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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

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GCO	Greeting Card Operation
IFP	Interregional fund for programme preparation
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IYC	International Year of the Child
IYDP	International Year of Disabled Persons
JCHP	UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy
NGO	Non-governmental organizations
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PHC	Primary health care
PSC	Project support communications
TCDC	Technical co-operation among developing countries
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIPAC	UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre (Copenhagen)
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Executive Board held its 534th to 547th meetings at United Nations Headquarters from 19 to 30 May 1980. The Programme Committee, sitting as a committee of the whole, held its 412th to 416th meetings from 27 to 29 May. The Committee on Administration and Finance met on 24 and 25 May. The session ended on 30 May. 1/
2. The Chairman of the Board was Dr. Zaki Hasan (Pakistan), the Chairman of the Programme Committee was Mrs. Maimaouna Kane (Senegal), and the Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance was Mr. Paal Bog (Norway). The agenda of the Board, as adopted, is contained in document E/ICEF/671/Rev.1.
3. A list of documents issued in connexion with the session is contained in document E/ICEF/INF/42.

## II. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

4. The Board reviewed the work of UNICEF; heard the preliminary views of the Executive Director on how changing demands on UNICEF might be met in the light of the situation of children in developing countries and current national and international trends affecting them; discussed the main objectives and general strategy for UNICEF's work in the future; and agreed on UNICEF's general directions over the next few years in a number of fields. It approved commitments totalling \$244 million and agreed that the Executive Director could bring to the 1981 Board session recommendations for commitments from general resources totalling \$393 million, subject to the condition that the estimates of income and expenditure in the medium-term work plan continued to remain valid.
5. The Board decided that UNICEF's follow-up of the International Year of the Child (IYC) should be merged with the Fund's ongoing work. UNICEF would enlarge its co-operation in developing countries in services related to child development as a complement to services directed at children's well-being, and would also, more explicitly, promote concern for all children. UNICEF's overriding priority for children in developing countries would, however, continue (para. 73).
6. The Board endorsed the general directions of a report by Inspector Maurice Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "UNICEF: planning and programming for children at the country level" (E/ICEF/L.1413). The Board's conclusions were designed to strengthen the work of UNICEF as a development agency, enabling it to give greater support to countries in raising the quality of their planning and programming process, especially by helping to strengthen their information base about the situation of children and by increasing the effectiveness of UNICEF's co-operation in country programmes (para. 96).

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1/ The Executive Board, with its composition as of 1 August 1980, held its 548th meeting at United Nations Headquarters for the purpose of electing officers and committees for the period 1 August 1980 to 31 July 1981. The report of that meeting is contained in document E/ICEF/662.

7. The Board discussed several specific programme policy issues. The Board concluded that the policies for UNICEF co-operation in formal and non-formal education remained valid. However a sharper focus and selectivity were needed in programme preparation to support education as part of basic services, with greater community involvement. More support should be given to the convergence of schooling and non-formal education in the various fields in which UNICEF co-operated (e.g., women's activities, water supply and sanitation, food and nutrition, health). The possibility of a joint committee representing the Boards of UNESCO and UNICEF is to be explored (paras. 114-115).

8. In a review of UNICEF policies and co-operation in national and local services affecting women and girls, the Board endorsed the general directions and recommendations contained in a report on women, children and development that was submitted at the session. It agreed that UNICEF should give more attention in its future co-operation to five areas: more information as a basis for programme preparation; advocacy; women's income-generating activities; participation of women in community life; and monitoring and evaluation of results thus achieved. In particular, the Board stressed that UNICEF should advocate a broad perspective on women in society and in the development process and accelerate its co-operation in the kinds of programmes for low-income women that have the strongest positive effects on the well-being of children, with increased emphasis on income-generating activities and accompanying social support services (para. 149).

9. The Board endorsed the guiding principles proposed in a report by Rehabilitation International for helping countries bring about improvements in the prevention and treatment of childhood disability as part of community-based services. More support should be given to the prevention of impairments (e.g., by immunization), and to limiting the effects of impairments in producing disabilities by maintaining the child's opportunities for personal development. These aspects should gradually be incorporated into such ongoing programmes as health, child welfare, education, together with the strengthening of referral systems. The Board regarded the approach in the report, and the action which it hoped will follow from it, as being an important contribution to the International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP) in 1981 and the subsequent follow-up of the Year (para. 172).

10. The Board also discussed UNICEF's role in the relief operations in Kampuchea, other serious emergency situations in Africa and Asia and UNICEF's general policy on emergency assistance. It expressed the hope that the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to emergencies could be strengthened. There was also general support for the intention of the Executive Director to increase somewhat UNICEF's organizational capacity so that its response to emergency situations could be made without detriment to its fundamental role of co-operating with Governments in long-range programmes of basic services for the benefit of their children (paras. 217-228).

11. UNICEF's income in 1979 totalled \$253 million, including \$31 million for the Kampuchea relief operation. The medium-term work plan, which was approved by the Board as a framework of projections, estimated an income in 1980 of \$311 million (of which \$250 million would be for general resources and \$61 million for the Kampuchea relief operations). The income projections were \$297 million for 1981; \$353 million for 1982; and \$420 million for 1983 (paras. 233-240).

12. The Board agreed to address itself at its 1981 session to the question of the possible enlargement of the Board. During the course of the year the Board Chairman would hold informal consultations with members of the Board with a view to making a proposal for enlargement that would be modest and balanced in accordance with the criteria of General Assembly resolution 1038(XI) (paras. 270-271).

13. The report of the Committee on Administration and Finance (E/ICEF/AB/L.219) contains the full text of a number of draft budget resolutions which were later adopted by the Board: administrative and programme support and IYC budget estimates (*ibid.*, para. 50); UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre estimates (*ibid.*, para. 60); and Greeting Card Operation estimates (*ibid.*, para. 71). Board approval of these estimates is referred to below in this report (para. 260). The Board also adopted, on the Committee's recommendation, a resolution with regard to reducing problems resulting from an uneven cash flow (para. 245).

14. The commitments and notings made by the Board are summarized in paragraphs 78-80 and listed by country in annex II.

15. The Board's discussions and decisions with regard to preparation for the 1981 and subsequent Board sessions are set forth in paragraphs 272-278.

### III. MAIN GENERAL ISSUES

#### The situation of children

16. Underlying its deliberation and its consideration of the course of UNICEF action in the future was the Board's awareness of the situation of children in developing countries. <sup>2/</sup>

17. At the end of the 1970s, with much of the world economy in a phase of slow-down, the situation of children was seriously affected by a number of unfavourable circumstances: an increase in violence, as indicated by the increasing number of refugees and displaced persons; the persistence of famines as an outgrowth of poverty, exacerbated by droughts; and the continued deterioration of the situation of the least developed countries, reflecting, in part, a lack of resolution on the part of the international community to implement the international development strategy adopted for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The problem of refugees and displaced persons assumed truly tragic dimensions, as wars, internal strife, and natural disasters took their human toll.

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<sup>2/</sup> Some indication of the magnitude of unmet needs of children in developing countries was given in the medium-term work plan, which provided statistical estimates of the situation of children with regard to malnutrition, health, drinking water, sanitation, illiteracy, primary education, life expectancy, and infant mortality (E/ICEF/L.1412, para. 14).



18. In 1979 some 800 million people suffered from absolute poverty and one billion from hunger. Although the past decade saw the emergence of a small number of developing countries as newcomers to industrialization, in general the progress of the developing countries was not sufficient, and the low-income countries as a group fell further behind the middle-income developing countries.

19. The low-income developing countries were also the countries most affected by the world economic and monetary situation. In order to survive, these countries were increasingly dependent on international food aid and external financial assistance, often in the form of grants, to make up for their chronic budgetary deficits. Inflation continued to reduce the value of national budgets for social services during 1979, at a higher rate than in preceding years. Consumer prices in developing countries at the end of 1979 were on average 32 per cent higher than 12 months earlier, compared with an average of 11 per cent in industrialized countries. Costs of military operations had further reduced budgets for social services in a number of countries. Serious armed strife still continued in some countries. Other countries had recently emerged from a period of ruinous dictatorship with an economic and social structure so weakened that special help was required; still others had not yet recovered from similar situations.

20. Moreover, the global objectives of the international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade had not been attained, in particular the social targets (e.g., the reduction in the rate of infant mortality to below 120 per 1,000 and the elimination of illiteracy by 1980). The objective of an increase in net official development assistance to 0.7 per cent of the GNP of the industrialized countries, which constituted one of the key elements of the strategy, had also not been achieved.

21. However, the 1970s did have some positive aspects. Some elements conducive to improving the condition of children were also visible, namely: (a) the emergence of encouraging demographic trends in many developing countries; (b) the adoption by the international community of new strategies for the fight against poverty; and (c) the development of a universal awareness of the rights and needs of children, which was emphasized by IYC. In low-income countries, life expectancy rose from 42 years in 1960 to 50 years in 1977, mainly reflecting a decline in the infant mortality rate.

22. Various factors explain these encouraging trends: a gradual improvement in health conditions in a number of countries, particularly those which fall in the middle-income category; the inclusion of aspects of health education in adult literacy programmes in rural areas; the eradication of smallpox, and the decline in a number of devastating diseases, such as cholera, plague and tuberculosis; the provision by numerous countries of family planning services; and a relative improvement in living standards in the middle-income developing countries.

23. It was furthermore becoming increasingly recognized that the classic development model based on a rapid increase in GNP was not sufficient to create widespread well-being in the disadvantaged strata and achieve a significant narrowing of social inequalities. More specific strategies needed to be developed which would give low-income groups the means of gradually changing their conditions of existence without relying passively on national or international solidarity.

24. In throwing new light on the situation of children and according them their full importance, not only in the numerical sense but above all from economic, social and hence political standpoints, IYC had contributed to altering Governments' perceptions of problems affecting children and, consequently, producing policy changes in their favour.

25. In relation to all these developments, the Chairman, in his opening statement at the session, referred to the exceptional importance of this year's Board deliberations. At a time when the contrasts and tensions between the islands of affluence and the vast ocean of poverty were increasing, UNICEF was confronted with several emergency situations and new problems affecting programmes, finances and priorities. As the only United Nations organization which was directed solely towards the well-being and development of the world's children, UNICEF had a heavy responsibility. The past three decades had shown that social and economic development could never fully succeed unless human beings were recognized as both the end and the means of that development. UNICEF must increase its role in development. The situation of children in the world was such that their needs covered a wide spectrum, which could be attended to only through multisectoral developmental approaches. It was imperative, therefore, that all Governments and organizations review the possibilities for increasing their support to UNICEF.

#### Views of the Executive Director

26. Presenting to the Board some of his preliminary views about UNICEF, 3/ the Executive Director referred to three recent developments which, he believed, particularly illustrated the changing demands on UNICEF as an organization.

27. One had been IYC with its global concern for children, and the lead-agency responsibilities which UNICEF had been assigned both for the progress of the Year and for following up its development aspects during the 1980s and beyond. 4/ Although UNICEF's concern for children suffering from "headline" or "loud" emergencies had continued, it had also increasingly focused its attention on the "silent" (some refer to it as the "quiet") emergency afflicting some hundreds of millions of children as a consequence of abject poverty and gross underdevelopment.

28. The second major development was the growing concern of the world community not only with economic growth but also increasingly with a more rapid improvement in the condition of people, including particularly children, as part of the development process. This was illustrated by the General Assembly's action commending UNICEF's basic services approach in 1976; it was most recently stated in February 1980 in one set of the recommendations of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning for key goals for the Third United Nations Development Decade. 5/ UNICEF, as the agency of the United Nations system possibly most oriented to "people" and "growth-from-below", had a particular need and opportunity to increase further its already considerable skills and professionalism in order to contribute more effectively to this aspect of development.

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3/ These were given in an opening statement to the Board, initially issued as document E/ICEF/CRP/80-17 and subsequently circulated as the introduction to the Executive Director's general progress report (E/ICEF/672(Part I)).

4/ See General Assembly resolution 34/4.

5/ Quoted in the medium-term work plan (E/ICEF/1412, para. 13).

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23. It was furthermore becoming increasingly recognized that the classic development model based on a rapid increase in GNP was not sufficient to create widespread well-being in the disadvantaged strata and achieve a significant narrowing of social inequalities. More specific strategies needed to be developed which would give low-income groups the means of gradually changing their conditions of existence without relying passively on national or international solidarity.

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28. The second major development was the growing concern of the world community not only with economic growth but also increasingly with a more rapid improvement in the condition of people, including particularly children, as part of the development process. This was illustrated by the General Assembly's action commending UNICEF's basic services approach in 1976; it was most recently stated in February 1980 in one set of the recommendations of the United Nations Committee for Development Planning for key goals for the Third United Nations Development Decade. 5/ UNICEF, as the agency of the United Nations system possibly most oriented to "people" and "growth-from-below", had a particular need and opportunity to increase further its already considerable skills and professionalism in order to contribute more effectively to this aspect of development.

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4/ See General Assembly resolution 34/4.

5/ Quoted in the medium-term work plan (E/ICEF/1412, para. 13).

29. A third major development was the international community's commitment to goals for accelerated progress in certain fields that particularly affect the condition of children, such as drinking water and sanitation, the elimination of mass hunger, health for all by the year 2000 and literacy. To realize these goals required a much greater flow of external resources than UNICEF could hope to supply; fortunately there were signs that larger flows from multilateral and bilateral sources were beginning.

30. These three developments indicated the need for UNICEF to increase its capacity for working effectively with Governments seeking to accelerate progress in the well-being of their children, together with the organizations in the United Nations system and with other public and private bodies, and for increasing its capacity for advocacy and influencing the formulation of public policy.

31. UNICEF had some special characteristics: its approach was directed to children's problems and thus was cross-sectoral; its network of staff in developing countries was a unique resource in the United Nations system for contact with countries' local operational levels; more than other agencies it had a community-based approach and a relatively greater understanding of low-income communities and their societal context.

32. This was illustrated by the reports before the Board at the present session on education (E/ICEF/L.1408), women (E/ICEF/L.1409), and on the disabled child (E/ICEF/L.1410), all of which reflected new means for accelerating progress in the well-being of children, particularly through greater and more effective mobilization of local resources.

33. Inspector Bertrand's report to the Board (E/ICEF/L.1413) indicated the need for UNICEF to raise the quality of its programming process in many countries. Without a proper data base it was difficult to ensure that programmes were well adapted to needs and opportunities, to determine replicability on a larger scale, or to communicate results to others across national borders.

34. UNICEF also faced the need to enhance the capabilities of its staff for the organization's evolving role in development, through more systematic in-service training and field service, and by acquiring more staff with first-hand knowledge of local values and ways - including more staff from developing countries, more women, and more young people.

35. Additionally UNICEF needed to strengthen its structure to enable more effective communication of programming experience in order to work with major financial institutions as they moved into fields of UNICEF's particular concern and expertise. In due course the secretariat would require in New York a small core grouping of outstanding professionals with extensive field experience, covering more disciplines than represented by the advisers at present in the Programme Division. The secretariat also needed to enhance its outreach ability for work with other assistance agencies and NGOs in advocacy, the exchange of experiences, and the provision of services benefiting children.

36. The Executive Director intended to present at the 1981 Board session further thoughts and recommendations on programmatic and structural changes for enhancing UNICEF's capacity for accelerating progress in the well-being of children.

## Objectives and strategies

37. The main objectives and strategies for UNICEF's work in the future were a major topic for comment by delegates in the general debate. A basis for this was not only the preliminary views of the Executive Director about UNICEF summarized above (paras. 26-36), but the medium-term work plan (E/ICEF/L.1412).

38. The medium-term work plan, in addition to drawing attention to the unmet needs of children in developing countries, 6/ set out the objectives of UNICEF's work in the light of global objectives adopted by the international community bearing on the situation of children (e.g., reduction of infant mortality, longer life expectancy, primary health care, water, sanitation, limitation of gross malnutrition, universal primary education and the eradication of illiteracy). The plan also called attention to the main constraints within countries which affected services benefiting children and those within UNICEF which needed to be reduced to increase the effectiveness of its co-operation.

39. The plan also attempted to set out the general orientation of UNICEF's activities during the next few years in terms of objectives and strategies. 7/ At the international level they included advocacy for inclusion in the new international development strategy of three main policy recommendations as follows:

(a) A regular national review of those policies, programmes and services in national development efforts that affect children;

(b) Extension and strengthening of basic services benefiting children, including water and sanitation, health, nutrition, education and the improvement of the situation of women; and

(c) International co-operation in, and support for, these measures.

40. At the national level UNICEF should advocate and co-operate in national services and programmes, with relatively more support to programmes in least developed and low-resource countries. The following were important objectives: extension of services benefiting children in development areas, underserved areas and low-income families; extension of basic services; convergence of the delivery of services at the community level; and programming to reach total coverage of services and the solution of priority problems affecting children. The co-operation of other funding and technical agencies should be sought.

41. Carrying out these objectives involved working with national planning authorities and, for more specific sectoral objectives, with the appropriate ministries. 8/

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6/ See foot-note 2/ above.

7/ UNICEF's objectives and strategies are set out more fully in "An overview report of UNICEF policies, organization and working methods" (E/ICEF/670).

8/ The sectoral objectives were discussed in the medium-term work plan (E/ICEF/L.1412, para. 22).

42. The medium-term plan listed the main strategies in which UNICEF co-operated with countries in order to reach these objectives. They included emphasis on policies and programmes that benefited children directly or indirectly; taking advantage of opportunities for action; adaptation of patterns of service to available country personnel and finance; extension of services in economic development areas; community involvement; strengthening of family food production and storage, etc.; working through women's and other non-governmental organizations; and making use of national and regional expertise and local supplies, 9/ and assistance available from specialized and bilateral aid agencies.

43. In the general debate and elsewhere in the Board proceedings, there was general agreement with these objectives and strategies and various of them were singled out for comment by delegations. A number of these comments are set forth in the sections of this report dealing with the Board's discussion of specific agenda items; others are referred to in the paragraphs which follow.

44. Many delegations were pleased to note that UNICEF increasingly saw its task as being within the context of global targets adopted by the international community, helping countries to adapt these targets to their own situation and their own priorities and incorporate in their development planning policies and programmes benefiting children. UNICEF's advocacy role, both internationally and nationally, in creating a concern for the child and support for the family should be increasingly emphasized. Lowering infant and child mortality should have the first claim on UNICEF resources.

45. A number of other points were made in the debate. UNICEF had an important role to play in emphasizing the social aspects of economic development in the formulation and urgent implementation of the new international development strategy, and specific issues concerning children needed to be included. More emphasis should be given to the solution of basic problems and the structural changes that would be necessary to accomplish this. Experience had shown that social development was possible in countries with a low GNP. UNICEF's potential for exerting a catalytic influence in the promotion of basic services, with the advantages of an intersectoral approach, the use of appropriate technology and active community involvement, was especially important. In its own co-operation with developing countries and its advocacy with external aid agencies, more attention should be paid by UNICEF to socio-cultural factors affecting children. UNICEF should be more concerned with the development of the child's intellectual potential.

46. In view of UNICEF's growing role in providing advisory services and in promoting the dissemination and exchange of information, more attention needed to be given by UNICEF to inter-agency co-operation. 10/ The people-to-people potential of UNICEF in both developing and industrialized countries was an important asset, and in this respect the growing co-operation between UNICEF and the NGO community was especially welcome. 11/

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9/ This point is discussed further in paras. 189-192 of the present report dealing with technical co-operation among developing countries.

10/ For an elaboration of this point, see paras. 185-188.

11/ In this connexion, see paras. 267-269.

UNICEF action in the follow-up of the  
International Year of the Child (IYC)

47. The Board considered UNICEF action in the follow-up of IYC on the basis of a report and recommendations by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/L.1407). As desired by the Board, the report examined how UNICEF, taking into account the IYC experience, might promote more explicitly concern for all children, while retaining its overriding priority for those in developing countries. It was based on a survey of the intentions of countries to follow up on IYC and the views of Governments, IYC National Commissions, National Committees for UNICEF, non-governmental organizations and persons carrying important responsibilities for children's services in all regions of the world.

48. It was clear that IYC had succeeded in considerably expanding concern with the problems of children in both developing and industrialized countries and had stimulated much new activity. There was a growing recognition among Governments of the need for a regular review of the situation of children and of policies and programmes affecting them. The encouraging response to the Year, however, was seen as only a first essential step toward achieving its objectives of long-range sustained activities benefiting children at national and international levels. UNICEF was universally identified with the success of the Year and the survey revealed a widespread conviction that the momentum generated by IYC should be sustained under UNICEF leadership.

49. The action by the General Assembly in October 1979 <sup>12/</sup> in designating UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system for co-ordinating the development aspects of the follow-up of IYC had placed an important responsibility on UNICEF. It confirmed a role toward which UNICEF had been moving more and more in recent years in such matters as advocacy; encouraging a greater deployment of resources to benefit children; stimulating new initiatives and innovative approaches to improving the well-being of children; and facilitating the exchange of information and experience among countries in matters affecting children.

Broadening co-operation with developing countries

50. The survey revealed a considerable emphasis on the need in developing countries to complement services directed to the survival and physical well-being of children, with measures which would help nurture their fuller intellectual, emotional and social development, and help find more effective ways of providing services for groups of children in special need (for example, handicapped, abandoned and exploited children and children of migrant workers). Concern was also evident for preventing and dealing with such problems as childhood accidents, juvenile delinquency, alcohol and drug addiction and exposure to violence.

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<sup>12/</sup> General Assembly resolution 34/4.



51. The Executive Director pointed out that in view of UNICEF's "country approach" no new policy decision was needed by the Board to enable UNICEF to broaden its co-operation with developing countries to include more attention to child development and children with special problems. Countries that wanted more support in such activities could work this out with UNICEF representatives in the context of the country programmes with which UNICEF co-operated. Middle-income developing countries and those at a more advanced stage of development might especially have both the interest and the means to expand such services, with the co-operation of UNICEF.

#### Other follow-up aspects

52. The survey also revealed a general agreement that other follow-up measures undertaken by UNICEF should help maintain the wider global perspective regarding children stimulated by IYC. It was felt that UNICEF should assume responsibility in its future work for drawing attention to the needs and problems of children that were common to both developing and industrialized countries, and to such policies and programmes as appeared to be addressing them in an effective way.

53. The Executive Director recommended the integration into UNICEF's ongoing work and the existing secretariat structure <sup>13/</sup> of a few additional activities. In carrying on these activities (see paras. 54-62 below), no significant funds would be expended for those that would be of primary benefit to industrialized rather than to developing countries; most such activities were expected to be of value to both.

#### Promoting exchange of information

54. In addition to increasing its current support of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) in activities benefiting children (paras. 189-192), the Executive Director recommended that UNICEF provide a service to promote the exchange of information among all countries about the situation and needs of children and about national plans and services on their behalf. This would also serve to maintain the connexions between the successor organizations to IYC National Commissions, National Committees for UNICEF, NGOs and other organizations concerned with children. Additionally it would contribute to sustaining the media interest and development education activities which had been stimulated during IYC.

55. The main instruments for promoting this exchange would be a periodic newsletter, based largely on reports received from national sources, and an expanded publication programme for papers or operational case studies, including preparatory or follow-up papers for meetings (see para. 58 below), and other relevant materials.

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<sup>13/</sup> For a discussion of staffing and budget for follow-up activities, see para. 74 of the present report.

56. The Executive Director proposed that reports be prepared from time to time regarding specific issues or problems of children that were common to many countries. These reports, issued under UNICEF auspices but normally prepared by others, would provide historical information, views and experience, etc., and a guide to sources for further information. The main audience would be governmental and non-governmental bodies, successor bodies of the IYC National Commissions, professional people and those concerned with policy.

#### Referral service for technical information

57. The Executive Director also proposed that UNICEF provide a referral service for technical information, as a follow-up of what had been begun by the IYC secretariat. The service would be primarily to provide information about sources of technical and operational information to which those inquiring could be referred. These sources might include other bodies within the United Nations system, government agencies, research institutes, universities and NGOs. UNICEF would not itself provide technical information, unless it concerned UNICEF itself or was otherwise readily at hand.

#### Contributing to national policy development

58. In addition to UNICEF's ongoing input to countries in their development of national policies benefiting children, the Executive Director proposed that UNICEF identify periodically, for consideration in depth, a limited number of policy and programme issues relevant to both developing and industrialized countries. UNICEF would sponsor, co-sponsor, or participate in meetings for such purposes, bringing together, after detailed preparation, persons and institutions representing various disciplines and sectors. This would include workshops to clarify approaches to important problems as well as larger action-oriented conferences - once every three years or so - addressed to a major theme or issue. In addition, UNICEF would continue, as in the past, to sponsor or support meetings on issues specific to developing regions and countries.

#### Inter-agency consultation

59. The Executive Director believed it important to maintain a machinery for consultation among agencies in the United Nations system on the follow-up of IYC, and policies and programmes affecting children. He had, therefore, initiated discussions with the concerned agencies for establishing an inter-agency group that would essentially constitute a continuation of the Inter-Agency Advisory Group which existed during IYC. Each agency would designate a person to serve as a focal point on child-related issues. The group would also include representatives from the NGO community and some intergovernmental organizations that were not part of the United Nations system.

## Successors to IYC National Commissions

60. There was general recognition that the effect of IYC in many countries in bringing together in active collaboration governmental and non-governmental organizations in IYC National Commissions had been valuable for advocacy, co-ordination, extension of services, monitoring and providing advice to the Presidency, national planning authorities, various ministries and others concerned with children. The survey indicated that many such Commissions would continue in one form or another. The Executive Director recommended that some support would be given, where appropriate and for a limited period of time, to successor organizations to IYC National Commissions in developing countries, in most instances as part of UNICEF's country programme co-operation.

## NGO involvement

61. The Executive Director noted the major contribution made to the success of the Year by the NGO community and the significant contributions NGOs could make on the local, national and international levels in the post-IYC period in calling attention to neglected problems and influencing public opinion on behalf of children, in the exchange of operational experience, and in the provision of services benefiting children, particularly those of an innovative nature.

62. This view was supported in a report to the Board by the Chairman of the NGO Committee on IYC, Canon Joseph Moerman (E/ICEF/NGO/198), and in a statement Canon Moerman made to the Board. He pointed out that as a result of IYC many NGOs had expanded their existing services and advocacy for children, and undertaken new activities. NGOs worked with each other, with IYC National Commissions, with National Committees for UNICEF, with Governments, with the IYC secretariat, with UNICEF and with other organizations in the United Nations system. NGOs not traditionally concerned with children had become involved, new coalitions of NGOs had been formed, new ways of co-operation had been developed and new experience had been gained. The challenge was to find ways to continue this unprecedented level of involvement through flexible issue-oriented modes of collaboration.

## Board discussion

63. There was general agreement in the Board with the recommendations of the Executive Director and with his intention to have the follow-up activities become an integral part of the everyday work of UNICEF, carried out within the existing organizational structure of UNICEF.

64. In the course of the debate varying emphases were expressed. One group of views took the following line: the process of follow-up should not take so long as to risk losing the IYC momentum; efforts should not slacken to sensitize people in the industrialized countries to the needs of children in developing countries; UNICEF headquarters and field staff needed to develop their capabilities for their increased responsibilities; a greater focus was needed on problems of children which transcended national boundaries; the recommendations were not sufficiently innovative to have more than marginal bearing on the important role UNICEF should have in IYC follow-up; greater emphasis should be given to follow-up with middle-income and higher-income developing countries which had difficulty sustaining programmes initiated or planned as a result of IYC.

65. Another group of views reflected some caution concerning the ultimate level of new activities proposed. None of the new activities should be allowed to assume too important a role; the most important follow-up of IYC should be renewed concentration on the basic services strategy; there should be no interference in UNICEF's ability to respond to the continuing priority needs of more immediate concern; more specific direction and goals were needed for the new activities; follow-up action should concentrate on limited areas or on practical policy options likely to gain global attention; the expansion of co-operation to middle-income developing countries should not lead to a fall-off in co-operation with countries where children were in greatest need.

66. Several delegations raised questions about the need for, or the scope of, the proposed technical information referral service and expanded publication programmes and about the choice of materials to be provided in the information exchange. Concern was also voiced about the danger of too theoretical an approach to problems in the proposed meetings. The secretariat gave assurances that the referral service would rely heavily on, and be harmonized with, services available from other institutions and that there would be a judicious selection of materials for publication and information exchange. Meetings would draw on cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary experience and would be action-oriented.

67. Several delegations referred to the increased attention given to development education during IYC. The secretariat stated that efforts would be made to build upon this through the use of mass media, the National Committees for UNICEF and NGOs. Co-operation with UNESCO in this field would be considered at a forthcoming intersecretariat meeting.

68. Several delegations also referred to the increased attention given to legislation affecting children during IYC. The secretariat reported that UNICEF had begun to co-operate with UNITAR on a project to develop a compendium of such legislation, particularly in the developing countries, and relevant legislative developments would be reported through the exchange network.

69. The importance of the continuation of successor bodies to IYC National Commissions was referred to by a number of delegations. In response to a query, the secretariat stated that it was foreseen that some 10 such bodies, mostly in Africa, would be funded by UNICEF with about \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year for varying periods of about 5 to 10 years.

70. The initiative taken by the Executive Director for establishing machinery for consultation among agencies in the United Nations system on IYC follow-up was welcomed by delegates. Such consultation, it was felt, would serve to maintain the basis for co-ordination and stimulation of activities which existed during IYC.

71. Virtually all delegations expressed great appreciation for the vital role played by NGOs in the success of IYC. It was recognized that to sustain this high level of NGO initiative, which was essential for effective IYC follow-up, would require not only the continuation of accepted lines of co-operation between UNICEF and NGOs, but also new approaches that would take into account the new NGOs that had been drawn to UNICEF because of IYC.

72. At the end of the debate, the Executive Director commented on the uneasiness expressed by some delegations to the effect that UNICEF's new role as the lead agency in global concern for children might be at the expense of the traditional emphasis on survival of children in those areas of the world where they were most vulnerable. He believed that the reverse would be true; the new dimension evolving from the Year would strengthen the capacity of UNICEF to perform the mission which continued as its primary responsibility: helping children to survive in a decent environment. Unless the problems of children were given increased attention in the industrialized countries, they were not likely to be given proper attention in the lower-income countries. UNICEF's concerns were global; the children of both higher-income and lower-income countries demanded attention. Without sufficient appreciation of children's needs in the former, there would be much less progress in the latter. The Executive Director reaffirmed his view of UNICEF's overriding commitment to deal with the "silent emergency"; there was no basis for concern that the post-IYC responsibilities might divert UNICEF from its primary objective.

#### Board conclusions

73. The Board adopted the following conclusions for UNICEF action in the follow-up of IYC:

(a) The Board agreed on certain approaches and activities for the follow-up of IYC, which signify UNICEF's broader concern with the world's children, based on the premise that these activities will be integrated into UNICEF's total programme and will not detract from UNICEF's overriding commitment to meeting the needs of children in the developing world, especially through basic services, and will not divert resources to industrialized countries.

(b) These approaches and activities for UNICEF are:

- (i) To promote the exchange of information among countries, particularly including successor organizations to IYC National Commissions, national agencies concerned with the formulation of national children's policies, non-governmental organizations and National Committees for UNICEF;
- (ii) To continue to develop and publish background information and analysis on selected issues and problems concerning children;
- (iii) To develop a service to provide readily available information and principally to make referrals to other sources for technical and operational information regarding the situation of children;
- (iv) To co-operate with countries, as feasible, in the development of policies benefiting children, particularly in regard to problems common to many countries; and
- (v) To enlarge its co-operation in developing countries in services related to child development, complementing those directed mainly to physical well-being;

(c) Delegations emphasized their understanding that the assumption by UNICEF of the role accorded it by the General Assembly as lead agency in the follow-up of the development aspects of IYC required continuing consultation and co-operation with agencies in the United Nations system, other international agencies, and with NGOs, with a view to avoiding duplication and sustaining co-operative efforts;

(d) The view was expressed that care should be taken in convening international meetings, that such meetings should be action-oriented, and that studies, publications, and meetings should be thematic, directed to specific major objectives in line with UNICEF's priorities and its limited financial resources. At the same time, UNICEF was encouraged to be imaginative in its follow-up activities, and to see that the impetus generated during IYC, which was considered to be most successful, should be sustained.

#### Staffing and budget for follow-up activities

74. The Board had before it recommendations from the Executive Director (E/ICEF/CRP/80-3) on staffing and budget provisions for the follow-up activities he had proposed to the Board. They provided for an addition of \$959,000 gross (\$882,000 net) to the 1981 budget. In the Board debate on the IYC follow-up some delegations stated their willingness to support these estimates. Others suggested that all or some of the costs should come from the over-all 1981 administrative budget provisions. The matter was referred to the Committee on Administration and Finance. The Committee approved the Executive Director's recommendations, which were subsequently approved by the Board (para. 260 (b) below).

#### Medium-term work plan

75. As indicated in the preceding section, the medium-term work plan (E/ICEF/L.1412) was an important basis for the Board's consideration of the orientation of UNICEF's future work. The plan cycle consisted of the preceding year, 1979, to allow for a review of past operations, and of a projection through the current and three future years, 1980-1983. Revised annually on a "rolling" basis, the plan was essentially a framework of projections without a timetable of operation, except in certain financial aspects. This reflected the nature of UNICEF as an agency funded mainly by voluntary contributions and whose co-operation in programmes was in support of activities which were decided on and carried out by countries in accordance with their own development plans. It was possible to base the projections in part upon country operational plans which were available (e.g., for the years for which co-operation had already been committed or was being recommended at the 1980 Board session); the remainder necessarily had to be based on estimates of programme co-operation in countries for which plans of operation had not yet been made.

76. Incorporated in the plan was a financial plan, which was reviewed in detail in the Committee on Administration and Finance. The financial plan showed projected income, commitments, call-forwards, expenditure and liquidity

provisions through 1983. 14/ The medium-term work plan document also discussed the implication of the plan on personnel and organizational capacity. 15/

77. The Board approved the medium-term work plan for 1979-1983 as a framework of projections. Paragraph 242 below gives the Board's authorization to the Executive Director with regard to the dollar volume of commitments from general resources to be prepared for the 1981 Board session.

#### IV. COMMITMENTS APPROVED AT THE SESSION

78. At its session the Board approved commitments totalling \$244 million. 16/ Of that amount, \$213 million was for co-operation in programmes. This consisted of \$164 million in programme aid and \$49 million (gross)-(\$40 million (net))-in programme support services. The programme aid was earmarked for about half of the 110 countries currently assisted by UNICEF and for 12 interregional, regional or subregional projects (the remaining countries being covered by commitments approved earlier). About two thirds of the aid will be called forward in 1980 and 1981 and the remainder later. A total of \$31 million (gross) - involving a net cost of \$27 million - was committed for administrative services (for 1981 and supplementary 1980 estimates). 17/

79. In addition, the Board noted 35 recommendations for support by specific-purpose contributions, bringing the total amount for which supplementary funding was being sought to \$130 million. A number of those were noted components of projects for which the Board had also approved commitments from general resources, and they provided an opportunity for expanding established activities. 18/

80. Commitments in 1980 are estimated to reach a total of \$344 million as a result of funding of noted projects and Kampuchea relief operations. This compares with commitments in 1979 of \$321 million and in 1978 of \$298 million.

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14/ Projected income and the views of delegations on these projections are discussed below in paras. 233-240; commitments in paras. 241-242; expenditures in paras. 243-244. The plan document included a request by the Executive Director for authority to negotiate stand-by lines of credit to alleviate uneven cash flow problems; this issue and the Board's action on it is given in the section on liquidity (para. 245).

15/ See paras. 248-250.

16/ For details see annexes I and II.

17/ In accordance with United Nations budget procedures, commitments for budgets are made on a gross basis. The real cost to UNICEF is the net figure, which takes into account income from staff assessment and other income items arising from the budget. The income, which goes into UNICEF's general resources, in relation to the programme support services was estimated at \$9 million and in relation to administrative services, \$4 million.

18/ A description of these projects for the consideration of prospective donors was issued by UNICEF in May 1980 in a single volume (SA/36).

## V. PROGRAMME POLICY REVIEWS

### Problems of programming

81. At its 1979 session the Board had before it a report by Inspector Maurice Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit on programming problems in UNICEF (E/ICEF/L.1403). On the basis of that report the Board agreed that it would be desirable for the countries where UNICEF is co-operating in programmes, and for UNICEF itself, to build up a firmer basis of knowledge about the different situations of children with which they could be concerned; to improve the use of such information in programming; to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of programmes in which UNICEF co-operates; and, wherever possible, to plan programmes benefiting children that go beyond the scope of material co-operation from UNICEF and aim at coverage of part or all of the country. At that session the Board looked forward to a second report from Inspector Bertrand on these questions at its 1980 session. 19/

82. The second report of Inspector Bertrand, entitled "UNICEF: planning and programming for children at the country level" (E/ICEF/L.1413), dealt with the role of social development and of UNICEF in over-all development efforts; UNICEF planning and programming methods; monitoring and evaluation; problems relating to the development of studies supported by UNICEF; and the information base on the situation of children. An additional chapter dealt with the implications for UNICEF of the measures recommended, including some strengthening of staff in strategic programming areas. A final chapter summarized the 21 principal recommendations made in the report. 20/

83. The main points made in the report may be summarized as follows:

- UNICEF's main role was to help countries improve their policies and services affecting children, and its inputs of personnel services and supplies should be the most effective possible for that objective;
- UNICEF should further rationalize and systematize its programming approach and better arm its staff for their analyses and discussions with government officials, through more staff training, through bringing its field manual up to date, and through various other measures;
- Country programming should be more firmly based on an analysis of the situation of children and opportunities for action;
- Services at country level - or in development zones of the country - and UNICEF co-operation in them, should be more clearly related to objectives, and particularly the principal impact objectives which the country and UNICEF were seeking to achieve;

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19/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1979, Supplement No. 11 (E/1979/41-E/ICEF/661), para. 53(c).

20/ The report also had two annexes: annex I, "Problems in the use of maps" (E/ICEF/CRP/80-7); and annex II, "Improvement of information on the conditions of children", a report by Donald McGranahan (E/ICEF/CRP/80-8 and Corr.1).



- Monitoring and evaluation should be implemented more systematically, both through support to national services for monitoring of their operations and through UNICEF monitoring of its own inputs;
- More studies were needed to arrive at policy solutions to typical problems in the situation of children, particularly where experience and methods were not available;
- Because of the importance to countries of their information base for rational action, and for evaluation of the results of policies and services benefiting children, UNICEF should increase its technical and material co-operation with countries in the improvement of this base;
- Some corresponding changes in organization, staffing, and deployment of resources in UNICEF would be necessary.

84. In introducing his report to the Board, Inspector Bertrand directed attention to four salient points with regard to the problems of programming contained in his report: (a) the importance of the work done by UNICEF as a development agency through planning and programming was underestimated; (b) the quality of programming methodology, while good, could be improved in order to increase efficiency; (c) little serious progress was possible unless much greater efforts were made to obtain information, in particular, relevant and statistically reliable information on children; and (d) the efforts required to improve programming and acquire information would need a strengthening of staffing at the country, regional and headquarters levels and special attention to the present methods of recruiting and training professional staff.

85. The Executive Director, in a note and recommendations (E/ICEF/L.1414) on the report, expressed his deep appreciation to Inspector Bertrand for the report and the manner in which he had prepared it. He appreciated the fact that Inspector Bertrand was proposing objectives towards which UNICEF should strive, and he recommended to the Board that it endorse the general directions given in the report, which should be taken account of in UNICEF's future work programmes. Since the Executive Director had only recently assumed office, he was not in a position to judge exactly how, or how quickly, some of the recommendations could be implemented. He intended to proceed with the implementation of some of them during the next 12 months, and, for other recommendations, would submit at the 1981 session proposals for organizational and staffing changes for which Board approval might be needed.

#### Board discussion

86. Delegations commended Inspector Bertrand for a thoughtful and thorough report, which was both necessary and timely, and agreed with the Executive Director in supporting the general directions it proposed for increasing UNICEF's effectiveness as a development agency. They likewise agreed with the Executive Director that priorities would necessarily have to be set for the implementation of the various recommendations.

87. A number of delegations addressed themselves to specific recommendations contained in the report which were felt to be extremely valuable. Some delegations from developing countries referred to the relevance to their own countries of the measures proposed for improved planning and programming. On the other hand, some delegations questioned the feasibility of applying sophisticated methods of planning and programming in developing countries and stressed the difficulties of making long-term forecasts over a period of 15 to 20 years and of carrying out situation analyses. Several delegations felt that some of the measures recommended would place an undue burden on the capacity of UNICEF; concern was also expressed about the costs to UNICEF of implementing them.

88. Among the points made were the following: progress in carrying out planning and programming for children at the country level was greatly influenced by local conditions and by policies and priorities defined by Governments; implementation of a number of the recommendations contained in the report would depend on national decisions to improve programming, monitoring and evaluation systems; in keeping with UNICEF's country approach, UNICEF programming should harmonize with national priorities and planning timetables and continue to be flexible and responsive to local conditions; progress in improving programming would take time and not be easy, particularly in countries experiencing political instability or with weak administrative structures.

89. It was further pointed out that progress in programming would have to be linked to efforts by national ministries and departments to increase their programming, monitoring and evaluation capacities. National capacity for this purpose would need to be improved. In this connexion, it was felt that UNICEF should support national training programmes for staff at central and subnational levels in information, monitoring and evaluation skills. This was believed by some delegations to be of particular importance, since it was likely that many countries would be unable at present to apply the standards of programming described in Inspector Bertrand's report. While this process was under way, care would have to be shown in not overburdening national administrations, especially weaker ones, with unreasonable programming expectations.

90. There was recognition of the advantages of "programme concentration areas", as described in the report, and of the fact that this approach provided an important means of improving the situation of children. However, since sectoral approaches to development continued to be used by many Governments as the main instrument for providing services benefiting children, it was felt that UNICEF should continue to act on opportunities opened up by co-operation in sectoral development programmes. Apart from recommendations in the report, some delegations felt that UNICEF should help strengthen programming at provincial or district levels by supporting nationally sponsored training courses for local government officials in project preparation, information gathering, monitoring and evaluation.

91. There was considerable discussion on the subject of improving information on the situation of children. It was generally agreed that a greater effort was required in this aspect of programming, in particular through helping to improve national statistical capability, and offering appropriate technical advice through the use of manuals and regional and subregional support services. At the same time, however, many delegations believed that the following major concerns should be taken into account in implementing the recommendations in Inspector Bertrand's report relating to the information base:

(a) A balance had to be struck between the cost and efforts required to improve information and the subsequent increase in programming effectiveness. The balance should be decided on a case-by-case basis depending on the capacity of a country and the nature of the programme. Information should be oriented to action and to use and should be collected for clearly defined national or subnational purposes;

(b) Inexpensive and simple models of data collection and analysis should be developed;

(c) Over-all support to the improvement of national statistical capacity was a responsibility of the United Nations system. The extent of UNICEF involvement should be guided by this, and its activities should be undertaken in close collaboration with the United Nations Statistical Office, which has a central role to play, and with the statistical offices at the relevant specialized agencies.

92. Several delegations especially commended the annex to the report on the use of maps as helpful in highlighting child problems and facilitating the search for solutions. They suggested an increased use of maps and charts in programme preparation, but underlined that their effectiveness depended on the reliability and relevance of the information thus presented.

93. During the course of the debate, the Director of the United Nations Statistical Office, Mr. S. Nordbotten, as co-ordinator and spokesman for the United Nations statistical system as a whole, welcomed the thrust of the chapter in the report dealing with information on the situation of children. The suggestion that UNICEF assist countries to improve their information base on the situation of children would receive the wholehearted support of the various statistical offices of the United Nations system. The recommendations, if implemented, would enhance UNICEF's role in the area of information in the context of a co-ordinated United Nations approach. He hoped that a joint programme and the necessary financing for making UNICEF's efforts an integral part of country and regional programmes could be assured for a sufficiently long period, such as five years initially, so that a realistic work programme could be planned and achievements tested.

94. In responding to the points made by delegations, Inspector Bertrand stated that he was encouraged that most, if not all, of them approved of the concept that UNICEF was basically an agency for development and that so many delegates from developing countries did not consider the application of the general ideas and principles contained in the report as over-ambitious. He believed that developing countries would be able to undertake the type of work envisaged, which was required for achieving effective results, and that UNICEF should be able to do more than it was currently doing to help countries in that regard. Without a better information base on the situation of children, national planners and UNICEF would be unable to identify the problems and deal with them effectively. He was not advocating that UNICEF invest large resources in information development, but rather that UNICEF should give countries the necessary guidance to use improved methods and reduce existing wastage in this activity. All the problems of children could not be dealt with at once and choices were required with respect to the allocations of effort and resources.

95. At the end of the discussion, the Executive Director stressed that UNICEF was interested in improving information on the situation of children not as an end in itself, but for use by the local and national services UNICEF was supporting. He felt that a major challenge requiring special attention was how to develop better information collection at low cost with the kind of community participation that had been developed for the provision of primary health care. One of UNICEF's objectives was to ensure that the global data-gathering effort did not overlook the data needed as a basis for improving the situation of children. To achieve this, UNICEF would collaborate closely with agencies of the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Statistical Office. He assured the Board that increased efforts to improve information used for programming would not conflict with UNICEF's established reputation as an action-oriented organization. Improvements in information on the conditions of children, he felt, would enhance UNICEF's action orientation by enabling the organization to demonstrate more convincingly the benefits which flowed from certain programmes; the methods and techniques which brought the best results; and which action approaches were least expensive. He agreed that the process of improving programming should be approached with care. Only a limited number of countries would be prepared to increase their efforts to improve their data base in the short term. When the Board met in 1981, he hoped to be in a position to provide a better indication of the workload, priorities and challenges that UNICEF faced in implementing the recommendations of Inspector Bertrand.

#### Board conclusions

96. The Board adopted the following statement summarizing its conclusions on problems of programming:

(a) The Board received with appreciation the report of Inspector Maurice Bertrand (E/ICEF/L.1413) and noted his positive views regarding the quality of UNICEF's programming work and of the secretariat's sustained effort to improve programming methods and develop its support to evaluative activities.

(b) The Board endorsed the general directions given in the report and requested the Executive Director to take them into account in the secretariat's future work programmes. It was agreed that UNICEF's effectiveness as a development organization could be considerably increased by expanding and accelerating the more general application of the best programming methods the organization is already employing in some countries.

(c) The Board confirmed the importance of UNICEF's work as a development agency and its role in supporting national efforts aimed at formulating and implementing policies and programmes for the benefit of children. It was agreed that further strengthening of this role, pursuing the general methodological directions of the Inspector Bertrand's report, must be done in relation to the extent of use of improved programming methods by developing countries. Care is required in staff recruitment and training to attain the degree of quality required for the changing and increasingly complicated nature of UNICEF's work, including a significant increase in the level of staff competence in planning, programming, evaluation, and the collection and analysis of information.

(d) Among the general directions approved were recommendations for building up a firmer basis of knowledge about the different situations of children. This would be done in co-operation with countries concerned and appropriate agencies in the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Statistical Office. Noting the special interest expressed by delegations from developing countries in improving, as quickly as possible, information related to the situation of children, the Board stressed the importance of identifying and applying simple, low-cost methods for developing such information on children and making better use of existing sources for the improvement of policy formulation and programming.

(e) The Board noted that implementation of some of the recommendations in the report depended on the extent to which countries were able to improve the information base, programming, monitoring and evaluation of services benefiting children in the ways suggested. The Board requested that the Executive Director proceed cautiously to avoid establishing over-ambitious goals and standards of achievement and overburdening national programming and administrative capacities. Implementation of the recommendations in Inspector Bertrand's report should not detract from UNICEF's action-oriented approach and tradition of assisting the delivery of basic services in conditions where the information base for programming might be inadequate. However, these limitations applied less to other recommendations dealing with UNICEF's internal management, the general direction of which should be followed in order to develop the rational and systematic character of the UNICEF approach to programming.

(f) The Board requested the Executive Director to report at the 1982 session on the extent to which the above-mentioned general directions had been followed, the results of the experience so far as they could be known at that time, and any implications for future action.

## Assessment of UNICEF's co-operation in education services

97. The Board had before it a report by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/L.1408) assessing the application of UNICEF policies of co-operation in education. <sup>21/</sup> These policies, reviewed in the report, had been adopted by the Board in 1972 for primary schooling and in 1973 and 1974 for non-formal education. In 1977 the Board, after reviewing a report on the flow of UNICEF and other external aid to primary schooling and non-formal education, had concluded that the general lines of UNICEF co-operation policy should be maintained. It had asked the Executive Director to present to it an assessment on how they were being applied.

98. The report to the Board gave a statistical review of UNICEF's financial inputs to education. UNICEF's expenditure for primary education in 1979 of \$27 million (13 per cent of total programme expenditure) was 25 per cent higher than in 1975, but less than the increase in prices. Expenditure for non-formal education, which was \$7 million in 1979 (3.5 per cent of total programme expenditure), had doubled since 1975. Included in the non-formal education was expenditure for women's education and training, which had increased nearly fivefold since 1975. The deployment of the inputs into various subcategories and fields followed the guidelines endorsed by the Board in 1972.

99. The qualitative assessment, in the Executive Director's view, brought forth clearly the need for one main new emphasis, namely to encourage and support the convergence of schooling in the education sector and of non-formal education in the various fields in which UNICEF co-operated (e.g., women's activities, water supply and sanitation, food and nutrition, health).

The assessment also revealed the following:

- The larger-scale reforms that would bring effective learning experiences within reach of all children had so far been attempted in only a few countries; in those cases UNICEF had helped the speed and quality of implementation, especially through support for the initial and continued training of large numbers of teachers;
- In most countries UNICEF co-operation assisted a process of incremental improvement, largely through support for training but also in helping build national capacity to produce teaching aids, especially textbooks;
- Many more women teachers were needed in the countries where there was a lag in the schooling of girls;
- Not much progress had been made in the introduction into school curricula of education about water use, food and nutrition, health and child-rearing;

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<sup>21/</sup> The report was based on a review by all UNICEF field offices of UNICEF's co-operation for education in the countries they served, new assessments by government bodies or private research institutions in nine countries, and 16 reports of country-level evaluations made between 1976 and 1979.

- There was a growing interest in countries in pre-school education, and some interesting beginnings had been made with community-based models, for which there was a large field for extension;
- While popular involvement was widespread in non-formal education it was rare in the local management of primary-school systems; such involvement was probably the key to the extension of primary schooling;
- A great deal needed to be done to devise indicators of performance, and to help countries wishing to be helped in this way to set up systems of monitoring and evaluation;
- The results of good quality technical support were visible in Eastern Africa and Central America. More was required elsewhere from the staff of both UNESCO and UNICEF, and through technical co-operation among developing countries and the use of local expertise. The help of national authorities was needed to test and agree on simpler specifications for UNICEF supplies. More support could be given by UNICEF to strengthening the country's management and logistical capacity.

100. The report pointed out that according to UNESCO projections, enrolment in primary schools in developing countries would need to increase by more than 400 million in the next 25 years. While remarkable progress had been made in the past (primary-school enrolment had more than doubled between 1960 and 1975, to a total of 246 million) it was doubtful that the increased need could be met by a linear expansion of primary-school systems, since education budgets in developing countries appeared to be reaching a ceiling of around 5 per cent of GNP. At the same time there were widespread aspirations for improving quality, and especially for more equitable access to learning opportunities, which should be more closely related to lifelong needs.

101. The Executive Director believed that the application of Board policy could be more sharply focused along the following lines:

- Because of UNICEF's concern with the survival, care, protection and development of the child, UNICEF should support measures to strengthen a comprehensive educational approach, as a component of basic services for children;
- UNICEF should encourage and support more attention to out-of-school children, who often suffer from the lack of an organizational base for services benefiting them;
- Literacy should receive more attention and should be supported in a more focused way to increase its effectiveness;
- UNICEF should give some support for the reorientation of schooling, focusing particularly on the introduction of education about water use, health, nutrition, child development, responsible parenthood, productive work and other subjects related to the child's life; on the inclusion of child development in teacher training; on reduction of repetition and dropping out; on qualitative improvement; on practical work and, where appropriate, school productive enterprises; and on the use of the school to serve the community;

- UNICEF should support the exploration of new solutions for the care and development of the young child, including the adaptation of traditional practices to meet needs arising from urbanization, rigid working hours, smaller families, etc.;
- UNICEF should give more attention and support to the development and application of models of community involvement in formal and non-formal education, and exchange of information among countries;
- UNICEF should continue to direct its inputs to services for underserved groups, especially girls and women, and low-income areas;
- UNICEF should support the development of monitoring indicators and systems for use by national and local authorities;
- UNICEF should be prepared to contribute to regional exchanges of views among ministers and officials and to the articulation of different models for the organization of broadly based services;
- More systematic orientation should be given to UNICEF programme staff, and in future UNICEF should recruit more staff with professional qualifications in education;
- UNICEF's policy of encouraging those educational activities that bear more directly on child survival and development required for its application co-operation with other funding and technical agencies, such as the World Bank and UNDP and bilateral and non-governmental agencies; and UNESCO and specialized agencies in other sectors where non-formal education was important.

#### Board discussion

102. There was general agreement by delegations that the policies of co-operation in education previously adopted by the Board were still valid. The Executive Director was commended for the quality of the report, which indicated where additional action should be concentrated in applying the policies. It was felt that the report should be given more detailed attention in a larger forum of specialists in education and representatives of developing countries.

103. There was strong endorsement for extension of education, both formal and non-formal, as part of basic services, with a strengthening of the educational component of services outside the education sector, such as health, nutrition and water supply. Some delegates felt that more attention might have been given in the report to the role of informal education provided by the family, communications media, and other channels.

104. The emphasis proposed by the Executive Director on supporting approaches aimed at reaching the underprivileged and underserved was welcomed by many delegations. Delegations endorsed greater attention to community involvement in the initiation and the carrying out of the educational aspects of community-based services. Special emphasis was urged for non-formal education of out-of-school children; for the education of girls and women; and for the



inclusion of basic messages regarding child protection and development and improved family life in the education and training components of all community-based services. Functional literacy of women was felt to be especially important both for the development process and for improving the situation of children. More attention needed to be paid to post-literacy stages of education.

105. It was felt that greater emphasis should be given to programmes benefiting the three-to-six age group. UNICEF should support the development of low-cost models of early stimulation activities which would link with other community-based child development services.

106. It was pointed out that the existing and growing diversity of educational approaches required more recognition. This trend, delegations felt, would require imaginative and flexible responses and the avoidance of efforts to apply universal remedies to problems. A basic context for UNICEF co-operation was the evolution of national education policies and national decisions on development priorities. Education needed to be considered in a broad socio-economic context rather than as a purely technical and financial issues.

107. With increased interest in innovation and experimentation with formal and non-formal approaches to education, it was felt that UNICEF should not only provide more inputs for such efforts, but also attach more attention to identifying, documenting and diffusing information and exchange of experience on new, low-cost approaches for improving the quality and coverage of education services.

108. Increased attention was urged in UNICEF programming for national capacity-building. In this connexion, particular attention was drawn to the value of local production of school textbooks and teaching aids. It was urged that the use of national consultants in programme planning and evaluation activities be increased.

109. The increase in UNICEF co-operation in non-formal education was welcomed by a number of delegations, and the view of the Executive Director that there needed to be a convergence between formal and non-formal education was endorsed. Some delegations cautioned that while non-formal education was a useful supplement, it should not be viewed, in the long run, as taking the place of formal education.

110. There was agreement that more attention needed to be given to increasing staff capacity and competence to help support the application of the policy emphases UNICEF would be concentrating upon.

111. Delegations felt that the view of the Executive Director - that UNICEF inputs should be focused on the reorientation and reform of primary schooling rather than the linear expansion of existing systems - underscored the need for UNICEF to collaborate with funding agencies such as the World Bank, UNDP and bilateral donors, as well as with the technical agencies in the United Nations system.

112. The UNESCO representative welcomed the recommendations in the report and expressed his organization's willingness to participate in their implementation. The regional conferences of ministers of education convened by UNESCO would provide good opportunities for high-level exchange of views on policy and approaches, and UNICEF's participation in these conferences would be most welcome. He confirmed that co-operation with UNICEF had been better where UNICEF staff had some orientation or professional background in education. In this connexion, however, he hoped it would be agreed that UNICEF should continue to seek technical advice from UNESCO and that the increased educational qualifications of UNICEF staff members should not be for the purpose of offering Member States expertise in education paralleling that which was the mandate of UNESCO in the United Nations system. He also stated that if UNICEF had need of educational expertise beyond what UNESCO resources could provide, consideration should be given to making available to UNESCO the resources necessary to provide such expertise.

113. The measures being taken by UNESCO to strengthen and consolidate its activities benefiting children were welcomed by delegations. It was felt that further attention needed to be given to modalities of co-operation between UNICEF and UNESCO.

#### Board conclusions

114. The Board adopted the following conclusions in connexion with its review of the assessment of UNICEF's co-operation in education services:

(a) The Executive Board concluded that the current policy guidelines for co-operation in education which had evolved since the Executive Board session of 1972 (and which are summarized in "An overview of UNICEF policies, organization and working methods" (E/ICEF/670, paras. 146-151)) still remained pertinent and permitted UNICEF to respond to a broad range of needs and opportunities in diverse situations. The Executive Board further agreed with the conclusions of the present assessment: (i) that a sharper focus and selectivity in programme preparation were needed in order to put to best possible use the limited resources of UNICEF; and (ii) that measures should be taken to seek greater effectiveness in the implementation of programmes. The Executive Board gave general endorsement to the recommendations contained in paragraphs 21 to 33 in the summary of the Executive Director's "Report on the assessment of the application of UNICEF policies in education" (E/ICEF/L.1408).

#### Programme focus

(b) The Executive Board urged UNICEF to continue to follow a comprehensive approach to meeting the learning needs of children, using both the formal and non-formal approaches. It was stressed that important elements of the comprehensive approach should be the dissemination of relevant information to parents, families and communities; and strengthening and building educational components, including literacy activities, in such services as child health, sanitation, water supply, nutrition, child care and better family life, and women's programmes. The Executive Board emphasized the importance of reaching the large numbers of out-of-school children through non-formal approaches and supporting such reforms and reorganization of the primary school as to make it more widely accessible to the currently unserved children.

(c) The Board endorsed the policy that UNICEF inputs should be devoted to the reorientation and reform of the primary school rather than to the linear expansion of the existing system. With this end in view, the need for UNICEF to seek collaboration in projects with funding organizations such as the World Bank, UNDP and bilateral donors was underscored. The Board agreed that in line with its over-all policy, UNICEF should continue to direct its educational inputs to programmes for underserved populations including girls and women and the low-income groups.

(d) Integrated approaches for the care and development of the young child that were both economically affordable and acceptable in terms of cultural values and practices were stressed as a special need deserving enhanced UNICEF support.

#### Programme implementation

(e) The goal of improved programme implementation was given high priority by the Executive Board. It was agreed that the efforts to achieve this goal should include such measures as strengthening the monitoring of programmes and projects, supporting exchange of information and expertise among developing countries regionally and globally, increasing UNICEF staff capacity and competence, and promoting co-operation between UNICEF and other international agencies concerned with basic education and basic services. The point was also made that UNICEF should take every opportunity to work with Governments and other concerned agencies including UNESCO to devise approaches for and promote active community involvement in education.

(f) It was agreed that the secretariats of UNICEF and UNESCO should explore the possibility of forming a joint committee of the Executive Boards of the two organizations in order to strengthen their co-operation in the field of education.

(g) It was strongly recommended that the report (E/ICEF/L.1408) was deserving of detailed consideration by professional educationalists, including representatives of developing countries.

#### Possible UNICEF/UNESCO joint committee

115. At the end of its debate on UNICEF policies in education and in the light of its conclusion set forth in paragraph 114 (f) above, the Board agreed on a procedure for selecting the UNICEF representatives to a joint committee of the Executive Boards of UNICEF and UNESCO, should such a committee be established and be able to meet before the next Board session. It decided to leave the selection of the UNICEF representatives to that committee to the Chairman of the Executive Board, in consultation with the Chairman of the Programme Committee, who would consult with those Board members who had indicated an interest, with a view to selecting individuals from among the delegations to the UNICEF Board who were particularly experienced, and interested in, the issues to be considered by the joint committee.

## Women, children and development

116. At its 1978 session the Board had requested a report by the Executive Director, to be prepared for its 1980 session, on the integration of women in the development process and its impact on the well-being of children (E/1978/54-E/ICEF/655). Essentially a follow-up on the implementation of current policies and programmes in this field, the report was to be linked to UNICEF's presentation at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women, to be held in Copenhagen, in July 1980.

117. International Women's Year, 1975, had accelerated and broadened UNICEF's approach to programmes for women and girls. The 1975 World Conference in Mexico, and the plan of action for the decade to follow, included priorities and targets for improving the status of women and their conditions of life which were directly in line with UNICEF concerns, especially in health, education, skills training and relieving women's heavy workload. The heightened awareness of the situation of women and their potential role in the development process led first to increasing requests from Governments for UNICEF co-operation in providing services and activities particularly benefiting women. Secondly, there was a change in programme emphasis in that women were viewed more as participants and less exclusively as beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of services affecting themselves and their children.

118. The report before the Board (E/ICEF/L.1409) contained an overview of UNICEF policies of co-operation with respect to women and girls, programme guidelines, and an assessment of selected programmes. It made a number of recommendations for future programme emphases.

119. Because of the special relationship between women and children, UNICEF co-operation had been directed towards the needs of both, beginning with immediate needs in health care, nutrition, schooling and skills training in child rearing and home improvement, then gradually broadening to include support services in these fields, and more recently training and other activities related to increasing family income. In the basic services strategy, adopted in 1976, women were viewed not only as an important target group but also as key participants in planning and carrying out services at the community level.

120. Programming guidelines reflecting these changes were issued to UNICEF field staff in 1979. The guidelines stated, among other points, that:

- Future country programming exercises were to include an analysis of the situation of women, identification of female beneficiaries and participants in the target population, and ways and means of providing for their participation in specific projects;
- Services and activities involving women were to be considered in the context of national development policies and the basic services strategy;

- Emphasis should be given to measures for reducing the heavy domestic workload of women, freeing them to give better care to their children, as well as to engage in more economically productive activities. Co-operation should be extended for training in marketable skills, opening up new avenues for family revenue, and in community support services for the care of young children of working mothers;
- Services and activities should be encouraged that enhanced the individual well-being of women and their standing in the community, and that involved them in the implementation of development programmes.

121. The report stressed that UNICEF should continue to focus its attention on women of low-income groups - those most underserved in rural and urban areas. <sup>22/</sup> Five target groups were identified for priority action: women as mothers and home managers, women as producers and income generators, women as heads of household, women in community roles, and young girls.

122. Greater emphasis needed to be placed on those supportive services which could help low-income women to take a more active leadership role in community life (i.e., training in income-generating skills and use of credit schemes, alternative child-care arrangements, the application of appropriate technology). It was important that women not only earned income, but also, whenever possible, made decisions on what they produced, how they produced it, how it was distributed and how the income from their work was used.

123. Programmes to reduce maternal mortality were a priority. They also drew attention to other basic health needs; the survival of the young infant was linked to the mother's health status. If the mother did not receive proper food and care during pregnancy, her child was at risk of being born underweight and more susceptible to illness. The mother also needed more food and more support as she nursed her infant. New efforts were also needed to assist women in their role as mothers that reflected their domestic and public roles (e.g., home-making training and child-care provisions, consumer guidance, how to manage in a cash economy).

124. Young girls were still subject to prejudicial treatment, the report stated, and much more could be done to help them gain more equal access to benefits and services. Not enough had been done to encourage programmes that provided incentives to keep them in school. Education, health services and family life education, including family planning, for this particular target group could intervene in the cycle of illiteracy, early pregnancies, and underemployment and unemployment in the next generation.

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<sup>22/</sup> A discussion of women in low-income groups is contained in an issue of the UNICEF quarterly publication Assignment Children/Les Carnets de L'Enfance, on the Condition of Women and Children's Well-being (issue 49/50, June 1980).

### Female circumcision

125. The report also provided information on the joint WHO/UNICEF approach to halting the practice of female circumcision, an area of increasing concern in the field of health. Noting that female circumcision was a tradition followed in a number of countries in which UNICEF co-operated with Governments to provide services, the report indicated that the practice affected the physical and mental well-being of young girls and women, and endangered unborn infants because of possible complications in childbirth.

126. Activities undertaken to help eradicate this practice included a recent WHO/UNICEF consultation in Alexandria, Egypt. Recommendations adopted in Alexandria included advocacy and support to individuals and organizations in the concerned country who had national stature, influence and credibility in this field. It was also recommended that the discussion of female circumcision be integrated into educational and training programmes, and action-oriented research fostered. Participants emphasized that greater caution should be urged on the part of outsiders so that their efforts to help eradicate the operation were not perceived as interference, leading to counter-productive reactions.

### Assessing UNICEF co-operation

127. The main body of the report consisted of a review of over 100 programme activities and services which were designed exclusively for women (approximately one third) or which focused on children but included certain components related to women. Improvement of women's skills was a main objective. Access to and use of services were also a prime concern. Lower in the order of priorities were provisions for new services and activities to help women to increase their income.

128. The analysis showed that the involvement of women in the formulation of activities for their benefit was low in all regions, and rarely were they given the opportunity to evaluate the outcome of programmes in terms of their own interests. Self-help activities and informal social networks formed by women around common interests were not drawn on sufficiently as a basis for developing programmes. Many of the projects were planned as though the problems faced by women lay mainly within themselves. Activities were then focused on changing women rather than on possibilities for transforming inequitable arrangements and ways in which services are delivered.

129. This narrow approach was also reflected in the low priority given to programmes to improve women's capacity for generating income or learning marketable skills.

130. The analysis showed that many of the projects planned for women's advancement were developed separately from other projects. While most UNICEF programme officers believed that improving the situation of women was best done in the context of regular programming, there was some apprehension that women's components might be diminished or disappear altogether in integrated programmes. The report favoured a balance between the separate and integrated approaches, with the latter being the goal, and the proportions of each varying according to the specific needs of women and children, and to feasible strategies for action in a particular country.

131. The report concluded with a number of recommendations for improving programming and performance. Specifically, more attention should be given to information gathering as a basis for programme preparation, advocacy, production and income-generating activities, participation of women in community life, and monitoring and evaluation.

#### Board discussion

132. The general directions and recommendations contained in the report of the Executive Director were endorsed by the Board. It was agreed that new Board policies were not required at this time and that implementation of programmes along the lines set forth in the report should be accelerated. In the course of the Board discussion a variety of views were expressed on UNICEF's role in promoting women's programmes.

133. One group of views held that UNICEF could play an important role in enhancing the integration and participation of women in the development process. Society would greatly benefit if women could contribute to all aspects of cultural, economic and political life.

134. One factor was the limitation imposed on the woman in society and the family because of her reproductive and nurturing functions. Great care needed to be taken not to overemphasize those aspects. A more balanced view was necessary to further encourage women's developmental role in society.

135. Changes were occurring in women's roles which were also effecting a change in the roles of men. In order to reduce the burden on women of tasks traditionally performed by them in the home, in food production and in child care, the roles traditionally performed by men and fathers had to be looked at with a view to effecting more equitable sharing of family obligations. Both women and men should be involved in planning and carrying out services and activities for improving family life.

136. Another group of views stressed the interrelationship between mothers and children as the nexus for UNICEF programme co-operation benefiting women. Women still faced social and economic problems in rural and urban areas which were inextricably linked to the problems of children. The situation called for increased programming aimed at women's active involvement in bettering the lives of children, family and community.

137. Noting the differing views, one delegation suggested that UNICEF give priority to those activities which would have a multiplier effect, and which would provide the greatest benefit for women and children. The focus was on what UNICEF should be doing to benefit women, and major emphasis should be given to activities which liberated women from the drudgery of the subsistence level, from the cycle of malnutrition, chronic illness and too frequent pregnancies.

138. A number of delegations stressed that greater efforts should be made to meet the health and nutritional needs of women. <sup>23/</sup> There were also health problems that required great sensitivity in handling. The spread of venereal

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<sup>23/</sup> For a further discussion of this, see nutrition section (paras. 203-210).

diseases, for example, was not being checked, largely because of social factors. In that connexion, WHO and UNICEF in co-operation were urged to devise a programme for the prevention and treatment of these diseases. The question of female circumcision was another area where cultural mores were an important consideration. Delegations were in favour of the WHO/UNICEF approach as developed at the recent joint meeting in Alexandria. The hope was expressed that any action would be avoided that might convey contempt for local culture or disregard for the sociological and religious factors involved.

139. Education, both formal and non-formal, was another area requiring greater emphasis. <sup>24/</sup> More advocacy and support for basic education programmes were called for to overcome inequality in educational opportunities for women and men. Girls should be a target group with attention directed to providing incentives, including family support services, to allow girls to finish their schooling.

140. It was important also to promote education in appropriate attitudes towards women in society, so as to ensure rights for women equal to those of men and to establish conditions for the participation of both parents in the upbringing and development of their children.

#### Income generation

141. Much attention was given to the importance of supporting income-generating activities. Taking account of the vast amount of work performed by women outside the home, activities in this area were considered "far too small". Delegations agreed that more emphasis should be placed on training for various income-earning skills, and on support for their use, such as credit schemes, marketing, child-care arrangements, and appropriate technology. More projects involving women were called for in agriculture, livestock raising and fishing, and small-scale manufacturing of consumer goods. It was suggested that UNICEF co-operation directed primarily towards other fields, for example health services, could be dovetailed with income-generating activities.

142. Women who were economically responsible for the family should be a special focus for attention. The situation of the mother as the head of the household was a complex one, involving many roles and her capacity to bear the physical and emotional burden of single parenthood. UNICEF was asked to expand its co-operation with Governments to include the preparation of appropriate schemes for project development in this area.

143. A suggestion was also made that studies be undertaken on the role of single parents, the effect of single parenthood on children and the types of training and social programmes needed.

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<sup>24/</sup> For a further discussion of this, see education section (paras. 97-114).



144. Delegations were concerned that so few income-generating projects had been carried out, and that it had been difficult to evaluate their effects. One reason cited for the difficulty was that too little was known about what mechanisms worked best. There was, however, knowledge and experience that could be used. In that connexion, a recommendation was made that an exchange of experience on policy and implementation of income-generating activities be undertaken. This would involve ILO, other organizations in the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations.

145. Throughout the discussion delegations stressed the necessity of involving women in the planning, implementation and assessment of programmes, particularly those affecting women. UNICEF had the capacity and experience to take a strong position on advocacy for women's participation and was urged to do so.

146. The problem of reaching and involving women raised several observations on the role of NGOs, and in particular, women's organizations and groups at the local level. Many of them had insight into women's conditions and problems and their involvement could be a first step in reaching the community. Through them development ideas could be channelled and nurtured. It would be appropriate for UNICEF to assist in strengthening the planning and implementing capabilities of NGOs to enable them to play a more significant role in community activities.

147. Another common point of emphasis was the need for more systematic appraisal of project proposals and monitoring in terms of their effects on women. Several delegations felt it was essential that systematic arrangements be made for this. A suggestion was also made to evaluate one field of programme activity each year. Non-formal education was cited as a possible example within this field. UNICEF had been providing stipends for courses for nutrition education for women for at least two decades, and the impression had been gained that much of the training was superficial and of little significance to women because it did not take sufficient account of the realities of their day-to-day lives. Assessment of nutrition education supported by UNICEF would be welcome. The provision of clean water supplies and the application of appropriate technology were other suggested areas.

148. Finally, there was a consensus among delegations that if UNICEF's goals were to be met, more women would have to be employed in high-level positions. 25/

#### Board conclusions

149. At the conclusion of its debate the Board agreed that UNICEF should:

(a) Advocate a broad perception of women in society and in the development process, taking the view that women were not limited to motherhood or domestic roles but should be seen in the totality of women's roles - as mothers and wives, as economic providers, as citizens and leaders at all levels, and as individuals in their own right; in the context of this view UNICEF should also advocate the need to expand shared roles of men in family life and child care;

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25/ See, in this connexion, paras. 256-257 of this report.

(b) Give priority in its co-operation in programmes for low-income women in developing countries to those activities that had the strongest positive effects on the well-being of children, and that considered especially the needs of women and girls in disadvantaged groups (such as women heading households, urban migrants, refugees and nomads);

(c) Help develop income-generating programmes for women that derived from manufacturing, trading and food production activities, including training of women in marketable skills and management, and making available cash grants for credit schemes;

(d) Strengthen social support services for women engaged in income-generating activities, including appropriate technology to lighten the time-consuming and heavy burden of household work, suitable child-care arrangements and the promotion of work environments encouraging women to breast-feed;

(e) Continue to support individual and organized participation of women as active initiators, leaders, and managers in the provision of basic services through health, nutrition, education, water supply and sanitation, and responsible parenthood and family planning; this should include their involvement in all phases of the programme - problem identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

(f) Encourage serious attention in programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to the possible impact of programme activities on the situation of women and girls; in particular, UNICEF should urge aid donors, both bilateral and multilateral, to monitor the effect of major development projects on the quality of family life and the changing status of women in the community;

(g) Collaborate with Governments in the eradication of the practice of female circumcision, supporting national initiatives and taking cognizance of cultural and religious sensitivities in this subject area;

(h) Draw on the interest and experience of NGOs in programmes related to women, children and development;

(i) Sustain a high level of consciousness among UNICEF programme officers and other UNICEF staff of the importance of enhancing the situation of low-income rural and urban women and girls in developing countries;

(j) Recruit more women into the professional staff of UNICEF, especially in senior positions, recognizing also the need for more women from developing countries.

## Childhood disability: its prevention and rehabilitation

150. For many years UNICEF's main contribution to the problem of childhood disability was through the preventive effects of general health and nutrition programmes and specific immunization and disease control measures which prevented crippling (yaws, leprosy, tuberculosis, trachoma, measles, endemic goitre, poliomyelitis, xerophthalmia). Rehabilitation projects had had a low priority because they reached only a small number of the children in need of them and had a relatively high cost per case. In line with this position, aid by UNICEF for rehabilitation had been provided on only a modest scale for never more than a handful of countries at any one time.

151. However, the feeling had been expressed from time to time at Board sessions that attempts should be made to find out what more could be done in finding simple and economical methods for rehabilitation. Consequently, arrangements had been made with Rehabilitation International to undertake a study on the basis of which the Board could consider UNICEF policy in both prevention and rehabilitation.

### Report by Rehabilitation International

152. The report of Rehabilitation International to the Board (E/ICEF/L.1410) pointed out that approximately one in every 10 children was born with or acquired a physical, mental or sensory impairment <sup>26/</sup> and that in the developing countries, where most of the world's children live, little or nothing was being done to prevent either the occurrence of impairment or its damaging consequences. The recommendations in the report were based on the following main premises:

- Most of the impairments could have been prevented. They were caused by inadequate nutrition, faulty child-bearing practices, preventable disease, and accidents;
- Most impairments did not have to escalate into permanent handicaps: when they were detected early and the correct response was given, it was usually possible to eliminate, minimize or compensate for whatever limitations might be involved. The improvement of public understanding and attitudes was most important in this regard. Correct response must have as its primary ingredient an awareness of, and concentration on, the most normal possible development of the child, with the impairment being only one of the many elements in the situation. In many cases, the availability and application of specialized services actually impeded the over-all development of children with disabilities, because the focus was on the impairment rather than on the child and his social environment;

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<sup>26/</sup> An impairment is a loss or abnormality of body part or function. Impairments can lead to disabilities, i.e., difficulties in the performance of normal activities, and to handicaps, which interfere with doing what is expected at a particular time of one's life. An elaboration of these definitions is given in the Rehabilitation International report, paras. 5-8.

- Most of what needed to be done could be done by families and other people in the community, if they had the right information and motivation. While the need for, and the value of, more specialized services in some cases was fully recognized, the report stressed that only a small proportion of children with impairments were dependent on special professional care. To wait until all the professional personnel and all the special facilities were available to reach the 120 million children in the developing world who needed some help because of impairments would be, in effect, to create many more handicapped people.

153. The recommendations in the report fell into three main categories:

- Measures for the prevention of impairment should become an integral part of all UNICEF co-operation which related to child health, nutrition, education, social welfare and any other element of child development;
- UNICEF should take a leading role in developing methods of applying existing experience and knowledge to the problems of childhood disability in the developing countries. More detailed study of existing experiences was needed; experimental projects had to be carried out; people had to be trained; information and training materials had to be prepared for use at many levels of experience and literacy; Governments and organizations had to be assisted to develop plans based on existing information and experience, and to organize action programmes;
- UNICEF should not only recognize the importance of international action to reduce the problems of childhood disability, but should assume a dynamic advocate's role in support of efforts to deal with those problems in accordance with the principles in the report.

154. Rehabilitation International believed that with relatively modest investments, UNICEF could stimulate and invigorate a movement which would lead to the prevention of much impairment among the world's children and to the reduction of the handicapping effects which impairments were having on millions of those children. This process could, in a few generations, reduce the impact of disability on mankind. Rehabilitation International and many other organizations were ready to join with UNICEF in that task.

#### Recommendations of the Executive Director

155. The Executive Director in a note and recommendations to the Board (E/ICEF/L.1411) welcomed the report, which he believed provided significant guidelines for countries in improving their national capabilities for the prevention and rehabilitation of childhood disability and opened up new possibilities for co-operation with the countries by UNICEF and other concerned agencies. The guidelines fitted well into the UNICEF emphasis on the basic services concept, the promotion and support of primary health care, the concern with enabling children to realize their full potential that was emphasized during IYC, and the policy adopted by the Board in 1979 to promote

child mental health. He believed that the report had the special merit that its conclusions and recommendations were generally applicable to all forms of disability. The report, and the action which it was hoped would follow from it, should be considered as making an important contribution to the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981, and the subsequent follow-up of the Year.

156. The Executive Director recommended future UNICEF action in line with the approach set forth in the Rehabilitation International report along the main lines described below.

#### Co-operation with other agencies

157. UNICEF's contribution to the complex of actions needed to improve national capabilities would be made in co-operation with the other organizations concerned - those in the United Nations system, bilateral agencies and non-governmental organizations.

#### Advocacy and more effective use of existing services

158. In addition to general advocacy in helping focus attention at both international and national levels on the new concepts advanced in the report of Rehabilitation International, UNICEF would take initiatives to support the incorporation of components for dealing with prevention and rehabilitation into existing health, education, nutrition and social welfare programmes, in the context of an emphasis on child development, and motivation and support of community and family efforts.

159. This would require supporting the training and orientation of personnel within the country on the problems of child disability and its prevention and remediation; included among them would be national planners and administrators, professionals (such as physicians, therapists, nurses, teachers, social workers, family planning workers), field supervisors and community workers. It might involve studies, workshops and seminars and the exchange of experience through a TCDC approach.

#### Projects

160. Initiatives would be taken with interested countries for the preparation of projects which would contribute to the further development of methods for the implementation of the recommended concepts and, at the same time, initiate the delivery of services, particularly in the context of basic services and primary health care as part of ongoing country programmes. Because of limited experience in carrying out projects of this type and the shortage of expertise in their design and organization, the number of such projects that could be launched would necessarily have to be limited at first. Experience with the projects could be the basis for the further extension of work in the country as well as for the development of working models that could, with appropriate modifications, be used elsewhere.

### Technical support

161. Technical support for training and orientation activities, and for project preparation and implementation, would be essential. Central to this support would be the accumulation, analysis and dissemination of information about existing knowledge and experience in the field, as well as the development of new knowledge. Some of this technical support could be provided by specialized agencies in the United Nations system and by NGOs concerned with specific disability groups. Where necessary, UNICEF would contract with Rehabilitation International to provide technical support for project preparation and other activities in which UNICEF should co-operate.

### UNICEF financing

162. The financing of the UNICEF contribution for project implementation, including orientation and training aspects, would come from country programme funds. The UNICEF contribution toward technical support, including studies, expert meetings, project preparation and the development of a resource for information analysis and dissemination, would come from the interregional fund for programme preparation (IFP). An amount of \$200,000 would be used out of the IFP commitment approved by the Board at its May 1979 session (E/ICEF/P/L.1803); the funds would be replenished through the IFP commitment recommended for approval by the Board at its 1981 session.

163. The Executive Director hoped that specific-purpose contributions would be forthcoming for use by UNICEF both for co-operation in projects and for technical support. As a result of the groundwork laid, he foresaw that considerable increase in UNICEF's project investment would be required beginning around 1982.

### Board discussion

164. The Executive Secretary of the International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP), Mrs. Zala N. N'Kanza, addressed the Board and pointed out that the vast majority of disabled persons in the world were children. The secretariat of IYDP was drafting a long-term programme and plan of action to be carried out after 1981 which would include in its objectives the maintaining of a high level of concern for the prevention and treatment of child disability. The report and views of Rehabilitation International would be very helpful in that process. She hoped that the Board action would enable UNICEF to make an effective contribution to the concerted international effort of IYDP to prevent disability and improve the situation of disabled persons, particularly disabled children, in order that they might fully participate in the social and economic life of their communities.

165. Delegations were unanimous in praising the Rehabilitation International report and its particular relevance to UNICEF in viewing the prevention and rehabilitation of childhood disability as a single subject having interacting components, which were in complete harmony with the basic services concept and could be incorporated into ongoing health, nutrition, education and social welfare programmes without setting up additional vertical programmes. The report had made a persuasive case that rehabilitation need not necessarily be expensive and highly sophisticated in order to be effective and that it could often be carried out in the child's own community and family.

166. Various points in the report were singled out by delegations for special comment. UNICEF could play an important role in helping change attitudes toward disability and encouraging Governments to give an appropriate place to child disability in their national development programmes; the UNICEF secretariat should prepare a plan for making the ongoing programmes in which it co-operates more responsive to possibilities for prevention and rehabilitation, and this should include adequate briefing of UNICEF staff; a great deal could be done by training primary health care and other community workers on the problems of child disability and its prevention and treatment; training should be carefully planned so as not to be confusing or regarded as burdensome; the changing of attitudes and the development of strategies and models for prevention and early detection needed to be tailored to the socio-cultural and economic climate in which the child lived; use should be made of mass media techniques to dispel ignorance, superstition and fear; emphasis should be placed on early prevention and detection of impairments; families should be given support and guidance to stimulate the development of disabled children; the education of disabled children should, as far as possible, be integrated into the regular school system; more attention needed to be given to teaching and other aids for disabled children, and appropriate school syllabi and orientation of schoolteachers, so that education could be made more relevant to the disabled child; and as UNICEF strategies evolved, emphasis should be placed on the involvement of disabled persons in project development.

167. Many delegations felt that the report of Rehabilitation International as well as UNICEF support would make an important contribution to IYDP. UNICEF should plan an active and meaningful role during the Year which could, in this respect, constitute a natural follow-up of IYC. The Executive Director should report at the next Board session on UNICEF's involvement in IYDP. Two delegations advised caution lest UNICEF's activities in this field place too heavy a burden on UNICEF in view of its other responsibilities, or be so ambitious as to lead to over-optimistic expectations of substantial early results.

168. The Board's attention was directed to a joint statement by the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind and the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness (E/ICEF/NGO/201). Although the agencies had a specialized interest in children who were blind or visually impaired - or in danger of becoming so - they welcomed the opportunity to co-operate in providing technical support in broad efforts to give attention to all children with disabilities along the lines of the concepts in the Rehabilitation International report. They urged UNICEF to strengthen its co-operation with Governments in the prevention of nutritional blindness and, in addition, to initiate programmes in specific areas: revived and expanded trachoma prevention programmes; measles immunization, particularly in African countries, where measles was one of the major causes of child blindness; integration of eye health care into basic health services; increased efforts for outreach in health delivery systems to combat diarrhoea, infections and respiratory diseases among children; and encouragement of proper diet for small children.

169. The Board also had before it a joint statement by 50 international organizations in consultative status with UNICEF (E/ICEF/NGO/199 and Add.1) in which they stated that the conclusions of the Rehabilitation International report confirmed the experiences of their own organizations. They affirmed their desire to work with UNICEF in translating the new concept into action. They planned to study ways in which they could bring their individual organizational strengths into play in helping to change attitudes toward disability and its prevention and rehabilitation, in providing expertise, and in realizing their potential for active involvement at the community level.

170. The representative of WHO told the Board that the report of Rehabilitation International was fully in accord with the policy and programme objectives of his organization, which included broadening the scope of action beyond strictly medical interventions to embrace social and behavioural factors and to base prevention and rehabilitation on multisectoral involvement and co-ordination. WHO endorsed the report and looked forward to expanding its co-operation with UNICEF in preventing or reducing child disability. A special programme of technical co-operation along these lines was currently being developed with WHO assistance for seven countries in southern Africa; this could provide a suitable starting-point for national prevention and rehabilitation programmes with active UNICEF/WHO co-operation.

171. Delegations welcomed these statements, which underlined the importance of co-operation and co-ordination by UNICEF with other agencies in the United Nations system and NGOs. The use by UNICEF of technical support from Rehabilitation International and other relevant NGOs was supported.

#### Board conclusions

172. The Board adopted the following statement summarizing its discussion and conclusions on child disability, its prevention and rehabilitation:

(a) The Executive Board expressed its deep appreciation to Rehabilitation International for its report on childhood disability: its prevention and rehabilitation (E/ICEF/L.1410). The approach set forth in the report, through its emphasis on the preservation and continuation, as far as possible, of the normal processes of child development and on early detection and intervention at the family and community level to prevent impairment and reduce the effects of disability in the life of the child, had enormous potential to alter definitively the impact of disability, which now affected more than one out of 10 children. The Board regards the approach, and the action which it hopes will follow from it, as making an important contribution to the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981 and the subsequent follow-up of the Year;

(b) The Board:

(i) Endorsed the approach set out in the Rehabilitation International report to help countries improve their national capabilities for the prevention and rehabilitation of childhood disability;

(ii) Endorsed an active role for UNICEF, in co-operation with others concerned, to encourage a widespread discussion of the approach and its action implications at international and national levels;



- (iii) Approved UNICEF support for expanded and more effective efforts in ongoing programmes of health, immunization, nutrition, welfare and education to identify and incorporate aspects which would enhance their preventive and remedial effects;
- (iv) Approved UNICEF co-operation with countries wishing to develop projects in accordance with the approach set out in the Rehabilitation International report, as an integral element in carrying out the basic services concept through primary health care, education and other community-based services; 27/
- (v) Approved UNICEF initiatives to achieve close co-operation in promoting the approach by the relevant organizations in the United Nations system, international and bilateral aid agencies, and non-governmental organizations;
- (vi) Authorized the Executive Director to contract with Rehabilitation International and other competent bodies to provide technical consultation and support where necessary;
- (vii) Requested the Executive Director to report on UNICEF's activities related to the International Year of Disabled Persons within the general progress report on child disability to be submitted to the Board at its next session in 1981.

(c) It followed that UNICEF may not, as a result of these decisions, increase its inputs to conventional specialized programmes for rehabilitation which the Board in the past has decided are not feasible for UNICEF funding.

## VI. PROGRAMME TRENDS

### General

#### Expected distribution of resources by programme field

173. As set forth in the medium-term work plan, the expected distribution of resources (call-forwards) by programme field is as follows:

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27/ The Board recognized that, because of lack of experience in applying the approach, the number of such projects which could be launched would initially be limited.

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Expected distribution of resources (call-forwards) by programme field

	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Planned</u>		<u>Projected</u>	
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
	in millions of US dollars				
Child health					
Basic child health	49	57	77	90	103
Water supply and sanitation	42	47	59	72	94
Family planning	3	4	5	6	7
Child nutrition	13	15	17	19	23
Social welfare services for children	10	12	14	15	17
Education					
Formal education	23	25	29	31	34
Non-formal education	7	8	10	12	14
Emergency relief	30	66	10	6	9
General assistance <u>b/</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>25</u>
Subtotal	193	251	240	273	326
Programme support services	<u>30</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>57</u>
Total assistance	<u>223</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>383</u>
Urban-specific programmes included above	2	4	7	11	15

a/ Includes \$27 million in 1979, \$65 million in 1980, \$7 million in 1981 and \$3 million in 1982 for the Kampuchea operation. Later on, some of this will more properly belong under rehabilitation.

b/ Assistance which cannot be broken down into the above-listed categories.

174. The breakdown reflects the ministries responsible for delivering the services. Therefore it is rather arbitrary as to the impact of the service (education can improve nutrition, health services can improve education, etc.). A major objective of UNICEF co-operation is to strengthen and extend services at the local level that are mutually reinforcing (e.g., water supply, health services, nutrition and education). The community whose involvement is sought tends to be unaware of the distinctions between programme fields, and, in fact, has needs that almost always demand a comprehensive approach over a period of time. Nevertheless, the breakdown can serve as a guide to prepare UNICEF's staff capacity in various fields.

Some programme statistics

175. As a result of action by the Board at the current and previous sessions, UNICEF, at the end of the session, was co-operating in programmes in 110 countries: 28/ 46 in Africa; 27 in the Americas; 29 in Asia (excluding

28/ This did not include three Caribbean countries receiving assistance through a subregional programme. It also did not include 19 higher-income countries in which UNICEF co-operation was extended mainly for consultative, advisory and training services, and exchange of experience about policies and administration of services benefiting children, without help to programmes.

countries in the Eastern Mediterranean); 9 in the Eastern Mediterranean; and Turkey. The child population aged 0 to 15 in these countries was 960 million. In 105 countries, support was given to basic maternal and child health services and in 80 to 90 countries, to water supply, child nutrition, social welfare services and education.

176. The general progress report of the Executive Director presented some programme statistics on the number of institutions and centres receiving UNICEF equipment and supplies and the number of persons receiving stipends for training (E/ICEF/672(Part II), paras. 128-135). While those figures did not indicate programme quality and effectiveness, they illustrated something of the scope of UNICEF aid. Some 250,000 health, nutrition, social welfare and education institutions and centres received UNICEF equipment and supplies in 1979. Most of them were at the village level. During the year the estimated numbers of rural water supply installations completed were as follows: drilled or dug wells and hand-pump installations, 71,000; engine-driven pump installations with taps close to the wells, 880; piped and reticulated water systems, 2,800. Over 15 million persons had benefited from those systems. In addition, 128,000 excreta disposal installations had been completed, with some 1.3 million persons benefiting from them.

177. UNICEF aid for training constitutes approximately 30 per cent of all programme inputs. The number of national staff receiving training with UNICEF stipends in 1979 totalled about 366,000. Most of them (over 80 per cent) were enrolled in short courses of three months or less. That reflected the emphasis on the training of village and auxiliary workers, and refresher and reorientation training.

178. In 1979 purchases of supplies and equipment valued at \$155 million were made from over 1,600 suppliers in 106 countries. A total of over 13,200 shipments, equivalent to 170,000 measurement tons, were consigned to programmes in over 100 countries. The UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen (UNIPAC) packed and shipped over 3,700 orders in 216,000 export cases for a value of \$45 million, a record for the Centre. The value of purchases included \$13 million of procurement undertaken for other agencies in the United Nations system and for Governments and non-governmental organizations, on a reimbursable basis, for projects benefiting children. Major commodities purchased in 1979 included pharmaceuticals (\$12 million), passenger and light utility vehicles (\$9 million), galvanized pipe and fittings (\$7 million) and PVC pipes and fittings (\$7 million). 29/

#### Levels of programme aid in 1979

179. UNICEF distinguishes between three groups of countries according to their development level so that relatively more inputs can be directed to programmes in lower-income countries or where there are special circumstances. In 1979 the average UNICEF expenditure per child inhabitant for countries where UNICEF was co-operating in programmes was 21 US cents. This was one and a half times the 1978 level. 30/

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29/ The purchase of locally produced or locally available supplies is referred to in paras. 108, 192.

30/ This calculation is only an indicator; expenditure per child benefiting from a programme is higher, since most services in which UNICEF co-operates cover only a portion of the country's child population.

180. In least developed countries (Group I) average programme expenditure in 1979 per child was 63 US cents. This consisted of 39 cents from general resources and 24 cents from specific-purpose contributions. The total was just over five times the average expenditure per child in countries receiving UNICEF's "normal" level of co-operation (Group II), which was 12 US cents. The difference was higher than the three-to-one ratio set by the Board as an overall objective, and was due largely to exceptionally high levels of expenditure in Kampuchea. The ratio in 1983 was expected to be three and one half to one.

181. In order to make UNICEF assistance to small countries effective, a higher level of assistance was required than the size of the child population could justify. The average expenditure per child in 1979 for small countries was 73 cents.

182. Expenditure in developing countries with a higher income level (Group III) averaged 2 US cents per child inhabitant. This figure was a token of a different type of co-operation involving, *inter alia*, exchange of information about policies and programmes, testing approaches and forms of organization.

183. In response to views of some delegations that UNICEF was too rigid in its application of GNP criteria in determining the volume of aid to a country programme, the Executive Director pointed out that the guidelines set by the Board were not applied mechanically and that account was taken of a number of other factors, including the interest and readiness of a country to strengthen and extend the services UNICEF was advocating. <sup>31/</sup> Both the Executive Director and several delegations commented on the inadequacy of GNP per inhabitant as a measure of quality of life; infant and young child mortality, life expectancy and literacy were cited as being more effective indicators for this purpose.

184. In connexion with one delegation's comments about the large range of income in UNICEF's Group II countries, the Executive Director recalled that in 1978 the Board had taken a decision <sup>32/</sup> that increased the volume of programmes to be prepared for eight countries at the low end of the GNP per capita range for Group II countries. Several of these countries, with under \$250 GNP per inhabitant (1975 prices), were very large, and the eight countries had a combined child population of some 400 million. Though not included in the United Nations list of least developed countries, they were included in the World Bank and other classifications as "low-income" countries. The Board had agreed in 1978 that the programmes prepared in these countries should be above the average level for Group II. That is the reason why the total amount of resources going to Group II countries was shown as increasing to 1983.

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<sup>31/</sup> The various factors taken into account are set out in the "Overview of UNICEF policies, organization and working methods" (E/ICEF/670, paras. 219-220).

<sup>32/</sup> See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1978, Supplement No. 14 (E/1978/54-E/ICEF/655), paras. 90-95.

### Collaboration with other sources of external aid

185. There was general recognition, in the general debate of the Board and its discussion of a number of agenda items, that the impact of action by UNICEF was increased when its inputs had some relation to those from other sources - technical, financial and operating agencies in the United Nations system, bilateral aid agencies 33/ and NGOs. 34/

186. In view of the growing scope of UNICEF's work, and the welcome trend for other organizations to become more involved in problems of traditional interest to UNICEF, it was felt to be especially important that the existing and largely informal system of co-operative relationships with other agencies in the United Nations system be examined in order to ensure a more systematic exchange of relevant information, joint reviews of programme emphases and priorities, and, where needed, operating procedures for co-ordination of effort and sharing of tasks. The Board decided that exploration be undertaken of the possibility of a joint committee between the Executive Boards of UNICEF and UNESCO, similar to the one between UNICEF and WHO which had been in existence for many years (paras. 113 and 115).

187. Several delegations stated that the collaboration between UNICEF and the bilateral aid organizations of their countries had proved very fruitful. It was suggested that, where acceptable to the developing countries concerned, bilateral aid agencies that were likely to be sources of external aid for a programme should be consulted from the early stages of project development, and, wherever feasible, participate in its preparation. UNICEF's increasing emphasis on seeking technical input for services benefiting children from national and regional institutions in developing areas of the world was welcomed.

188. With regard to refugees, delegations appreciated that, while UNICEF co-operated effectively with UNHCR, in view of the current situation there was a need to strengthen this relationship. As regards emergencies, there was general support for the Executive Director's intention to explore in the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) the possibilities for generally strengthening the United Nations system's capacity and improving methods of co-operation. 35/

### Technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC)

189. UNICEF help to countries to build up their national capacities in connexion with services benefiting children included facilitating the exchange of experience between countries. Although most of the training supported by UNICEF is done within the country, there was also increasing UNICEF support for training through courses, observation tours, and workshops and seminars in other countries in the same region; this made possible an exchange of

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33/ See paras. 30, 35, 39-40, 44-46, 49, 59, 70, 95, 96(d), 101 (last subpara.), 111-112, 114(c) and (e), 126, 138, 144, 149(f), 157, 161, 164, 170-171, 172(v) and (vii), 196, 199, 202, 203, 205-207, 211-213, 216.

34/ See footnote 51/.

35/ In this connexion, see paras. 225-227 of this report.

experience and a broadening of perspectives within the framework of TCDC. In addition, UNICEF intended in the future to give increased support to strengthening regional and country institutions to provide training and advisory services, and to undertake problem-oriented research relating to services benefiting children. The preparation by these institutions of case studies of programme organization, cost and results, would contribute to a practical exchange of experience among developing countries.

190. The Board decided in 1979 that special efforts should be made by UNICEF to promote the analysis and exchange of country experiences in primary health care and water supply and sanitation. At the present session the Board's decisions in connexion with the follow-up of IYC would serve to systematize and increase the exchange of experience on policies and programmes benefiting children among developing countries, and between developing and industrialized countries (paras. 54-59). The Board action with regard to developing a better data base for programming would also facilitate the communication among countries of the results of various programme approaches (para. 95). Exchange of information would also be increased by the Board action with regard to education (para. 114(e)), women's activities (para. 144), and child disability (paras. 159 and 161).

191. UNICEF's efforts to promote appropriate village and household technologies - low-cost, indigenously based techniques which were culturally, socially and environmentally acceptable - were commended at the Board session and it was suggested that greater efforts be made by UNICEF in disseminating the knowledge acquired in one country or region to other countries and regions. This was felt to be especially important in technologies relating to family production and home conservation of food.

192. During 1979, UNICEF bought \$33 million of supplies in developing countries (an increase of 27 per cent over 1978), of which \$14 million were for use outside the country of purchase. The Board welcomed UNICEF's efforts to promote local production of items required for services benefiting children, <sup>36/</sup> to adapt to local conditions the production processes or models imported from industrialized countries (e.g., pharmaceutical products, surgical instruments), and to help develop appropriate technology (hand-pumps).

#### Project support communications (PSC)

193. UNICEF inputs to PSC are designed to encourage the motivation and participation of planners, implementers and communities in the provision of services benefiting children. In the Programme Committee's discussion of programme trends it was suggested that PSC should focus more on increasing countries' capacity for training front-line workers and their trainers in applied social communication; assisting planners and policy makers in incorporating PSC into their work; designing advocacy materials for explaining children's problems and new programme trends; improving vertical and lateral communication, especially the linkages between communities and field workers, and the development of appropriate grass-roots communications technology, such as the use of solar-powered community and school radio receivers.

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<sup>36/</sup> See paras. 108 and 202.

### Primary health care (PHC)

194. In its 1979 session the Executive Board had adopted conclusions as to the priority action to be taken by UNICEF in its co-operation with countries in the advancement of the primary health care (PHC) approach (E/ICEF/661, para. 119).

195. As one measure to overcome the shortage of informed and convinced personnel at the policy and decision-making levels, UNICEF and WHO jointly were convening seminars for officials of Governments, WHO and UNICEF. In addition, several countries had convened their own national meetings, either in preparation for the adoption of PHC as a national policy or to review aspects of its implementation.

196. Another contribution to promoting this new approach was the joint UNICEF/WHO study, now under way, on the process by which countries have reached the decision to adopt PHC as a national policy. Case studies were being made in several countries, by personnel and institutions of selected countries. These country studies would provide the basis for a general report to be submitted to the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) and the Executive Board in 1981. The Board at its 1981 session would also have before it a report on progress in PHC.

197. One of the persistent misunderstandings of the PHC approach, common to all regions, was the tendency to equate it with a further extension of the conventional health system through the creation of a new category of health worker who would have closer contact with communities. This new category of personnel was often called "community health workers", as in PHC. Although the extension of the conventional health service through this means was undoubtedly of value, it often omitted two essential elements of the PHC approach, namely, the active involvement of the community itself and co-ordinated intersectoral action. This situation reflected the fact that far too often national responsibility for health was still seen to lie exclusively with the ministry of health.

198. In the Board discussion several delegations commended the efforts of UNICEF and WHO to raise the concept of PHC to the highest policy level, noting, at the same time, that there was, unfortunately, a long way to go in getting those concerned to realize the full ramifications of what was involved in PHC. The need for co-ordination was underscored. UNICEF should continue to advocate the adoption by developing countries of a basic services strategy as a high-priority goal, which would include PHC.

### Water supply and sanitation

199. At its 1979 session, the Board, on the basis of a joint WHO/UNICEF study of water supply and sanitation, had decided that UNICEF should expand its co-operation with countries in this field. It noted that this would be contributing to the attainment of the global targets adopted by the United Nations Water Conference held at Mar del Plata in 1977. A substantial increase in the amount of external aid given in this field from other sources was also needed, and UNICEF was participating in co-operative arrangements among a number of international financial and bilateral aid agencies to support the implementation of the global targets. UNICEF's particular role

was to help with non-bankable village water supply schemes, involving the sinking of wells, protecting of springs, etc. It could also help in peri-urban areas where similar methods can be used. UNICEF offered assistance in the operation of modern well-drilling equipment and co-operated in training staff for drilling and for maintenance of water supply schemes. In a number of countries it assisted with the local production of pumps.

200. In 1979 the Board asked that in the future, more attention be given to co-operation in the field of excreta disposal in communities being provided with safe water supplies. The Executive Director noted that up till then the UNICEF input had been small; expansion depended on the involvement of the communities, for which government and UNICEF support had to be much more extensively developed in the coming years.

201. In 1979 call-forwards in the field of water supply and sanitation amounted to \$42 million (see para. 176 for some programme statistics). The medium-term work plan projected a rise in this field to \$59 million in 1981 and to \$94 million in 1983.

202. In the Board and Committee discussions, while delegations expressed satisfaction at the increasing levels of inputs to water and sanitation programmes, a number expressed concern over problems of operation and maintenance, particularly of hand-pumps. Emphasis was placed on the need for increased reliance on locally manufactured and standardized equipment in order to solve the problem of spare parts, and on the need for systematic training in pump maintenance, and technical supervision at various levels. The need to integrate water supply schemes with environmental sanitation was stressed, as was health education of the community as a major element in improving sanitation. The number of agencies engaged in external assistance for rural water supplies indicated the need for considerable co-ordination at the headquarters and field level. Because of the number of reports coming in on the need to rehabilitate existing water supply systems, it was suggested that evaluations be made of systems which, with UNICEF co-operation, had been installed for a period of four years or more.

#### Nutrition

203. The Executive Director's progress report (E/ICEF/672(Part II)) described activities at the global and national levels in support of policies and programmes to meet the nutritional needs of children and mothers. Issues such as supplementary feeding, how the effectiveness of such programmes could be improved, and the strengthening of institutions in developing countries for training, problem-oriented research and advisory services were taken up by the ACC Sub-committee on Nutrition, for which UNICEF currently provides the Chairman.

204. At the national level UNICEF co-operation was directed towards nutritional surveillance; training; nutrition education; applied nutrition activities (family food production and storage, the promotion of home and village-level preparation of children's foods); goitre control; campaigns against vitamin A deficiency; and selective supplementary feeding. Guidance for UNICEF field staff was provided with the issuance of a complete revision of the nutrition chapter in the field manual.



205. UNICEF had joined with WHO in sponsoring a meeting in October 1979 of representatives of a number of Governments, the infant-food industry, consumer groups and professional and women's organizations, on infant and young child feeding. <sup>37/</sup> Recommendations had been made calling on these groups and on WHO and UNICEF to give more support to the promotion of breast-feeding and timely introduction of semi-solid and solid weaning foods. It was also recommended that there should be no sales promotion to the public, including promotional advertising, of products to be used as breast-milk substitutes or bottle-fed supplements and feeding bottles. WHO and UNICEF were asked to take the lead in developing an international code of marketing of infant formula and other products used as breast-milk substitutes. A draft code was discussed with various concerned groups during the first months of 1980, and the Director-General of WHO had made a report on the joint work <sup>38/</sup> to the World Health Assembly in May 1980, which offered an opportunity for consultation with all government members of WHO.

206. In the Board discussion a number of delegations strongly endorsed this co-operative effort with WHO. At the same time it was pointed out that with respect to the promotion of breast-feeding it was important also to promote the conditions that make it possible. The importance of good nutrition for women during pregnancy and lactation should also be stressed and provision made for supplementary feeding where required. Increased support should be given for family food production, including training to improve family nutrition.

207. It was recognized that UNICEF, with its limited resources, could not support massive efforts to feed children and mothers in disadvantaged groups. However, it could collaborate in activities by organizations such as WFP, FAO and the World Bank to help countries to meet the nutritional needs of poverty groups.

208. A number of delegations said they considered that UNICEF co-operation for child nutrition was insufficient. They noted that although expenditures in this programme field would be increasing in dollar terms, they would be decreasing as a percentage of the total programme.

209. In response to this concern the Executive Director stated that there was no disagreement on the part of the secretariat about the importance of this programme field. He noted that support for the improvement of nutrition was given in many sectors not labelled nutrition. They included health, water supply, village technology, women's organizations and education. He suggested that it was perhaps more informative to look at what UNICEF was doing rather than the statistics. He agreed that UNICEF support for family food production and storage should be strengthened if possible, as suggested by several delegations.

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<sup>37/</sup> "Joint WHO/UNICEF Meeting on Infant and Young Child Feeding, Geneva, 9-12 October 1979". Statement, recommendations, list of participants. WHO, 1979.

<sup>38/</sup> WHO, document A33/6 and A33/6/Add.1.

210. At a later stage in the Board session, one delegation proposed the preparation of a report for the 1982 Board session on family food and nutrition, taking into account the role of food in the development of children and the relationship between nutrition and economic and social development. A report was also suggested for the 1981 session on UNICEF's policies relating to infant and young child feeding and on UNICEF's activities in that field in collaboration with WHO. While no action was taken by the Board on these proposals, the Executive Director would be reporting at the next session of the Board on UNICEF's policies and activities in the field of infant and young child feeding in chapter II of his general progress report.

#### Responsible parenthood and family planning

211. The support of responsible parenthood covered a wide range of activities that seek to promote healthy family life, the survival and development of children, a rewarding parent/child relationship and also the provision of family planning services. Most of these activities provided support for a realistic motivation towards responsible parenthood. The services in which UNICEF co-operated in the areas of water, PHC, nutrition, education, child welfare services and women's activities made an important contribution to this motivation. Family planning services were less effective when provided without adequate attention to the rest of the support system for responsible parenthood. As much more external support was available from various sources for family planning services, UNICEF focuses its efforts on providing support for related activities, including population education or family life programmes for mothers and fathers. This approach avoided duplication, and heightened UNICEF's response to needs which are not usually met by other agencies and where it has special expertise.

212. In the Board discussion one delegation felt that it did not seem to be a good use of resources for UNICEF to support family planning services. Other delegations expressed concern at the decline of UNICEF co-operation in support of family planning. There was general agreement that closer and increased co-operation with UNFPA was called for that would aim at the promotion of responsible parenthood and provide assistance for those aspects not covered by UNICEF. Maternal and child health services were not comprehensive without including family planning.

213. The Executive Director stated that UNICEF was committed to moving forward in responsible parenthood. Field staff would be alerted to give this important area more emphasis. He noted that reimbursable procurement of supplies and equipment essential to effective family planning services remained an important part of UNICEF activities. The inclusion of a section in country profiles reporting on responsible parenthood and family planning activities, begun this year, would continue as part of UNICEF's monitoring system.

Services for children in low-income  
urban areas

214. By the end of 1980 UNICEF will be actively involved in exploration, development or material and financial co-operation in services for children in selected low-income urban areas in some 30 countries. At the current session there were proposals for UNICEF co-operation in such areas in 14 countries, and efforts were being made to increase the capacity of UNICEF field offices to support programming in this field. Closing the communication gap between low-income communities and outside institutions (both governmental and non-governmental) by using community participation approaches is a goal in programmes in which UNICEF was co-operating.

215. In the Board discussions it was recognized that considerably more progress needed to be made by UNICEF in helping countries take the needs of the urban child into account more systematically, and in extending services in low-income urban areas. In 1975, 0.4 per cent of UNICEF's call-forwards had been for urban-specific programmes, and in 1979, the figure was only 1.2 per cent. Although this was an understatement because some of the health, nutrition, education and other services in which UNICEF was co-operating extended into urban areas, especially in smaller towns, nevertheless UNICEF's efforts were discrepant with the fact that 29 per cent of the population of the less developed regions of the world lived in urban areas, and this included a substantial child population in unserved low-income sections. The medium-term plan projected that by 1982 approximately 4 per cent of UNICEF's planned call-forwards would be for urban-specific programmes.

216. Delegations noted with interest that the World Bank was continuing to expand its support to low-income urban area improvement schemes. This increased the possibility of collaborative efforts between the Bank and UNICEF. The Board had last reviewed its efforts to reach children in low-income urban areas in 1977, and according to the planning for future sessions it would review them again at its 1982 session on the basis of a report by the Executive Director.

Emergency relief

217. The general policy on UNICEF's involvement in emergency relief and the relief operation in Kampuchea, although listed as separate items on the agenda for the Programme Committee, were discussed essentially together because of their close relationship. They were taken up initially in the general debate of the Board but more fully in the Programme Committee. 39/

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39/ The Programme Committee had before it the following documents: transcript of a statement by the Executive Director at the 14 May Kampuchea donors' meeting, updated to 28 May (E/ICEF/CRP/80-33); a note providing additional information on Kampuchea relief (E/ICEF/CRP/80-35); a recommendation for programme co-operation in Kampuchea from UNICEF's general resources (E/ICEF/P/L.1914(REC)); and a recommendation to enlarge the emergency reserve from \$1 million to \$3 million (E/ICEF/P/L.2016(REC)). Because of the importance of the matters being discussed, summary records of the Programme Committee discussion were provided as an exceptional measure (E/ICEF/C.1/SR.416).

## Kampuchea relief operation

218. Apart from approving the recommendation for an input from general resources for co-operation in Kampuchea, and the recommendation enlarging the emergency reserve, no new formal decisions were taken by the Board with regard to either UNICEF's activities in Kampuchea or general policy on UNICEF's involvement in emergency relief. The following paragraphs summarize the information provided to the Board and Programme Committee by the Executive Director during the general debate and in the Programme Committee; 40/ and the consensus emerging from the discussion, primarily in the Programme Committee.

219. The Executive Director reported that the Meeting on Humanitarian Assistance and Relief to the Kampuchean People held, at Geneva on 26 and 27 May, which he had attended, had resulted in a consensus on needs in terms of both food and inputs to obtain a reasonably good crop in the winter. A consensus had also been reached on the financial requirements. A further sum of approximately \$115 million had been pledged, bringing the total raised since the beginning to \$450 million for UNICEF, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the World Food Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, FAO and other agencies. It had been estimated that over \$500 million would be needed to cover the cost of operations to the end of 1980; sufficient money was now available for operations to continue well into September 1980.

220. He also reported that at the recent Geneva meeting, there had been a strong expression of confidence in the international agencies and in the work they planned. However, donors had emphasized the need to improve internal distribution capacity and the need to facilitate entry into Kampuchea. To that end various measures had been recommended including an internal air-lift (for which the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had subsequently agreed to provide the necessary helicopters), the purchase of additional trucks by UNICEF, and agreement in principle on more direct flights into Kampuchea.

221. He also reported that improvement in the co-operation between the various organizations involved had been noted at the meeting, and the Secretary-General had been asked to consider how co-operation might be improved still further, possibly by designating a special representative on co-ordination. The Secretary-General's response to this suggestion would be made in the light of comments received from the organizations involved.

222. In the course of the discussion both in the general debate and the Programme Committee the following points, expressed in different ways, were generally agreed upon with regard to Kampuchea:

- There was general approval of UNICEF's activities in Kampuchea along with an appreciation of the greatly increased workload on the staff including senior management; particular appreciation was expressed for the work of the staff directly involved in the area;
- There was recognition that UNICEF had been drawn so far into this emergency both because of its mandate and its special capacities, which should be retained and strengthened;

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40/ E/ICEF/CRP/80-17; E/ICEF/CRP/80-40.

- There was appreciation that the requirements of the Kampuchea emergency for additional financial support had had an adverse effect on contributions to UNICEF for other noted projects;
- There was general endorsement of the Executive Director's intention to review the situation in Kampuchea and UNICEF's own role in the autumn, in consultation with UNICEF's other partners and with the officers of the Board;
- There was support for the aspiration that by the end of the year UNICEF could be relieved of its role as lead agency for Kampuchea and return to its more normal functions in that country.

223. The Board's attention was drawn to other serious emergency situations, notably in Africa, for which UNICEF co-operation was being sought. These included drought and conflict in the Horn of Africa, and conflict in Afghanistan, Chad and Lebanon. There were also exceptional needs for rehabilitation in the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Uganda and Zimbabwe, for example. 41/

224. Appreciation was expressed to the Chairman of the Board for his special visits to Ethiopia and Somalia (representatives of both countries made statements to the Programme Committee) as well as for accompanying the Executive Director on his recent visit to the frontier area in Pakistan to view at first hand the problem of refugees from Afghanistan. In recognition of the urgency of the need for UNICEF co-operation in these situations, the Board approved a number of commitments and notings. 42/

#### Policy on UNICEF involvement in relief operations

225. On the more general question of UNICEF's involvement in emergencies, the Executive Director indicated his intention to augment UNICEF's organizational capacity in such a way that it could respond effectively to emergency situations without detriment to its more fundamental role of assisting Governments in long-range programmes of basic services for their children. He also expressed his intention to raise in ACC the general question of the United Nations system's capacity to respond to emergencies, since it was clear that one of the reasons for UNICEF's extensive involvement was its unique mandate enabling it to deal with Governments or authorities not members of the United Nations or specialized agencies, and also its general capacity in the fields of supply and logistics.

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41/ In this connexion the Board and the Programme Committee had information before it in the following documents: the Executive Director's progress report (E/ICEF/672(Part II), paras. 3-5); the Executive Director's statement at the opening session of the Board (E/ICEF/672(Part I), paras. 26-33); and the Executive Director's statement at the close of the general debate of the Board (E/ICEF/CRP/80-18, paras. 33-35).

42/ For Ethiopia, \$24 million in commitments and \$10.7 million in notings for the period 1980-1983 (E/ICEF/P/L.1961(REC)/Rev.1); for Lebanon, \$1 million in commitments and \$28 million for notings (E/ICEF/P/L.2006(REC)); for Pakistan, \$6.5 million in notings for the period 1980-1981 (E/ICEF/P/L.1922(REC)); and for Somalia, \$1.4 million in commitments and \$17.6 million in notings for the period 1980-1982 (E/ICEF/P/L.1970(REC)).

226. The general view was that no new entity in the United Nations system should be created, but there was also widespread support for the view that the United Nations system's capacity as a whole should be strengthened so as to respond more effectively to emergencies.

227. Consequently, the Executive Director's intention to raise this matter in ACC was fully supported, with the indication by several delegations that they would also pursue this matter in other appropriate intergovernmental bodies of which they were members.

228. There was general support for the Executive Director's intention to explore ways in which UNICEF's own capacity to respond to emergencies could be augmented without necessarily significantly enlarging the Emergency Unit at headquarters; it would probably be more through a modest increase of staff in disaster-prone areas who could be used for UNICEF's basic tasks and would also be available for emergencies. The Executive Director might have more precise proposals to make to the Board at its next session.

Assistance to children and mothers cared for  
by liberation movements

229. In chapter II of his progress report (E/ICEF/672(Part II), paras. 91-93), the Executive Director had reported that UNICEF, since 1972, had provided humanitarian assistance to children and mothers under the care of the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU). The aid went to refugee populations in the host countries where they resided, especially Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. In each case the programme of assistance was agreed in consultation with the host Government, the OAU Committee on Liberation and the liberation movement concerned. Regular resources committed since 1978 amounted to \$3.1 million and a further \$3.1 million had been committed from special-purpose contributions.

230. With the independence of Zimbabwe, a new situation had been created bringing with it the hope for the speedy return of Zimbabwean refugees to their home country as well as the resettlement of persons displaced within the country. Accordingly, UNICEF had already established an office in Zimbabwe and a recommendation for co-operation in children's services had been prepared, which was subsequently approved by the Board. 43/

231. Assistance by UNICEF to the Namibian refugees would continue during 1980 from balances available from earlier commitments. Should a political solution for the Namibian question be reached during 1980-1981, UNICEF would explore, with the competent authorities, further requirements in relation to the needs of children and mothers in Namibia.

232. The Board also approved recommendations for assistance to Palestinian children and mothers in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the West Bank and Gaza. 44/

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43/ This amounted to \$2,350,000 in commitments for 1980-1981 and \$10 million in notings for 1980-1982 (E/ICEF/P/L.2020(REC) and Corr.1 and 2).

44/ This amounted to \$1,800,000 for commitments and \$4,000,000 for notings for the period 1980-1982 (E/ICEF/P/L.2011(REC), E/ICEF/P/L.2012(REC), E/ICEF/P/L.2013(REC), and E/ICEF/P/L.2014(REC)).

VII. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Financial situation

Income 45/

233. UNICEF income in 1979 totalled \$253 million, including \$31 million in contributions for the Kampuchea relief operation. If these are excluded for purposes of comparison, the remaining income of \$222 million was \$11 million more than in 1978 (an increase of 5 per cent). Income for general resources of \$183 million was \$35 million more than for 1978 (an increase of 24 per cent). However, contributions for specific purposes, other than those for the Kampuchea relief operation, amounted to \$39 million, which was \$11 million less than 1978 (a decrease of 22 per cent).

234. Excluding the amount for Kampuchea relief, 71 per cent of the income came from Governments; 20 per cent from private sources (including 7 per cent from the Greeting Card Operation); 1 per cent from the United Nations system (mainly UNFPA); and 8 per cent from miscellaneous sources. Most of the funds from private sources were collected by National Committees for UNICEF from the sale of greeting cards and from various types of fund-raising campaigns (e.g., direct mail solicitation, television appeals, Halloween collections).

235. Not included in recorded income were donations-in-kind delivered through UNICEF in 1979, mainly in the form of children's foods, valued at \$34 million. Also not counted as income was \$27 million handled by UNICEF as funds-in-trust that were not subject to Board commitment, mainly for reimbursable supply procurement on behalf of Governments, organizations in the United Nations system and NGOs.

236. For the period 1980-1983, income estimates were projected in the financial plan as follows:

	<u>Excluding Kampuchea operations</u>	<u>Kampuchea operations</u>	<u>Total</u>
in millions of US dollars			
1980	250	61	311
1981	290	7	297
1982	350	3	353
1983	420		420

45/ Prior to 1979, "income" did not include supplementary funds (specific-purpose contributions) if unspent balances were formally subject to return; such contributions were listed separately as a category of funds-in-trust. They have now been included in "income", and the term income, as now used, is synonymous with the term revenue used prior to 1979.

237. The income estimates, leaving aside the exceptional effect of Kampuchea relief, remain as projected in the previous plan, with the addition of the year 1983 for which the estimate was \$420 million. Because of inflation, this meant that there would be no real increase of income in 1980 and increases of only 5 to 10 per cent in the following years.

238. The 1979 income and the projections were discussed in some detail in the Committee on Administration and Finance. <sup>46/</sup> While delegations generally agreed that UNICEF needed to expand its activities following IYC, with the increased awareness of the magnitude of children's needs, some delegations questioned UNICEF's ability to reach the income projections in view of the uncertain global economic situation.

239. Other delegations supported the Executive Director in maintaining the income projections for several reasons. A number of donor countries - some of which had been contributing less than they would if contributions to UNICEF were to be assessed rather than voluntary - were sympathetic towards an increase in their contributions. Also, there were possible new sources of substantial contributions. Social development was being accorded more attention in global development strategies. Moreover the over-all budget of UNICEF was comparatively small, and the size of contributions to the Fund was not in the first place dependent on the economic capacity of the donor.

240. As is indicated in paragraph 242 the Board accepted the income projections with the understanding that they could be revised in the light of current experience when the rolling plan was prepared for next year's Board session.

#### Commitments

241. As set forth in paragraph 78 above the Board approved commitments of \$244 million. It was estimated that additional commitments would enter into effect during the remainder of 1980 as a result of the funding of noted projects from supplementary (specific-purpose) contributions and contributions to Kampuchea relief operations. These are expected to bring the total of commitments made in 1980 to \$344 million. This compares with commitments in 1979 of \$321 million and in 1978 of \$298 million.

242. The Board approved a total of \$393 million for commitments from general resources to be prepared for submission at the 1981 Board session. This amount was subject to the condition that estimates of income and expenditure made in the medium-term work plan continued to be valid.

#### Expenditures

243. Expenditures in 1979 were \$259 million. Excluding the Kampuchea operation, they were \$241 million. This was \$58 million more than 1978 (an increase of 31 per cent). These expenditures consisted of: \$146 million for supplies and equipment, \$45 million for non-supply assistance (such as training grants, project personnel and local costs), and \$30 million budget

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<sup>46/</sup> See report of the Committee on Administration and Finance, E/ICEF/AB/L.219, paras. 8-10 and 13-16.



costs (gross) - \$25 million (net) - for programme support. The remaining expenditures were for administrative services in the amount of \$19 million (gross) - \$16 million (net) - and for IYC operational costs (\$0.9 million). After deduction of contributions towards local budget costs from Governments, staff assessment, etc., the net costs of the administrative services and programme support budgets were \$8 million less than the gross. For the Kampuchea operation, UNICEF had spent by the end of the year \$18 million for its planned input for the first phase of the operation.

244. The medium-term plan projected expenditures of \$304 million in 1980 (\$97 million from supplementary funds); \$300 million in 1981 (\$67 million from supplementary funds); \$328 million in 1982 (\$55 million from supplementary funds); and \$385 million in 1983 (\$58 million from supplementary funds).

### Liquidity

245. During the first four months of the year UNICEF needs to finance about one third of the year's expenditure but it normally received only one sixth of its annual income. To meet this seasonal imbalance in cash flow the Executive Director asked the Board for authority to negotiate stand-by lines of credit. While some delegations supported the recommendation, others had reservations. Various alternatives were suggested for exploration. After the matter was discussed in the Committee on Administration and Finance, 47/ upon the Committee's recommendation, the Board adopted the following resolution on the subject:

#### The Executive Board

1. Noted the Executive Director's recommendation that the Executive Board authorize him to negotiate and use stand-by lines of credit with first-class international banks within the context of UNICEF's liquidity policy. Any use of credit would be for a short term and would not exceed government contributions pledged to general resources but not yet paid, or \$50 million, whichever is less;
2. Noted that the Executive Director considered it necessary, as an additional requirement of liquidity policy, to plan general resources cash balances sufficient to cover, at their lowest level, at least one month's general resources payments;
3. Recommended that Governments make further efforts to advance payment of their contributions to general resources. Further, it recommended that UNICEF seek arrangements with the National Committees for UNICEF for earlier transfer of funds collected on behalf of UNICEF, with corresponding compensation for interest forgone by the Committees up to the date at which they would transfer funds to UNICEF under existing agreements;

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47/ See the Committee's report (E/ICEF/AB/L.219, paras. 17-24).

4. Expressed the hope that projected income would materialize but, if it did not, recognized that it might be necessary to reduce the level of planned commitments. The Executive Director would undertake to reduce the level of recommendations prepared for submission at the 1981 session if necessary;

5. Considered that in view of the many points raised in the debate, further study was necessary. The Executive Director was asked to explore alternatives to lines of credit within the context of UNICEF's liquidity needs and to prepare a report on this subject for the 1981 Board session. Accordingly, the Board postponed action on those recommendations relating to lines of credit until the 1981 session.

#### Financial and related reports

246. The Board noted that the Committee on Administration and Finance had reviewed and noted the UNICEF 1979 financial report (E/ICEF/AB/L.208 and Corr.1) and the Greeting Card Operation's financial report for the 1978 season (E/ICEF/AB/L.206).

247. The Board also noted that the Committee had reviewed and noted the observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the 1978 UNICEF financial report and on the Greeting Card Operation's financial report on its 1978 season, and the comments and action taken by the Executive Director in response to those observations (E/ICEF/AB/L.207).

#### Administrative management and staffing questions

248. The main lines of UNICEF action foreseen during 1980-1983 in the medium-term work plan had implications for UNICEF's personnel and organizational capacity and its operational goals.

249. Throughout the Board deliberations there was an underlying recognition that in addition to the larger workload because of the increasing volume of co-operation projected in the medium-term plan for 1982 and 1983, there were also increasing qualitative changes in UNICEF's work. These involved increased emphasis on analysis and proposals concerning policies benefiting children; greater involvement of UNICEF field officers in working with Governments in the planning and design of long-term programmes as part of over-all development plans, some of which might not involve material aid from UNICEF; outposting of UNICEF staff to work with subnational authorities at the regional and district levels; greater emphasis on community-based services; co-operation with other sources of external aid in large-scale programmes leading by stages towards country coverage in PHC and water supply and sanitation services; managing the deployment of assistance within the framework of TCDC, involving more contracts with institutions and use of consultants from developing countries; more attention to the collection and use of information about the situation of children; and greater attention to programme implementation and evaluation and the production and circulation of case studies on country programming experiences.

250. The medium-term work plan discussed these and related emphases in terms of their effects on personnel planning, recruitment and training. It gave an over-all estimate of the number of staff required to meet the anticipated workload in the period 1980-1983 broken down into the various categories of established posts, and estimated the number of project personnel and other categories that would be needed. It also set forth a recruitment plan for the period and set forth targets for staff development and training.

251. There was a general view among delegations that because of the greater challenges and new responsibilities of UNICEF it was essential for it to strengthen the capabilities of the staff. It was important that staff training and recruitment be matched as closely as possible with UNICEF's evolving professional and technical needs.

252. Delegations welcomed the intention of the Executive Director, set forth in his opening statement to the Board, to include among UNICEF staff more persons from developing countries, more women and more young people (para. 34).

253. In response to a request from several delegations, the Executive Director reported briefly on the application to UNICEF of the General Assembly resolution on personnel questions adopted in December 1978 (resolution 33/143). He pointed out that UNICEF generally followed the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, with some elements of interpretation to adapt them to UNICEF's field-oriented needs.

254. Progress had been made in respect of recruitment of staff from developing countries; the composition of staff in 1979 showed that 46 per cent of UNICEF Professional staff, including national officers, were from developing countries. Within that total, 32 per cent of UNICEF's International Professional staff were from developing countries. 48/ The Executive Director believed that the nature of UNICEF work was such that its quality could be improved by an increase in that percentage, and he was striving to achieve that goal.

255. Among the industrialized countries, there were instances of relatively wide divergence between the proportion of voluntary contributions to UNICEF's income and the proportion of staff from those countries. The secretariat had been trying to reduce those divergences, but had not made as much progress as it would have liked. There were difficulties of recruitment, including the lack of appeal of United Nations salaries to the citizens of some high-income countries. The Executive Director was actively pursuing efforts to improve that situation as opportunities for new recruitment arose.

256. In the resolution the General Assembly had requested that the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution should be increased to 25 per cent of the total by the end of 1982. UNICEF was not far from that goal; the percentage of women in UNICEF's Professional staff was 21 per cent in 1979. However, UNICEF was trying to do better in the senior levels (P-5 and above), where the percentage of women in 1979 had been 9 per cent. 49/

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48/ More detailed data were presented in document E/ICEF/CRP/80-15 and Corr.1, "Staff from developing countries".

49/ More detailed data were presented in document E/ICEF/CRP/80-14 and Corr.1, "Women in the UNICEF secretariat; Professional staff".

257. The Executive Director also pointed out that UNICEF was in general compliance with other specific points mentioned in section III of the General Assembly resolution: women served in the UNICEF Appointment and Promotion Committees; care had been taken to ensure that vacancy notices did not suggest a sex bias; the secretariat was trying in some cases to assign married couples to the same duty station; UNICEF intended to introduce part-time employment on a trial basis in 1980.

#### Budgets

258. The Committee on Administration and Finance reviewed the 1980 revised and the 1981 administrative services and programme support budget estimates, the budget estimates for the UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen (UNIPAC) and for the Greeting Card Operation (GCO) and the revised 1980 budget for IYC.

259. A summary of the various points raised in the Committee in connexion with its review of the budgets was set forth in the Committee report. Although most delegations generally supported the budget proposals, a number of them expressed reservations and raised questions about certain elements in the budgets (E/ICEF/AB/L.219, paras. 33-41).

260. In accordance with the recommendations of the Committee, the Board adopted the draft resolutions set out in the Committee's report (E/ICEF/AB/L.219) on the following topics:

(a) The revised 1980 administrative services and programme support budget estimates;

(b) The 1981 administrative services and programme support budget estimates; 50/

(c) The revised 1978 and the 1981 budget estimates of UNIPAC;

(d) The greeting card budget estimates for the 1980 season and a provision for advance costs for the 1981 season;

(e) The revised 1980 budget estimates of the operational costs of the IYC secretariat.

261. The commitments approved by the Board for the administrative services and programme support budgets are shown below in annex III.

#### Proposed new budget presentation

262. The Board had before it a report by Inspector Maurice Bertrand of the Joint Inspection Unit (E/ICEF/AB/L.216) proposing a new budget format for UNICEF. The report was prepared in response to the Board's request at its 1979 session when it approved in principle a UNICEF biennial budget and agreed to consider at its 1980 session more specific proposals regarding the presentation of such a budget for the 1982-1983 biennium.

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50/ See also para. 74 on staffing and budget for IYC follow-up activities.

263. The Executive Board expressed its appreciation to Inspector Bertrand for his report and, on the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, it endorsed the presentation of the budget estimates for 1982-1983 along the lines proposed in the report. The Board recognized that many details remained to be worked out and that because of the time-table for budget proposals, the review of budget formats for field offices could not be completed for 1982-1983.

#### VIII. CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNICEF AND WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

264. In the course of the Board deliberations, considerable emphasis was placed on UNICEF's links with the public. They had always been important as a basis for creating a greater international awareness of the situation of children, and generating increased financial support from governmental as well as private sources. These links were becoming even more important with the evolving scope of UNICEF's work and the need to have active partners among organized groups who could reach both the general public and specialized audiences.

##### National Committees for UNICEF

265. National Committees for UNICEF in some 30 countries played an important role in the links with the public of their own countries. All the Committees were concerned with increasing financial support for UNICEF, either indirectly through their education and information roles, or directly through the sales of greeting cards and other fund-raising activities. In 1979, UNICEF received \$32.5 million (\$15.2 million for general resources and \$17.3 million for specific purposes) collected under the auspices of the National Committees and an additional \$12.9 million in net income from GCO, for which the Committees were the main sales agents.

266. Support for IYC was the dominant theme in the 1979 activities of virtually all the National Committees. They were involved in a host of events and new activities which in most cases included participation in and co-operation with IYC National Commissions. IYC had increased the receptivity of national audiences to the objectives being pursued by the National Committees. Some National Committees planned to continue the collaboration already developed with the successors to IYC National Commissions; some intended to widen the range of their interests to problems of children in industrialized countries, including their own. These steps would provide greater opportunities for advocacy and information, particularly development education - a relatively new area which IYC had shown to have considerable potential for expansion. In response to suggestions made by some delegations that greater support be given by the UNICEF secretariat to National Committees for the expansion of their work in these fields, the Executive Director stated that he intended to follow up on this on a case-by-case, country-by-country basis.

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

267. Many references were made by delegations to the important work NGOs were performing in support of UNICEF and especially the programmes in which it was co-operating. 51/ The key contributions of NGOs were underlined in the Board's debates on IYC follow-up, and on women, children and development. The value of UNICEF's drawing on the expertise of NGOs in areas in which they had special experience and competence was amply illustrated at the session by the report of Rehabilitation International. It was also apparent in many of the recommendations coming before the Programme Committee that NGOs were providing an additional dimension, in some cases an innovative one, particularly involving community-level activities in such fields as PHC, water supply and sanitation, women's activities and non-formal education.

268. In a statement to the Board (E/ICEF/NGO/200), the Chairman of the NGO Committee on UNICEF pointed out that while UNICEF has a wealth of experience in planning strategies and programmes and in collaborating with Governments on their implementation, NGOs have a unique contribution to make in their action programmes, their knowledge of and contacts with the community, and their education efforts, all of which aim to enable people to develop needed projects and collaborate in their implementation. The vast network of such community-oriented NGOs, including especially those involving women, could be further built upon. The NGO Committee on UNICEF, which now had 114 international NGOs as members, had a number of sub-committees - PHC; the family in development; nutrition; development; education; and the disabled child - which provided opportunities for exchange of information, advocacy and action in fields of direct programme interest to UNICEF.

269. The NGO Committee on UNICEF would continue to urge the NGO community to be active as advocates and educators both within their own extensive constituency and for the public at large. It appreciated the Executive Director's intention in the follow-up of IYC to give support to activities relating to NGO collaboration in activities and services benefiting children. It was confident that UNICEF and the NGO community would come to an understanding on how best to follow up on the relationship that had been so impressively furthered during IYC.

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51/ See paras. 35, 47, 54, 57, 59-63, 67, 71, 73 (b) (i) and (c), 144, 146, 149(h), 161, 168-169, 171-172(v) and (vi).

## IX. OTHER MATTERS

### Possible enlargement of the Executive Board

270. During the course of the general debate a number of delegations suggested that the time might have come to consider a modest enlargement of the Executive Board, taking account of the fact that the last enlargement - to 30 members - had occurred in 1956, and meanwhile the membership of the United Nations had grown very considerably. The Executive Director stated that he would welcome this increase; however, he noted that the challenge was how to balance a limited increase in Board size with the need to maintain the enviable reputation it had established for effectiveness.

271. During the course of the session the Chairman, with the help of the Vice-Chairmen, held informal consultations with delegations on this matter. Following these consultations the Chairman in his closing statement to the Board expressed his belief that, if the Board reached a firm consensus, the General Assembly could be persuaded to accept its recommendation. However, in order to reach such a consensus and have it followed through, delegations must act with the full authority of their respective Governments. Since the matter had been formally raised only at the current session, he had not pressed for a decision. Instead, he intended to suggest to the new Board Chairman that the latter should have informal consultations with delegations with a view to making a proposal to the Board at its 1981 session. Any enlargement of the Board should be modest and balanced in accordance with the criteria established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1038 (XI) providing for "due regard to geographical distribution and to the representation of the major contributing and recipient countries". It was also essential to maintain the unique characteristics of UNICEF, including its non-political mandate and its dependence on voluntary contributions not only from Governments, but also from the general public, largely through National Committees for UNICEF. A major consideration should be to maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board by, inter alia, continuing to limit its session to two weeks.

### Preparation for 1981 and subsequent Executive Board sessions

#### Reports to be presented

272. The Board agreed to the Chairman's suggestion (E/ICEF/CRP/80-31) that its consideration of special reports in 1981 be limited to the following three:

- An assessment of problems and organization of work at the local level including subnational areas;
- A progress report on PHC;
- A report on the decision-making process within countries for the achievement of the objectives of PHC.

273. It was understood that the latter two reports, which were in fact related, would be considered in the first instance by the JCHP which would then report on them to the Board.

274. The Executive Director would report on progress in implementing the recommendations contained in the report by Inspector Bertrand on planning and programming for children at the country level, results of experience so far, and implications for future action. Also in 1981, the Board would have the first biennial budget for its review. For its 1982 session, a report would be prepared on services benefiting children in low-income urban areas.

#### Documentation

275. There was general agreement that the volume of documentation should be reduced and that it should be prepared and distributed in translation in a more timely fashion. This consideration was an important factor in the Board's agreement to limit the number of special reports for the 1981 session to three rather than the five at the 1980 session. Also to this end, a number of delegations suggested that the country programme profiles, while proving to be very worthwhile, perhaps need be issued in full only at intervals of two to three years and/or in conjunction with a new recommendation.

#### Conduct of business

276. A number of delegations expressed the view that there should be an opportunity at the 1981 session for the medium-term work plan to receive fuller attention by the Board. Suggestions were made that the plan be considered as a whole in conjunction with the Executive Director's progress report during the general debate, or by the Programme Committee with respect to programming matters, leaving financial plan aspects to the Committee on Administration and Finance. Several delegations also suggested consideration of some special reports as part of the general debate, rather than under a separate agenda item; however, where special reports were separate agenda items there would be no need for delegations to comment upon them also in the general debate.

277. Suggestions were also made for improving the format of the Programme Committee session to facilitate discussion on programme matters. An informal meeting of Board members before the 1981 session to discuss structural changes was recommended. One idea to consider was the possibility of reviewing country recommendations in the light of the thematic reports presented at the Board session. With regard to the Committee on Administration and Finance, there was also a generally accepted view that the Committee should be afforded two full working days.

278. The Executive Director agreed to give all of these suggestions careful consideration in preparing the agenda and order of business for 1981 in consultation with the officers of the Board.



Annex I

Summary of commitments approved by the Executive Board at its  
May 1980 session by region and main field of assistance a/  
- in thousands of US dollars -

	<u>Africa</u>	<u>The Americas</u>	<u>East Asia and Pakistan</u>	<u>South Central Asia</u>	<u>Eastern Mediterranean</u>	<u>Inter-regional</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Child health	18 237	2 405	18 405	3 994	952	-	43 993	26.8
Water supply and sanitation	10 509	1 104	14 151	5 859	-	-	31 623	19.3
Child nutrition	3 114	2 296	8 062	2 593	-	-	16 065	9.8
Social welfare services for children	5 769	5 761	8 059	4 980	953	-	25 522	15.6
Formal education	5 865	595	14 498	2 888	337	-	24 183	14.7
Non-formal education	3 623	324	1 290	562	400	-	6 199	3.8
General b/	4 660	2 702	5 354	524	158	3 000	16 398	10.0
Subtotal programme aid	51 777	15 187	69 819	21 400	2 800	3 000	163 983	100.0
Deficits (over-expenditure)	99	18	188	11	211	446	973	
Programme support d/	11 641	5 406	9 208	6 345	6 226	9 707 d/	48 533 e/	
Total assistance	63 517	20 611	79 215	27 756	9 237	13 153	213 489	
Administrative services f/						30 872	30 872 e/	
Total new commitments	63 517	20 611	79 215	27 756	9 237	44 025	244 361	
Savings (cancellations)	(1)	(1)	(18)	-	(295)	(18)	(333)	
Net increase in commitment	63 516	20 610	79 197	27 756	8 942	44 007	244 028	

a/ In addition to these commitments, commitments as a result of previous actions of the Board planned for future fulfillment totaled \$480 million.

b/ This amount cannot be broken down into the above categories. It includes \$3 million for emergency reserve under interregional.

c/ Comprising \$45,417,000 for 1981 and \$3,116,000 supplementary budget for 1980 (see footnote e/).

d/ Includes \$1,007,000 to cover financial implications of the job classification exercise.

e/ In accordance with United Nations budget procedures, commitments for budgets are made on a gross basis. The real cost of UNICEF is the net basis which takes into account income from staff assessment and other income items arising from the budget. The income in relation to the programme support services was estimated at \$9 million, in relation to administrative services, \$4 million.

f/ Comprising \$28,366,000 for 1981 (including \$959,000 for the follow-up of IYC) and \$2,506,000 supplementary budget for 1980 (see footnote e/).

Annex II

Commitments and notings approved by the Board at  
its May 1980 session by country  
(in US dollars)

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Recommended amount</u>		
		<u>for the period</u>	<u>for commitment</u>	<u>for "notings"</u>
<u>AFRICA</u>				
Benin	P/L.1977(REC)	1981-83	1 931 000	1 000 000
Botswana	P/L.1957(REC)	1981-83	600 000	-
Burundi	P/L.1958(REC)	1980-82	1 824 000	1 700 000
Central African Republic	P/L.1979(REC) and Corr.1	1980	135 000	-
Congo	P/L.1981(REC)	1980-82	304 000	-
Djibouti	P/L.1960(REC)	1981-82	154 000	-
Equatorial Guinea	P/L.1982(REC)	1980-81	200 000	250 000 <u>a/</u>
Ethiopia	P/L.1961(REC) Rev.1	1980-83	24 000 000	10 700 000
Gambia	P/L.1984(REC)	1980-83	400 000	200 000 <u>b/</u>
Ghana	P/L.1985(REC)	1980-82	2 156 000	1 600 000
Mozambique	P/L.1967(REC)	1980-81	1 360 000	1 800 000
Niger	P/L.1992(REC)	1981-83	3 988 000	-
Rwanda	P/L.1968(REC)	1980-82	2 352 000	2 100 000
Sierra Leone	P/L.1995(REC)	1981-82	543 000	450 000
Somalia	P/L.1970(REC)	1980-81	1 399 000	17 614 000
Swaziland	P/L.1971(REC)	1981-83	385 000	-
Uganda	P/L.1972(REC)	1980-81	3 029 000	-
Upper Volta	P/L.1998(REC)	1981-83	4 420 000	-
Zambia	P/L.1974(REC)	1980	177 000	
Zimbabwe	P/L.2020(REC) and Corr.1 and Corr.2	1980-81	2 350 000	10 000 000 <u>c/</u>

- a/ Noting to cover 1980  
b/ Noting to cover 1980-81  
c/ Noting to cover 1980-82.

Annex II (continued)

Commitments and notings approved by the Board at  
its May 1980 session by country

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>for the period</u>	<u>Recommended amount</u>	
			<u>for commitment</u>	<u>for "notings"</u>
<b>Subregional:</b>				
The strengthening of health services in the Liptako-Gourma Region	P/L.2021 (REC)	1981-83	-	6 000 000
<b>Regional:</b>				
CESSI	P/L.2019 (REC)	1980-82	<u>70 000</u>	<u>-</u>
	TOTAL, AFRICA		51 777 000	53 414 000

Annex II (continued)

Commitments and notings approved by the Board at  
its May 1980 session by country

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Recommended amount</u>		
		<u>for the period</u>	<u>for commitment</u>	<u>for "notings"</u>
<u>THE AMERICAS</u>				
Belize	P/L.1935(REC)	1980-83	136 000 <u>d/</u>	-
Bolivia	P/L.1936(REC)	1980-81	240 000	-
Brazil	P/L.1937(REC)	1980-81	1 298 000	-
Caribbean Islands:	P/L.1938(REC) and Corr.1			
Antigua		1980-82	45 000	24 000
Dominica		1980-81	-	100 000
St. Lucia		1980-82	110 000	51 000
St. Vincent		1980-82	100 000	42 000
Sub-regional: Selected Services for Children		1980-83	580 000	400 000
Colombia	P/L.1940(REC)	1980-83	7 100 000	202 000 <u>e/</u>
Costa Rica	P/L.1941(REC)	1980-82	105 000	-
Cuba	P/L.1942(REC)	1980-82	250 000	-
Ecuador	P/L.1944(REC)	1980-83	1 797 000	-
Guatemala	P/L.1946(REC)	1980-82	1 136 000	704 000
Guyana	P/L.1947(REC)	1980-81	130 000	-
Haiti	P/L.1948(REC)	1980-82	2 016 000	-
Jamaica	P/L.1950(REC)	1980	-	200 000
Nicaragua	P/L.1952(REC)	1980-83	-	2 950 000
Paraguay	P/L.1954(REC)	1980-83	-	300 000

d/ Including \$6,321 commitment to cover deficit incurred under previous commitment.

e/ Noting to cover 1980-82.

Annex II (continued)

Commitments and notings approved by the Board at  
its May 1980 session by country

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Recommended amount</u>		
		<u>for the period</u>	<u>for commitment</u>	<u>for "notings"</u>
Regional programme:				
Early childhood stimulation in Central America and Panama	P/L.2017(REC)	1980-81	150 000	-
Subregional programme:				
Assistance to mothers and children in low- income urban areas of Central America and Panama	P/L.2018 (REC) and Corr. 1	1980-82	-	2 800 000
	TOTAL, AMERICAS		15 193 000	7 773 000

Annex II (continued)

Commitments and notings approved by the Board at  
its May 1980 session by country

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>for the period</u>	<u>Recommended amount</u>	
			<u>for commitment</u>	<u>for "notings"</u>
<u>ASIA</u>				
Bangladesh	P/L.1915(REC)	1980-82	34 756 000	5 556 000
Bhutan	P/L.1929(REC)	1980-81	-	550 000
China	P/L.1917(REC) and Corr.1	1980-81	7 000 000	-
India	P/L.1930(REC)	1980-84	17 000 000 <u>f/</u>	14 100 000
Kampuchea	P/L.1914(REC)	1980-81	2 000 000	-
Nepal	P/L.1933(REC)	1980-81	4 400 000	1 500 000
Pacific Islands	P/L.1921(REC)	1980-81	507 000 <u>g/</u>	-
Pakistan	P/L.1922(REC)	1980-81	-	6 500 000
Philippines	P/L.1924(REC)	1980-83	12 029 000 <u>h/</u>	-
Viet Nam	P/L.1927(REC)	1980-82	<u>13 715 000</u>	<u>6 100 000</u>
	TOTAL, ASIA		91 407 000	34 306 000

f/ Commitment to cover 1980-81.

g/ Including commitment to cover \$20,695 deficit incurred under previous commitment.

h/ Including commitment to cover \$167,350 deficit incurred under previous commitment.

Annex II (continued)

Commitments and notings approved by the Board at  
its May 1980 session by country

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Recommended amount</u>		
		<u>for the period</u>	<u>for commitment</u>	<u>for "notings"</u>
<u>EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN</u>				
Lebanon	P/L.2006(REC)	1980-82	1 038 000 <i>i/</i>	28 000 000
Palestinian mothers and children in:				
Jordan	P/L.2011(REC)	1980-82	420 000	1 800 000
Lebanon	P/L.2012(REC)	1980-82	630 000	900 000
Syrian Arab Republic	P/L.2013(REC)	1980-82	255 000	600 000
West Bank and Gaza	P/L.2014(REC)	1980-82	495 000	700 000
Sudan	P/L.2009(REC)	1980-81	<u>66 000</u> <i>j/</i>	<u>2 500 000</u>
TOTAL, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN			2 904 000	34 500 000

*i/* Including \$38,020 commitment to cover deficit incurred under previous commitment.

*j/* Including \$66,483 commitment to cover deficit incurred under previous commitment.

Annex II (continued)

Commitments and notings approved by the Board at  
its May 1980 session by country

<u>Region/country</u>	Document number <u>E/ICEF/</u>	<u>for the period</u>	<u>Recommended amount</u>	
			<u>for commitment</u>	<u>for "notings"</u>
<u>INTERREGIONAL AND OTHER</u>				
Emergency reserve	P/L.2016(REC)	1981	3 000 000	-
Commitment to cover over-expenditure	P/L.1913(REC)		674 681	-
Total proposed programme assistance			164 955 681	129 993 000
Programme support services:				
1981 budget (gross)	AB/L.210 and AB/L.215		45 417 000	
1980 supplementary budget (gross)	AB/L.209, Amend.1 and AB/L.215		<u>3 116 000</u> 213 488 681	
Administrative services				
1981 budget (gross)	AB/L.210 , AB/L.215 and CRP/80-3		28 366 000	
1980 supplementary budget (gross)	AB/L.209, Amend.1 and AB/L.215		<u>2 506 000</u>	
Total new commitments			244 360 681	
Savings (cancellations)	P/L.1913(REC)		(332 586)	
Net increase in commitments			<u>244 028 095</u>	

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Annex III

Summary of notings approved by the May 1980 session of the Board  
by region and main field of assistance

- in thousands of US dollars -

	Africa	The Americas	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Total	Per cent
Child health	20 146	957	3 992	2 500	1 450	29 045	22.3
Water supply and sanitation	14 628	1 224	8 620	9 550	25 750	59 772	46.0
Child nutrition	2 284	965	1 604	-	-	4 853	3.7
Social welfare services for children	6 095	1 807	1 640	1 100	1 700	12 342	9.5
Formal education	5 776	1 174	2 300	3 000	2 000	14 250	11.0
Non-formal education	4 176	828	-	-	1 100	6 104	4.7
General <sup>a/</sup>	309	818	-	-	2 500	3 627	2.8
Total notings	53 414	7 773	18 156	16 150	34 500	129 993	100.0

<sup>a/</sup> This amount cannot be broken down into the above categories.

Annex IV

Government pledges to UNICEF general resources  
for 1980, as of 15 June 1980<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>Pledged</u> <u>for 1980</u> (in US dollars)		<u>Pledged</u> <u>for 1980</u> (in US dollars)		<u>Pledged</u> <u>for 1980</u> (in US dollars)
Afghanistan	25,000	Democratic Yemen	4,600	Italy	2,634,731
Albania	-	Denmark	5,885,365	Ivory Coast	14,286
Algeria	111,466	Djibouti	2,000	Jamaica	-
Angola	-	Dominican Republic	-	Japan	5,200,000
Argentina	-	Ecuador	37,515	Jordan	33,363
Australia	2,248,564	Egypt	78,572	Kenya	19,048
Austria	712,441	El Salvador	-	Kuwait	100,000
Bahamas	2,962	Equatorial Guinea	-	Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic	5,000
Bahrain	7,500	Ethiopia	-	Lebanon	12,448
Bangladesh	-	Fiji	2,000	Lesotho	2,055
Barbados	4,500	Finland	1,621,918	Liberia	20,000
Belgium	1,157,895	France	2,554,361	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	75,000
Benin	-	Gabon	-	Liechtenstein	-
Bhutan	2,000	Gambia	-	Luxembourg	28,070
Bolivia	-	German Democratic Republic	159,091	Madagascar	14,068
Botswana	5,975	Germany, Federal Republic of	6,321,839	Malawi	3,750
Brazil	5,871	Ghana	12,218	Malaysia	78,369
Bulgaria	58,685	Greece	120,000	Maldives	2,500
Burma	64,709	Grenada	-	Mali	-
Burundi	-	Guatemala	30,000	Malta	5,915
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	85,486	Guinea	-	Mauritania	-
Canada	7,725,746	Guinea-Bissau	-	Mauritius	-
Cape Verde	-	Guyana	5,271	Mexico	240,000
Central African Republic	-	Haiti	7,500	Monaco	4,938
Chad	-	Holy See	1,000	Mongolia	3,500
Chile	200,000	Honduras	23,000	Morocco	65,000
China	-	Hungary	24,618	Nepal	6,303
Colombia	350,000	Iceland	16,279	Netherlands	8,016,194
Comoros	-	India	1,688,311	New Zealand	681,373
Congo	-	Indonesia	250,000	Nicaragua	-
Costa Rica	30,000	Iran	-	Niger	2,242
Cuba	102,932	Iraq	121,600	Nigeria	232,143
Cyprus	-	Ireland	-	Norway	13,224,505
Czechoslovakia	98,785	Israel	45,000	Oman	50,000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	-			Pakistan	75,505

Annex IV (continued)  
Government pledges to UNICEF general resources  
for 1980, as of 15 June 1980<sup>a/</sup>

	<u>Pledged</u> <u>for 1980</u> (in US dollars)		<u>Pledged</u> <u>for 1980</u> (in US dollars)		<u>Pledged</u> <u>for 1980</u> (in US dollars)
Panama	22,000	South Africa	-	United Kingdom of	
Papua New Guinea	-	Spain	190,722	Great Britain and	
Paraguay	7,000	Sri Lanka	12,500	Northern Ireland	9,756,441
Peru	-	Sudan	35,000	United Republic of	
Philippines	413,730	Suriname	4,000	Cameroon	34,367
Poland	209,209	Swaziland	5,696	United Republic of	
Portugal	10,000	Sweden	28,708,134	Tanzania	16,867
Qatar	200,000	Switzerland	3,957,710	United States of	
Republic of Korea	128,000	Syrian Arab Republic	-	America	30,000,000
Romania	12,500	Thailand	215,751	Upper Volta	-
Rwanda	4,000	Togo	14,286	Uruguay	-
Samoa	-	Tonga	-	Venezuela	200,000
San Marino	-	Trinidad and Tobago	8,292	Viet Nam	5,000
Sao Tome and Principe	-	Tunisia	43,125	Yemen	-
Saudi Arabia	1,000,000	Turkey	81,081	Yugoslavia	235,000
Senegal	-	Uganda	-	Zaire	-
Seychelles	1,000	Ukrainian Soviet		Zambia	-
Sierra Leone	-	Socialist Republic	170,973		
Singapore	-	Union of Soviet		GRAND TOTAL	<u>139,526,679</u>
Somalia	-	Socialist Republics	949,219		
		United Arab Emirates	-		

<sup>a/</sup> Pledges have generally been converted at the rate of exchange of June 1980. However, some pledges have been converted at the rate prevailing in the month when payment was made.

Annex V

UNICEF expenditure by main categories of programme  
(including funds-in-trust)

	Annual Averages			Annual Expenditures				
	1965 - 1969	1970 - 1974	1975 - 1979	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
- in thousands of US dollars -								
Child health	18 767	27 582	66 444	43 764	43 537	58 839	74 725	111 356
Basic child health	(16 523)	(18 513)	(36 791)	(25 076)	(25 271)	(35 946)	(43 257)	(54 403)
Water supply/sanitation	(2 230)	(6 770)	(24 919)	(13 521)	(13 502)	(17 903)	(26 522)	(53 148)
Family Planning	(14)	(2 299)	(4 734)	(5 167)	(4 764)	(4 990)	(4 946)	(3 805)
Child nutrition	4 411	5 569	11 802	15 127	9 034	8 846	11 631	14 374
Social welfare services for children	1 322	2 288	7 587	3 738	4 912	6 986	9 867	12 430
Formal education	5 350	12 637	21 496	22 282	14 118	19 567	24 684	26 828
Non-formal education	360	1 088	4 473	3 075	3 222	3 692	4 998	7 378
Emergency relief <u>a/</u>	1 359	2 762	5 773	956	1 044	704	5 051	21 110 <u>c/</u>
General <u>b/</u>	961	2 926	9 450	6 370	6 434	7 388	11 166	15 893
Programme support services	5 354	9 194	22 437	15 595	18 899	21 895	25 442	30 355
Total assistance	37 884	64 046	149 462	110 907	101 200	127 917	167 564	239 724
Administrative services	3 047	5 518	13 875	9 249	11 723	13 770	15 905	18 728
IYC operational costs								945
GRAND TOTAL	40 931	69 564	163 337	120 156	112 923	141 687	183 469	259 397
- percentage breakdown of programme expenditure -								
Child health	57	50	52	46	53	56	52	53
Basic child health	(50)	(34)	(29)	(27)	(31)	(34)	(30)	(26)
Water supply/sanitation	(7)	(12)	(19)	(14)	(16)	(17)	(19)	(25)
Family planning	(0)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(5)	(3)	(2)
Child nutrition	14	10	9	16	11	8	8	7
Social welfare services for children	4	4	6	4	6	7	7	6
Formal education	17	23	17	23	17	18	17	13
Non-formal education	1	2	4	3	4	3	4	3
Emergency relief <u>a/</u>	4	5	5	1	1	1	4	10
General <u>b/</u>	3	6	7	7	8	7	8	8
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

a/ Not including assistance for rehabilitation of facilities damaged or destroyed in emergency situations which is distributed into appropriate sections of assistance. Emergency relief and rehabilitation would be \$38,327,200 in 1979; \$20,063,000 in 1978; \$15,777,000 in 1977; \$15,146,000 in 1976; and \$23,131,000 in 1975.

b/ This assistance cannot be broken down into the above categories.

c/ Including \$18,401,347 for Kampuchean relief.