness of the way of life and aspirations of children in other countries. World-wide understanding and solidarity with regard to children was a key UNICEF message and its basis was education. In developing materials for children, care should be taken to avoid ethnic stereotypes, and the potential of public libraries as information conveyors should be borne in mind. <sup>16/</sup> Because of the growing immunity of the public to pictures and stories of human suffering, more information needed to be given on what could be done, and on successful projects.

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<sup>16/</sup> These points were made by the representative of the International Board on Books for Young People (E/ICEF/NGO/160).

154. A number of delegations noted with satisfaction that the secretariat proposed to develop opportunities for information staff of National Committees to work with the UNICEF secretariat. National Committees were familiar with various means of sensitizing public opinion in their countries and that would enhance the ability of National Committees to provide information. Special efforts should be made to find ways in which non-governmental organizations and National Committees might work more closely together. 17/ It was important to expand collaboration with other United Nations agencies and information producers. Consideration should be given to working through government development information agencies in industrialized countries in order to reach target audiences and information conveyors more readily.

155. The Senior Deputy Executive Director assured Board members that their views and the various specific suggestions put forward would be taken into account in the information work of the organization and in the planning of resources to be used for it. The Board approved UNICEF information policy as set out by the Executive Director in his report (E/ICEF/L.1321).

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17/ In a statement to the Board the Chairman of the NGO Committee on UNICEF called attention to the role played by the voluntary sector as advocates for the needs of children and conveyors of information, as well as in fund-raising and providing services for children (E/ICEF/NGO/164).

## IX. OTHER

### Revised rules of procedure of the Board and terms of reference of UNICEF

156. An Executive Board working group had met in March 1975 to discuss two subjects: (a) draft revised rules of procedure of the Executive Board and Committees and (b) UNICEF terms of reference and current policies and working methods. In addition, in the course of the Board's session the working group had held several meetings on the draft revised rules of procedure.

#### Revised rules of procedure

157. The report of the working group on draft revised rules of procedure was contained in document E/ICEF/L.1334, paragraphs 3 to 8, and document E/ICEF/L.1334/Add.2. The working group had recommended that the Board approve the draft rules contained in document E/ICEF/L.1334/Add.1/Rev.1. The Board adopted those rules, which are issued in their approved form as document E/ICEF/177/Rev.3. The Board noted the working group's conclusion that rule 2 (b) and (e), although departing from the terms of paragraph 3 (d) of General Assembly resolution 57 (I), was more appropriate to the existing Board practice and was consistent with current United Nations procedures.

#### Terms of reference

158. The Board noted as a useful document a report prepared by the secretariat entitled "UNICEF terms of reference and current policies and working methods" (E/ICEF/L.1326). Part I covered the legislative basis for the existence and operation of UNICEF. It assembled, under descriptive headings, the currently effective portions of General Assembly and Economic and Social Council resolutions that constituted the basic texts governing establishment, functions and terms of reference of UNICEF. Part II summarized the principal policies and working methods of UNICEF as they had been established by decisions and actions of the Executive Board.

159. In the discussions in the Working Group and the Board, one delegation believed that a UNICEF charter was necessary; the report prepared by the secretariat could serve as a basis for further work that should be undertaken to prepare such a charter. The fact was brought out that a charter for UNICEF would eventually entail General Assembly action. The Executive Director believed that any decision to prepare a charter should take into account the time, effort and costs which would be involved. He felt it was important, moreover, to preserve the flexibility of UNICEF, which was one of its main assets. Some delegations had reservations about the preparation of a charter at the present time. One delegation considered that a clearer definition of UNICEF's mandate might emerge out of the Board's decision to discuss programme priorities at its 1976 session (see para. 160). Another delegation believed that UNICEF did not require a charter. Some delegations thought that without



seeking any General Assembly action, it would be useful for the Board to have a concise exposition of currently effective General Assembly and Economic and Social Council decisions regarding UNICEF. The Board agreed to review the question of a charter at its next session.

#### Preparation for the 1976 session of the Board

160. In addition to the general progress report of the Executive Director, which formed the basis for general debate, the Board agreed to consider the following items at its 1976 session: action taken and planned by the Executive Director to implement the recommendations of the management survey (see paras. 118-126); criteria and procedures to be followed with respect to special assistance (see paras. 109-117); basic principles governing relations with UNICEF National Committees; criteria for programme appraisal, monitoring, and evaluation (see paras. 74 and 75); and setting of UNICEF programme assistance priorities. <sup>18/</sup> The Board would also review again the question of a UNICEF charter (see para. 159).

161. One delegation suggested that the Board might consider the desirability of proposing to the Economic and Social Council that its size be enlarged. The delegation proposed to explore the matter during the course of the coming year and would raise it at the following session of the Board if it appeared that there could be a general agreement on the size and composition of the Board.

162. There was a general feeling in the Board that the current session had had too heavy an agenda for the time allowed, and that discussion of related themes had been too widely separated. The Programme Committee, particularly, had had insufficient time, and the sequence of its deliberations had been unduly interrupted. It was suggested that the Chairmen of the Board and the committees, together with the Executive Director, try to avoid those difficulties in planning the time-span and order of business of the meetings. The possibility of the Programme Committee and the Committee on Administration and Finance meeting simultaneously should be considered.

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<sup>18/</sup> A working paper by the Canadian delegation entitled "From conception to year five", together with comments from the UNICEF secretariat, would constitute the documentation for the discussion of priorities for programme assistance.

Election of the Chairman of the Board  
and Chairmen of Committees

163. The Board agreed that, starting from elections in 1976, the terms of office of the Chairman of the Board and Chairmen of the Committees would be for one year. Apart from exceptional cases, on the decision of the Board, no one would be re-elected for a consecutive term. The Chairman of the Board and the Chairmen of the Committees should be from different regions. A system of rotation should be set up to ensure that each geographical region accepted by the United Nations should be represented in the Chair in an equitable manner. The decision was considered to be consistent with rule 12 of the newly adopted rules of procedure (see para. 157).

## ANNEX I

### Basic services for children in developing countries:

annex to the appeal of the Executive Board of UNICEF  
addressed to the General Assembly at its seventh special session

1. It is, fortunately, now beginning to be understood that a country's prospects for development do depend importantly on the attention it gives to the well-being and preparation for life of its children. This, in practice and on the basis of experience, involves the rapid expansion of simple basic services for children and mothers in rural areas as well as in urban slums, delivering a mutually supporting group of services in these interacting fields. These services, adapted in detail to the particular needs and administrative structure of each country, would include support and assistance for the following:

<u>Water</u>	Safe and adequate drinking and household water; latrines and a clean environment.
<u>Health</u>	Immunization; simple health care and referral services, essential drugs; health education; non-clinical family planning services where it is national policy to provide them; food for malnourished children.
<u>Food and nutrition</u>	Home and village production of family foods; home storage.
<u>Basic education</u>	Extension of primary schooling; literacy teaching and non-formal education for those who have missed primary schooling.
<u>Women's services and welfare services</u>	Home improvements, latrines, water supply, other means to reduce excessive work, in addition to those mentioned above, such as water supply, consumer education.

2. These services would not require the establishment of new or cumbersome institutions. What is needed is the intelligent extension of services, bringing into active involvement local leadership, community participation and auxiliary personnel. A significant feature of these services is their staffing at the field level by people selected from the local population. They could be given short training courses and may be employed on a part-time basis, while continuing their previous occupation. This approach is applicable to village-level workers in health services, agricultural and home economics extension, village water supply in many areas, literacy training and women's services. In each case the main task of the professional staff becomes the support of the workers in the villages and urban peripheral areas.

3. The recently concluded conferences at Bucharest on population and at Rome on food, taken together, resulted, inter alia, in a general endorsement of this type of practical approach.

## ANNEX I (continued)

4. Supplementing this broad consensus at the highest level, there have recently been completed a series of more detailed studies on practical means to extend these basic services. WHO, in co-operation with UNICEF, has just completed a study of approaches to meeting basic health needs, relating especially to children and mothers. UNICEF, in co-operation with FAO and WHO, has commissioned a study by the Harvard School of Public Health on child nutrition, which has just been completed. UNICEF also recently financed a study, in co-operation with the World Bank, UNESCO and others, on new approaches to non-formal education. Extensive experience is available about village household water supply. The net effect of these and other studies, as well as the accumulated practical experience of the agencies concerned, is that there is now a large body of detailed knowledge available on how to go about creating and rapidly expanding these much needed basic services.

5. As to the amounts of external assistance required, through both bilateral and multilateral channels, it has not yet been possible for UNICEF or any other organization, so far as is known, to carry out a comprehensive analysis. It does, however, seem clear from illustrative experience that the costs, while large in relation to what has been available for these purposes in the past, would nevertheless be entirely feasible for the international community. The estimate before the World Food Conference for \$1,000 million a year, primarily for supplementary feeding and some attention to health care, is a useful indicator. Within a few years, something of the order of \$2,000 to \$3,000 million would be required annually for the larger group of services described above. Naturally, these funds should flow through many channels: bilateral aid, the development banks, and many other organizations, including UNICEF. This sum should be seen in relation to the \$30,000 million of concessional assistance that the World Bank estimates will be needed by 1980.

6. What are principally required are funds for the training of local personnel, supplies and equipment for the various installations, and direct financial assistance to many of the countries concerned to meet the start-up costs. A significant characteristic of these basic services is that they are designed to operate at recurring costs which developing countries could ultimately afford, often with a contribution from the communities served.

7. If the General Assembly at its seventh special session could stimulate an additional flow of resources of sufficient magnitude from the better-off countries, and a sufficient commitment on the part of developing countries to the approaches outlined herein, the United Nations system of organizations - especially those directly concerned - has already sufficient coherence and experience in practical co-ordination to do its part, through its own agencies and in co-operation with bilateral aid programmes. Some new methods of action would probably be necessary, and some are already being developed as a follow-up to the World Food Conference. UNICEF, for its part, is accustomed to co-ordinating its activities thoroughly with the other organizations concerned and would be ready to participate fully in the larger endeavour herein described.

# ANNEX II

Aid approved by the Board at its May 1975 session, by countries

Region/country	Document number E/ICEF/	Project	Amount approved			Funds required for special assistance  \$US
			for the period	for commitment \$US	for "noting" \$US	
<b><u>EAST ASIA AND PAKISTAN</u></b>						
Bangladesh	P/L.1620	Services for children	1975-78	9 368 000		7 100 000
Burma	*	Services for children	1975-77	3 690 000		(E/ICEF/L.1310)
Indochina Peninsula	*	Relief and rehabilitation	1976	5 000 000		15 000 000 - 45 000 000
Indonesia	P/L.1618	Services for children	1975-78	7 400 000		(E/ICEF/L.1333)
Pakistan	*	Services for children	1975-77	4 100 000		
		Education	1975-76		2 000 000	
Philippines	P/L.1617	Services for children	1975-77	2 177 000	60 000	
		TOTAL, EAST ASIA AND PAKISTAN		31 735 000		
<b><u>SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA</u></b>						
Afghanistan	*	Services for children	1975-77	2 641 000		
		Health services	1975-76		566 000	
India						21 500 000
Nepal	P/L.1619	Services for children	1975-79	5 100 000		(E/ICEF/L.1313)
		Services for children	1976-77		3 239 000	
Sri Lanka	*	Services for children	1975-76	845 000		2 000 000
		TOTAL, SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA		8 586 000		(E/ICEF/L.1314)
<b><u>EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN</u></b>						
Bahrain	*	Services for children	1975-76	102 000		
Democratic Yemen	*	Services for children	1976-79	2 081 000		
Egypt	P/L.1615	Services for children	1975-78	3 551 000		
Sudan	*	Services for children	1976-77	1 000 000		
		Services for children	1976-77		1 000 000	
Regional	*	Regional conference on children and youth	1975	70 000		
		TOTAL, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN		6 804 000		

## ANNEX II (continued)

Aid approved by the Board at its May 1975 session, by countries (continued)

Region/country	Document number E/ICEF/	Project	Amount approved			Funds required for special assistance
			for the period	for commitment	for "noting"	
				\$US	\$US	\$US
THE AMERICAS						
Brazil	*	Services for children (FUNABEM)	1975-77	1 141 000		
Chile	*	Services for children (national policy)	1975-76	180 000		
Costa Rica	*	Services for children	1975-76	151 000		
Cuba	*	Services for children	1975-76	402 000		
Ecuador	*	Services for children	1975	75 000		
Guatemala	P/L.1614	Services for children	1975-79	1 100 000		
Guyana	*	Services for children	1975-78	320 000		
Haiti	*	Services for children	1975-77	295 000		
Honduras	*	Integrated services for children	1975-78	730 000		700 000
Nicaragua	*	Integrated services for children	1975-78	500 000		(E/ICEF/L.1311)
Panama	*	Integrated services for children	1975-78	340 000		
Paraguay	*	Integrated services for children	1975-77	600 000		
Peru	P/L.1616	Integrated services for children	1976-78	1 500 000		
Surinam	*	Services for children	1975-79	130 000		
Subregional	*	(Caribbean) Health services: Allied personnel training	1975-78	500 000		
Subregional	*	(Caribbean) Supplemental grant CPNI nutrition training	1975-77	146 000		
Regional	*	Social planning on behalf of children, youth and the family	1975-76	200 000		
Regional	*	Interagency project for the promotion of national food and nutrition policies	1975-77	850 000		
		TOTAL, THE AMERICAS		9 160 000		

ANNEX II (continued)

Aid approved by the Board at its May 1975 session, by countries (continued)

Region/country	Document number E/ICEF/	Project	Amount approved			Funds required for special assistance \$US
			for the period	commitment \$US	"noting" \$US	
<b>EAST AFRICA</b>						
Burundi	*	Services for children	1975-76	298 000		2 200 000 <u>a/</u> (E/ICEF/L.1292/Add.2)
Ethiopia	P/L.1613/ Add.2	Services for children	1975-76	2 576 000		
Kenya	*	Services for children	1975-76	498 000		
Madagascar	*	Services for children	1975-76	420 000		
Mozambique	P/L.1622	Services for children	1975-76	1 000 000		
Rwanda	*	Services for children	1975-76	250 000		
Seychelles	*	Services for children	1975-76	56 000		
Somalia	P/L.1613/ Add.2	Services for children	1975-76	958 000		2 000 000 (E/ICEF/L.1332)
Uganda	*	Services for children	1975-77	612 000		
United Republic of Tanzania	*	Services for children	1975-77	2 500 000		
Zambia	*	Services for children	1975-77	474 000		
		TOTAL, EAST AFRICA		9 642 000		
<b>NIGERIA AND GHANA</b>						
Regional	*	Health education, Ibadan, Nigeria (African anglophone countries)	1976-78	120 000		
		TOTAL, NIGERIA AND GHANA		120 000		

ANNEX II (continued)

Aid approved by the Board at its May 1975 session, by countries (continued)

Region/country	Document number E/ICEF/	Project	Amount approved			Funds required for special assistance \$US
			for the period	for commitment \$US	for "noting" \$US	
<b>WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</b>						
Angola	P/L.1622	Services for children	1975-76	500 000		600 000
Cape Verde Islands	P/L.1622	Services for children	1975-76	100 000		200 000
Central African Rep.	*	Services for children	1975-76	280 000		
Chad	*	Services for children	1976	400 000		
Gabon	*	Services for children	1976-78	140 000		
Guinea Bissau	P/L.1622	Services for children	1975	200 000		300 000
Sao Tome/Principe	P/L.1622	Services for children	1975-76	100 000		(E/ICEF/L.1312)
Senegal	*	Services for children	1975-76	400 000		
Sierra Leone	*	Services for children	1975-76	300 000		
United Rep. of Cameroon	*	Services for children	1976	263 000		
Upper Volta	*	Services for children	1976-77	970 000		
Regional	*	Planning for children and youth (Training of planners, IDEP Dakar)	1975-76	40 000		
Regional	*	Pan African Institute for Development (IDP)	1975-78	240 000		
Regional	*	Post-basic nursing (Dakar, Senegal)	1975-77	121 000		
Regional	*	Post-basic nursing (Yaoundé, Cameroon)	1976-77	71 000		
Regional	*	Sudano-Sahelian drought	1975-76	500 000		5 200 000 a/
		<b>TOTAL, WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA</b>		<b>4 625 000</b>		<b>(E/ICEF/L.1291/Add.2)</b>
<b>TURKEY</b>	*	Nutrition education	1975-76	225 000		
		<b>TOTAL, TURKEY</b>		<b>225 000</b>		



ANNEX II (continued)

Aid approved by the Board at its May 1975 session, by countries (continued)

Region/country	Document number E/ICEP/	Project	Amount approved			Funds required for special assistance \$US
			for the period	for commitment \$US	for "noting" \$US	
INTERREGIONAL	*	Protein-Calorie Advisory Group (PAG)	1976	70 000		
	P/L.1621	Proposal for assistance to three regional projects related to International Women's Year	1975-77	800 000	100 000 b/	
	P/L.1611	Programme preparation	1976	1 500 000		
	*	Emergency reserve	1976	1 000 000		
	*	Maurice Pate Memorial Award	1975	15 000		
		TOTAL, INTERREGIONAL		3 385 000		
		Total programme commitments		74 282 000		
		Programme support services		24 482 800 c/		
		Total assistance		98 764 800		
		Administrative services		13 477 800 d/		
		GRAND TOTAL		112 242 600	6 965 000	

\* Short-form presentation (see E/ICEP/P/L.1613).

a/ This amount represents the unfunded balance. It is less than the total mentioned in the programme document because of funds received since the document was originally published.

b/ Zonta International has already committed funds for this "noting".

c/ Comprises \$21,739,000 for 1976 and \$2,743,800 supplementary budget for 1975.

d/ Comprises \$12,073,800 for 1976 and \$1,404,000 supplementary budget for 1975.

# ANNEX III

## Government pledges to UNICEF general resources for 1975

(as of 31 May 1975)

	<u>US dollars</u>		<u>US dollars</u>
Algeria	85,000	Fiji	2,000
Argentina	115,000	Finland	853,994
Australia	1,146,789	France	1,917,972
Austria	268,011	Gabon	27,835
Byelorussian SSR	77,055	Gambia	4,633
Bahamas	3,000	German Democratic Republic	114,286
Bahrain	7,500	Germany, Federal Republic of	3,555,555
Belgium	594,595	Ghana	40,000
Belize	575	Greece	90,000
Bhutan	1,000	Guatemala	15,000
Botswana	1,075	Guyana	5,357
Brazil	100,000	Holy See	1,000
Brunei	8,617	Hungary	12,048
Bulgaria	42,735	Iceland	18,151
Burma	67,717	India	1,257,861
Cambodia	2,703	Indonesia	150,000
Canada	3,571,429	Iran	1,000,000
Chile	130,000	Iraq	122,034
Colombia	350,000	Ireland	162,413
Costa Rica	30,000	Israel	45,000
Cuba	100,000	Italy	615,385
Dahomey	4,464	Jamaica	13,201
Democratic Yemen	1,000	Japan	2,000,000
Denmark	1,670,516	Jordan	13,022
Ecuador	25,000	Kenya	19,691
Egypt	140,557	Kuwait	10,000
El Salvador	20,000	Lebanon	30,043
Ethiopia	10,952	Lesotho	1,445

## ANNEX III (continued)

Government pledges to UNICEF general resources for 1975 (continued)

(as of 31 May 1975)

	<u>US dollars</u>		<u>US dollars</u>
Liberia	20,000	Sierra Leone	28,000
Luxembourg	14,865	Singapore	13,587
Malawi	2,000	Spain	167,392
Malaysia	90,064	Sri Lanka	15,674
Mali	26,786	Sudan	30,000
Malta	5,200	Swaziland	2,870
Mauritania	7,890	Sweden	15,662,651
Mauritius	4,036	Switzerland	2,156,863
Monaco	8,633	Syrian Arab Republic	27,397
Mongolia	2,600	Thailand	112,500
Morocco	55,000	Togo	13,929
Netherlands	1,976,285	Tonga	1,000
New Zealand	917,431	Trinidad and Tobago	15,000
Nicaragua	30,000	Tunisia	33,750
Norway	4,182,509	Turkey	240,674
Oman	50,000	United Kingdom	3,248,260
Pakistan	75,465	USSR	832,192
Panama	22,000	Ukrainian SSR	154,110
Peru	120,000	United Arab Emirates	100,000
Philippines	230,000	United Republic of Tanzania	14,276
Poland	316,265	United States of America	17,000,000
Qatar	200,000	Venezuela	116,822
Republic of Korea	28,000	Western Samoa	1,967
Republic of Viet-Nam	27,000	Yugoslavia	220,000
Romania	11,667	Zambia	35,180
Rwanda	3,000		
San Marino	3,028	TOTAL	69,834,034
Saudi Arabia	487,000		

## ANNEX IV

Contributions from Governments for 1973 and 1974  
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Column (1) shows contributions for general resources. Column (2) shows contributions for specific purposes (details for 1973 in document E/ICEF/632, Chapter III, annex III, and for 1974 in document E/ICEF/637, Chapter III, annex IV). Column (3) refers to cash contributions in trust from Governments in UNICEF assisted countries towards local costs of UNICEF field offices.

<u>Governments</u>	<u>1974</u>				<u>1973</u>			
	<u>General resources (1)</u>	<u>Specific purposes (2)</u>	<u>Local costs (3)</u>	<u>Total (4)</u>	<u>General resources (1)</u>	<u>Specific purposes (2)</u>	<u>Local costs (3)</u>	<u>Total (4)</u>
Afghanistan	25.0			25.0	20.0			20.0
Algeria	57.7		38.5	96.2	60.9	11.9	37.1	109.9
Antigua	0.3			0.3	0.8			0.8
Argentina	100.0			100.0	100.0			100.0
Australia	1 039.6	714.3		1 753.9	799.5	265.9		1 065.4
Austria	214.1	100.0		314.1	204.4	60.0		264.4
Bahamas	3.0			3.0	3.1			3.1
Barbados	4.5		0.5	5.0	4.5		0.5	5.0
Belgium	512.8	103.2		616.0	419.7	26.7		446.4
Belize	0.6			0.6	1.2			1.2
Bhutan	1.0		0.7	1.7				
Bolivia	8.1			8.1	8.1			8.1
Botswana	1.1			1.1	2.2			2.2
Brazil	100.0			100.0	113.3		92.8	206.1
British Virgin Islands	0.1			0.1	0.1			0.1
Brunei	7.8			7.8	5.3			5.3
Bulgaria	25.6			25.6	25.6			25.6
Burma	60.9		58.7	119.6	60.6		35.2	95.8
Byelorussian SSR	72.3			72.3	75.4			75.4
Cambodia					2.7			2.7
Canada	2 577.3	478.7		3 056.0	1 900.0			1 900.0
Central African Republic					13.1			13.1
Chile	120.0		1.3	121.3	87.9		0.8	88.7
Colombia	371.3		13.2	384.5	250.0		14.7	264.7
Congo	17.8			17.8	16.7			16.7
Costa Rica	30.0			30.0	30.0			30.0
Cuba	92.8			92.8	71.3			71.3
Cyprus					3.5			3.5
Czechoslovakia	63.9			63.9	104.2			104.2
Democratic Yemen	1.0			1.0	2.0			2.0
Denmark	1 509.7	604.1		2 113.8	1 351.3	561.2		1 912.5
Dominica	1.9			1.9	1.0			1.0
Egypt	140.6	38.3	10.9	189.8	63.9	42.9	10.9	117.7
Ethiopia	21.9		31.5	53.4	20.8		20.7	41.5
Fiji	2.0			2.0	2.0			2.0
Finland	625.1	265.3		890.4	500.0	273.9		773.9
France	1 743.6			1 743.6	1 983.5			1 983.5
Gabon	32.9			32.9	21.9			21.9
Gambia	4.6		1.2	5.8	2.2			2.2
Germany, Federal Republic of	3 179.9	3 928.4		7 108.3	3 404.2	2 881.5		6 285.7
Ghana	20.9			20.9	20.9			20.9
Greece	90.0			90.0	80.0			80.0
Grenada	0.8			0.8	0.8			0.8
Guatemala	15.0		1.1	16.1	15.0		0.8	15.8

## ANNEX IV (continued)

Contributions from Governments for 1973 and 1974 (continued)  
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

<u>Governments</u>	1974				1973			
	<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)
Guyana	5.4			5.4	5.5			5.5
Holy See	1.0			1.0	1.0			1.0
Honduras	20.0			20.0	20.0			20.0
Hong Kong	12.6		3.0	15.6	12.5		2.3	14.8
Hungary	8.0			8.0	8.0			8.0
Iceland	19.4	7.2		26.6	19.9			19.9
India	1 096.8		234.0	1 330.8	1 000.0		243.1	1 243.1
Indonesia	150.0		126.5	276.5	100.0		103.1	203.1
Iran	350.0		33.2	383.2	350.0		33.1	383.1
Iraq	101.3			101.3	118.0			118.0
Ireland	178.6	374.6		553.2	98.1	104.6		202.7
Israel	45.0			45.0	45.0			45.0
Italy	458.0			458.0	508.5			508.5
Ivory Coast	10.4		44.6	55.0	11.7		50.2	61.9
Jamaica	13.1			13.1	13.2			13.2
Japan	1 771.0			1 771.0	1 221.7	1 003.6		2 225.3
Jordan	12.9		2.8	15.7	6.2		3.1	9.3
Kenya	19.7		17.1	36.8	20.3		8.7	29.0
Kuwait	33.0			33.0	10.0			10.0
Laos	4.0			4.0	3.5			3.5
Lebanon	30.0		6.4	36.4	28.1		6.0	34.1
Lesotho	3.6		0.7	4.3				
Liberia	20.0			20.0	20.0			20.0
Libyan Arab Republic	35.2		8.4	43.6	35.2		8.4	43.6
Liechtenstein	2.0			2.0	2.0			2.0
Luxembourg	13.2			13.2	12.0			12.0
Malawi	1.2			1.2	1.4			1.4
Malaysia	82.3		17.4	99.7	85.3		16.7	102.0
Maldives	0.9			0.9	0.9			0.9
Mauritania	7.9		7.5	15.4			4.1	4.1
Mauritius	4.0			4.0	4.1			4.1
Mexico	120.0		78.7	198.7	120.0		72.0	192.0
Monaco	3.3			3.3	3.0			3.0
Mongolia					0.2			0.2
Montserrat					0.1			0.1
Morocco	51.8		28.0	79.8	55.1		29.7	84.8
Nepal	2.4		1.9	4.3	2.4		1.9	4.3
Netherlands	1 509.4	2 038.6		3 548.0	1 016.9	924.4		1 941.3
New Zealand	589.8	327.6		917.4	445.1	445.1		890.2
Nigeria	97.6			97.6	91.2			91.2
Norway	3 215.8	4 058.5		7 274.3	2 866.6	1 797.2		4 663.8
Oman	20.0			20.0	20.0			20.0
Pakistan	75.1		58.1	133.2	75.2	37.9	52.2	165.3
Panama	20.0			20.0	20.0			20.0

ANNEX IV (continued)  
Contributions from Governments for 1973 and 1974 (continued)  
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

<u>Governments</u>	1974				1973			
	<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)
Peru	100.0			100.0	100.0			100.0
Philippines	202.0		60.8	262.8	188.1		60.9	249.0
Poland	301.2			301.2	301.2			301.2
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	11.1			11.1	10.4			10.4
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	2.9			2.9
St. Vincent	0.7			0.7	0.8			0.8
Saudi Arabia	487.0		11.2	498.2	20.0		10.0	30.0
Senegal	10.7		10.5	21.2	22.8		15.9	38.7
Sierra Leone	23.2			23.2	24.4			24.4
Singapore	13.0		1.9	14.9	13.9		1.4	15.3
Somalia	10.2			10.2	10.0			10.0
South Africa	50.0	200.0		250.0	53.1			53.1
Spain	168.9			168.9	168.9			168.9
Sri Lanka	18.1		5.8	23.9	19.5		6.0	25.5
Sudan	30.0			30.0	26.0			26.0
Swaziland	2.9			2.9	3.0			3.0
Sweden	11 235.9			11 235.9	10 714.3	476.2		11 190.5
Switzerland	1 709.6	628.8		2 338.4	1 506.3	96.8		1 603.1
Syrian Arab Republic	13.7		5.5	19.2	13.3		5.3	18.6
Thailand	512.5		94.8	607.3	581.1		66.3	647.4
Tonga					1.0			1.0
Trinidad and Tobago	11.4			11.4	10.5			10.5
Tunisia	33.8		11.6	45.4	27.0		11.6	38.6
Turkey	240.7		23.2	263.9	238.1		23.2	261.3
Uganda	41.1			41.1	41.1			41.1
Ukrainian SSR	144.6			144.6	150.8			150.8
USSR	780.8			780.8	814.3			814.3
United Arab Emirates			101.3	101.3			72.3	72.3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	3 081.7	1 190.5		4 272.2	1 956.0	876.4		2 832.4
United Republic of Cameroon					28.0			28.0
United Republic of Tanzania	14.3		17.1	31.4	14.7		17.1	31.8
United States of America	15 000.0			15 000.0	15 000.0			15 000.0
Upper Volta	11.9			11.9	11.9			11.9

ANNEX IV (continued)  
Contributions from Governments for 1973 and 1974 (continued)  
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

<u>Governments</u>	<u>1974</u>				<u>1973</u>			
	<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)
Venezuela	250.0			250.0				
Western Samoa					2.0			2.0
Yemen	5.3			5.3			0.3	0.3
Yugoslavia	228.0			228.0	239.7			239.7
Zaire	23.6			23.6				
Zambia	27.7		28.0	55.7	27.9		25.2	53.1
	57 968.5	15 058.1	1-225.6	74 252.2	52 731.3	9 886.2	1 191.6	63 809.1
Adjustments to prior years' income	(31.1)			(31.1)	(80.0)			(80.0)
<b>TOTAL <sup>a/</sup></b>	<b>57 937.4</b>	<b>15 058.1</b>	<b>1 225.6 <sup>b/</sup></b>	<b>74 221.1 <sup>c/</sup></b>	<b>52 651.3</b>	<b>9 886.2</b>	<b>1 191.6 <sup>b/</sup></b>	<b>63 729.1 <sup>c/</sup></b>

<sup>a/</sup> There were, in addition, funds-in-trust for projects from the following Governments:

<u>In 1974</u>		<u>In 1973</u>	
Denmark	\$US 4,489.6	Bangladesh	\$US 1,743.9
Finland	404.1	Finland	404.6
Germany, Federal Rep. of	626.7	Germany, Federal Rep. of	211.1
Norway	1,310.4	Norway	1 251.3
		Sweden	225.7

<sup>b/</sup> Contributions for local costs have been credited against the budgetary expenditures of field offices in accordance with the fiscal year of the contributing Governments.

<sup>c/</sup> To arrive at the funds available for UNICEF programme expenditures, contributions for local costs (in the amounts of \$1,225.6 for 1974 and \$1,191.6 for 1973) must be deducted.

## ANNEX V

Contributions from non-governmental sources including revenue  
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1973 and 1974

(in US dollar equivalents)

Source	1974				1973			
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1972/73 Net transferred	Total	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 Net transferred	Total
Afghanistan			2 383	2 383	105		2 263	2 368
Algeria			21 640	21 640	286		16 946	17 232
Argentina			206 969	206 969			212 486	212 486
Australia	81 976	553 791	189 783	825 550	34 801	700 486	146 790	882 077
Austria	20 122		132 784	152 906	10 873		91 283	102 156
Bahrain			527	527	131		464	595
Bangladesh		226	3 059	3 285			1 740	1 740
Barbados			157	157				
Belgium	27 869	396 574	298 730	723 173	275 306	110 064	271 913	657 283
Bermuda			3 722	3 722			3 825	3 825
Bolivia			5 953	5 953			3 947	3 947
Botswana			3 338	3 338			1 072	1 072
Brazil	70		493 978	494 048			320 050	320 050
British Virgin Islands					16			16
Burma	47		6 034	6 081	57		4 852	4 909
Burundi			796	796			137	137
Cambodia			2 997	2 997			1 505	1 505
Canada		1 055 189	895 103	1 950 292	38	1 799 841	897 333	2 697 212
Cayman Islands	209 495			209 495				
Central African Republic			528	528			625	625
Chad			925	925			200	200
Chile	116		96 801	96 917			185 134	185 134
Colombia			27 743	27 743	87		25 580	25 667
Congo			1 119	1 119			1 394	1 394
Costa Rica	50		4 513	4 563			3 309	3 309
Cuba			929	929			4 939	4 939
Cyprus			2 223	2 223			1 234	1 234
Czechoslovakia	72			72	12			12
Dahomey			97	97			334	334
Democratic Yemen			496	496			488	488
Denmark	14 867	10	215 197	230 074	9 965	102 598	196 635	309 198
Dominican Republic			250	250			566	566
Ecuador			6 526	6 526			3 491	3 491
Egypt	15		16 742	16 757	248		14 276	14 524
El Salvador	50		8 109	8 159			8 979	8 979
Ethiopia		15	3 358	3 373			3 069	3 069
Fiji			402	402				
Finland	13 081	84 742	164 089	261 912	48 423	15 370	134 431	198 224
France	564 336	63 638	1 076 313	1 724 287	122 499	158 949	1 203 464	1 484 912
Gabon		245	7	252			1 724	1 724
Gambia			342	342			671	671



## ANNEX V (continued)

Contributions from non-governmental sources including revenue  
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1973 and 1974 (continued)

(in US dollar equivalents)

Source	1974				1973			
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	<u>Sales revenue</u> <u>Greeting Card</u> <u>Operation 1972/73</u> <u>Net transferred</u>	Total	General resources	Specific purposes a/	<u>Sales revenue</u> <u>Greeting Card</u> <u>Operation 1971/72</u> <u>Net transferred</u>	Total
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 246 585		2 664 451	3 911 036	1 706 065	20 505	1 945 177	3 671 747
Ghana			6 769	6 769			8 576	8 576
Gibraltar			1 385	1 385			937	937
Greece			41 030	41 030			29 276	29 276
Guatemala			7 530	7 530			6 606	6 606
Guinea			3 649	3 649	943		2 032	2 975
Guyana			4 212	4 212			1 961	1 961
Haiti			276	276			309	309
Honduras							1 565	1 565
Hong Kong	60			60				
Hungary			20 332	20 332			21 548	21 548
Iceland			2 417	2 417			3 450	3 450
India	2 393	566	140 694	143 653	1 696	1 191	98 531	101 418
Indonesia			15 691	15 691	26		13 280	13 306
Iran	114	103	16 468	16 685	863		13 835	14 698
Iraq			4 641	4 641			6 285	6 285
Ireland	81 826		22 648	104 474	64 600	57 308	24 549	146 457
Israel			2 728	2 728		5 969	1 295	7 264
Italy	15 440	54 681	210 150	280 271	26 970	12 000	127 468	166 438
Ivory Coast			10 806	10 806			11 700	11 700
Jamaica					60			60
Japan	193 925	137 226	26 596	357 747	92 054	62 264	19 819	174 137
Jordan			843	843			713	713
Kenya	141		6 924	7 065	70		1 948	2 018
Kuwait	24		786	810			701	701
Laos	16		1 013	1 029			677	677
Lebanon	1 474	111	15 958	17 543	731	4 983	13 403	19 117
Liberia	161		516	677				
Libyan Arab Republic	199		1 812	2 011	169		4 132	4 301
Luxembourg			33 176	33 176	927	2 532	23 731	27 190
Madagascar			152	152			1 441	1 441
Malaysia			4 295	4 295			3 196	3 196
Malawi			1 452	1 452			1 449	1 449
Mali			1 073	1 073			1 253	1 253
Malta			1 321	1 321			2 058	2 058
Martinique			461	461			449	449
Mauritania							1 432	1 432
Mauritius			712	712			1 091	1 091
Mexico	20		31 943	31 963			34 078	34 078
Monaco			4 118	4 118			4 349	4 349
Morocco			6 685	6 685			8 924	8 924
Nepal			1 942	1 942	63		717	780

## ANNEX V (continued)

Contributions from non-governmental sources including revenue  
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1973 and 1974 (continued)

(in US dollar equivalents)

Sources	1974				1973			
	<u>General</u> <u>resources</u>	<u>Specific</u> <u>purposes a/</u>	<u>Sales revenue</u> <u>Greeting Card</u> <u>Operation 1972/73</u> <u>Net transferred</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u> <u>resources</u>	<u>Specific</u> <u>purposes a/</u>	<u>Sales revenue</u> <u>Greeting Card</u> <u>Operation 1971/72</u> <u>Net transferred</u>	<u>Total</u>
Netherlands	59 884	336 620	509 434	505 938	45 454	277 565	437 288	760 307
New Zealand	18 453	60 288	67 262	146 003	11 335	136 719	54 743	202 797
Nicaragua			602	602			1 404	1 404
Nigeria			15 389	15 389	2 296		17 539	19 835
Norway	46 725	108 696	262 371	417 792	47 031		158 437	205 468
Pakistan	54		17 128	17 182	20		13 870	13 890
Panama							9 147	9 147
Papua New Guinea		117	519	636	18		558	576
Paraguay			4 580	4 580			3 997	3 997
Peru			69 863	69 863			56 566	56 566
Philippines	23		17 307	17 330	269		15 358	15 627
Poland			20 425	20 425			11 295	11 295
Portugal			3 714	3 714			6 224	6 224
Qatar			142	142			194	194
Republic of Korea	188		1 029	1 217	312		883	1 195
Republic of Viet-Nam			3 920	3 920			2 541	2 541
Romania	3 297	94	76 413	79 804	21 404	6 810	106 718	134 932
Rwanda			60	60			135	135
St. Lucia			657	657			714	714
Saudi Arabia			1 594	1 594			1 434	1 434
Senegal			4 830	4 830			12 195	12 195
Sierra Leone			1 483	1 483	5		684	689
Singapore			4 203	4 203			3 920	3 920
Somalia			458	458			427	427
South Africa			8 368	8 368			8 129	8 129
Spain	19		366 434	366 453	167 394		274 625	442 019
Sri Lanka	3		10 682	10 685			10 581	10 581
Sudan			1 546	1 546			642	642
Swaziland							157	157
Sweden	12 541	161 324	406 355	580 220	37 557	131 000	303 556	472 113
Switzerland	115 440	9 106	417 103	541 649	56 631	35 013	347 858	439 502
Syrian Arab Republic			3 555	1 555			675	675
Thailand	1	209	16 789	16 999	1 441		11 628	13 069
Togo			746	746			651	651
Tonga							60	60
Trinidad and Tobago			4 555	4 555	3			3
Tunisia			3 153	3 153			2 845	2 845
Turkey		50 109	10 616	60 725			10 107	10 107
Uganda			706	706			2 045	2 045
USSR			104 646	104 646			91 463	91 463
United Arab Emirates			809	809			1 220	1 220

## ANNEX V (continued)

Contributions from non-governmental sources including revenue  
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1973 and 1974 (continued)

(in US dollar equivalents)

Source	1974				1973			
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1972/73		General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72	
			Net transferred	Total			Net transferred	Total
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 064	145 045	323 625	481 734	60 882	117 497	342 598	520 977
United Republic of Cameroon			1 324	1 324			1 462	1 462
United Republic of Tanzania			3 901	3 901			2 403	2 403
United States of America	4 068 309	730 120	3 396 337	8 194 766	2 979 201	184 098	4 376 032	7 539 331
Uruguay			14 372	14 372			9 515	9 515
Venezuela	46		14 220	14 266			10 711	10 711
Western Samoa			73	73			206	206
Yemen			803	803			451	451
Yugoslavia	61		67 116	67 177	89		40 528	40 617
Zaire			5 744	5 744			5 447	5 447
Zambia	94		8 053	8 147	62		6 082	6 144
United Nations Secretariat	4 779	27 409		32 188	17 511	8 760		26 271
Miscellaneous			799	799			174	174
Subtotal	6 817 525	3 996 254	13 486 130	24 299 909	5 846 999	3 951 522	12 989 212	22 787 733
LESS: Costs of the Greeting Card Operation for producing cards, sales brochures, freight and related costs			6 445 276	6 445 276			5 994 459	5 994 459
Total*	6 817 525	3 996 254	7 040 854	17 854 633	5 846 999	3 951 522	6 994 753	16 793 274

\* There were, in addition, funds-in-trust for projects (see document E/ICEF/AB/L.140 for 1973 and document E/ICEF/AB/L.154 for 1974) from non-governmental sources:

In 1974  
Germany, Federal Republic of \$US 1 548 756

In 1973  
Germany, Federal Republic of \$US 715 785  
United States of America 50 937

a/ Details are given in chapter III, annex III of document E/ICEF/632 for 1973, and in chapter III, annex IV, of document E/ICEF/637 for 1974.