
UNICEF REPORT 1978



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INTRODUCTION

This report comes at a significant point in the history of world concern for the situation of its children.

It is the eve of the International Year of the Child, proclaimed by the United Nations for 1979 to encourage all countries to review the situation of their children and their policies and programmes for the promotion of children's well-being.

Within the United Nations system, UNICEF was designated by the General Assembly as the "lead agency" for the Year. Efforts and activities now being stimulated for the Year as such will be covered in more detail elsewhere in this report.

Let me just say now that I am firmly convinced that the activities to be initiated in 1979 in observation of the International Year of the Child will have a very important impact beyond 1979. With the stimulus of IYC acting on existing aspirations, many developing country governments will be preparing programmes in the main fields bearing on the well-being of their children.

In this process, opportunities—organizational, technical and financial—are being created by governments and others to extend primary health care, to supply villages

with water for drinking and household use, to improve nutrition, to boost the quantity and better the quality of formal and non-formal education, and to strengthen social welfare services and women's activities which bear on children's well-being.

As one step towards increasing its support and helping to seize these opportunities, the UNICEF Executive Board has set a revenue target for UNICEF of \$240 million for the year 1980.

Looking further, I believe the scope of the unmet needs of these children is so great that UNICEF should try to reach \$500 million a year in revenue by the mid-1980s.

The needs can hardly be overstated: it is estimated that some 400 million children under six years of age in developing countries have no access to health services, compared with the 100 million who do; 300 million young rural children have no regular supply of safe water, compared with the 60 million who do; little more than 60 per cent of the 360 million children of primary school age are actually in school, and almost half do not attend long enough to achieve and retain literacy.

These figures are part of a situation in

which infant mortality in developing countries is eight times that of the industrialised countries and malnutrition affects one-quarter of all children in developing countries.

However, some illustrative calculations based on UNICEF experience indicate that increased resources can make a significant difference. A steady growth in income to the \$500 million I just mentioned would, for example, enable UNICEF to help an estimated 12 per cent of the unreached children to get health care and safe water.

Primary responsibility resides, of course, with the individual governments and they provide from their own resources many times the amount of assistance they receive from the international community. A number of them are already planning to extend at least some elementary services countrywide during the 1980s. But they need help.

The stimulation IYC will give such efforts is an important challenge, not only for UNICEF but also for other organizations. UNICEF alone could never presume to provide all the external assistance needed; only with increased help—from bilateral agen-

cies, other United Nations sources and non-governmental organizations—can national services be extended rapidly.

However, because of its commitment to IYC, it is clearly incumbent on UNICEF to make a very special effort to give a lead to the international community in helping countries carry out the decisions they make during the Year. UNICEF's input would help train national staff, and allow methods to be tried and proven on a small scale before larger investments are made. There are also possibilities of aid consortia for projects in such fields; many bilateral agencies and international organizations are increasing their attention to health, water, nutrition and education. With enlarged aid from these sources, a major impact on the problems affecting children would be possible within the next five years.

Many people—government officials, economists and others—have long believed that the needs of children in the developing world were so vast that there was little point in trying to address them seriously until some of the more urgent problems of economic development had been resolved. We in UNICEF do not share this view. We

are convinced that with increased and imaginative efforts, and with investments well within current world capacities, it is perfectly possible to make decisive progress within the next two decades toward giving children a good start in life.

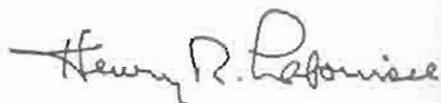
There is growing recognition in the international community not only that this can be done but that it represents an approach which is important, even fundamental, to the success of development generally.

Strong links exist, for example, between the principles of this approach and some of the themes of the New International Economic Order, such as equity within countries and self-reliance.

The care, protection and preparation of children is a pre-condition for achieving these goals. Only then can their potential be realized and their full participation in the development of their communities and society be assured.

We believe there is now greater awareness of the tragic situation of millions of children and new understanding of the fact that the cause of children and that of development are one.

Because of these factors and because of the powerful stimulation of IYC, it should now be possible to set in motion plans and programmes that will drastically improve the fate of the new generations of children. I believe this task is manageable in both scope and in time. Major progress is possible even in the next five years and the bulk of the problem could be solved by the end of this century, if the international community responds as it could and should.



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



INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

Reports to the 1978 session of the Executive Board showed that IYC has generated much enthusiasm and a wide response, and that considerable progress has been made in preparations for the Year.

By mid-1978, some 70 countries had established national commissions for the Year with almost 40 more expected to do so. Another 30 or so countries plan active participation in other forms.

The objective of the Year is for all countries—developed and developing—to commit themselves to long-term measures to improve the situation of their children.

In many countries it is being seen as a real opportunity to identify and analyse in depth the complex, sometimes tragic, problems affecting so many of their young and to institute programmes of concrete action to tackle these problems.

UNICEF, as the organization designated by the General Assembly to be the United Nations system's "lead agency" for the Year, has established a small IYC secretariat within the UNICEF administrative structure to handle immediate responsibilities and to provide a focus for international activities.

The secretariat is producing and distributing basic information and core material for national IYC commissions, NGOs and the media. It is also meeting requests for technical information or support of specialised meetings, workshops, symposia and research in child-relevant areas such as health, child care services, handicapped children and children's rights.

The Special Representative of the Year, Dr. Estefania Aldaba Lim, who is directly responsible to the Executive Director, has undertaken visits to Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America to stimulate the establishment of national commissions or to strengthen the preparations of those in being.

The operational costs of the IYC secretariat for the three years from mid-1977 to mid-1980, estimated at \$5.2 million, are to be financed by special contributions from governments. By mid-1978 some \$3 million of this had been pledged.

Non-governmental organizations in many countries are preparing for the Year. About 100, including organizations concerned with a broad range of issues affecting

the lives of children and representing every geographic region and different ideological and cultural background, are members of an NGO Committee for IYC led by a small co-ordinating group with offices in Geneva and New York.

This committee has prepared a compendium of NGO activities, with details of projects, conferences and programmes; has set up working groups on different sets of issues; and has provided guidelines for involvement of children in IYC activities together with information on existing experience and sources of professional advice.

UNICEF has allocated \$3 million of its own resources to help developing countries with activities preparing for a strengthening and extension of services benefiting children after 1979.

These preparatory activities include review of existing policies and services affecting children and preparation of plans to improve them wherever possible. The efforts will focus particularly on possibilities for community-based services, the setting of priorities and operational objectives and the mobilisation of popular support.

By mid-1978 such activities were going on in 56 countries, 20 of them in the "least-developed" category; UNICEF helps with such costs as payments for services of national experts, contracts with national institutions and costs of seminars, workshops and documentation.

Because circumstances vary from country to country there is no uniform pattern to these preparatory activities.

By mid-1978, more than 20 countries had initiated or were envisaging an assessment of the situation and needs of their children, or an updating of existing studies of this sort. Others are studying more specific problems—in health, nutrition, pre-school and primary education, assistance to handicapped children and providing better legal protection for children. Particular issues include parental awareness of nutrition problems, the role of the father in rearing children, the part played by tradition and community life, the life of nomadic children and the access of rural people to health care and schools.

These activities, which by mid-1978 involved costs to UNICEF totalling an estimated \$1.5 million, are not tied to current or future UNICEF assistance. Governments are encouraged to take a wide-ranging view of their children's needs in the light of national policies and priorities.

The action or services which result are to be essentially financed by the country itself, with support from many outside sources but including UNICEF.



UNICEF POLICIES

UNICEF's job is to co-operate in developing country efforts to improve the situation of their children and to give those children a good start in life.

This is a comprehensive view, having as its goal not only the child's survival but also the opportunity to realise his potential, to enjoy the basic rights and privileges embodied in the International Declaration of the Rights of the Child, and to contribute to his country's progress and well-being.

In short, UNICEF sees the development of children as an essential step in the development of people and thus of countries.

Advocacy for Children

One of the overall goals of UNICEF, therefore, is that countries formulate long-term national policies for children and youth as a logical part of their overall development process.

More immediately, UNICEF seeks to focus attention on the critical needs of children—and opportunities to meet them—and tries to secure greater priority for national and international efforts for services benefiting children. This includes the urging of greater deployment of



Breast-feeding side-by-side in a Togo health centre with bottle-feeding. The spread of bottle-feeding in developing countries, due to urbanization and mother's perception of the practice as modern and therefore superior, has had harmful effects. Bottles not cleaned regularly contaminate their contents, which may also be diluted to make the more expensive breast-milk substitute go further. UNICEF with WHO is co-operating at country-level to help promote breast-feeding through community-level research and the development of programmes, design of educational materials, and training of relevant health personnel.

resources, both internal and external, for these services, together with adequate provision for children in country development plans, national or zonal.

UNICEF's view is that, since there is no development without people, planning which does not consider and involve the interests and concerns of the community and the family is unlikely to have any lasting benefit. And that whatever their particular expression, these interests and concerns will have at their heart the betterment of children.

Forms of Co-operation

How do UNICEF's policies translate into action? Co-operation takes three broad forms:

- help for the planning and design of services benefiting children;
- the delivery of supplementary supplies, equipment and other aid for extending these services; and
- funds to strengthen training of national personnel.

Country Approach

These are the elements but, while relatively more support is given to projects in least-developed countries, there is no centrally-decided standard for the pattern of UNICEF co-operation. In each country assisted, UNICEF field staff work out with national planners, officials of relevant ministries and administrators the particular programme of co-operation which fits the country's own priorities, takes advantage of various possibilities for action and is in line with UNICEF's policies.

Focusing on the Child

One of the fundamentals of UNICEF programme policy is that the co-operation has to be of direct or indirect benefit to children, irrespective of benefits to other age groups. This criterion equally recognises the particular vulnerability of children and the fact that a comprehensive view of their needs has to be taken if their potential is to be realised. Implicit in the approach is the recognition that problems of children cannot be tackled in isolation from those of the

family and the community of which they are part. Sometimes services which work through other members of family or community—such as helping mothers to adopt better child-rearing practices—are the best way to help the child.

Priority Groups

The specific needs of different age and socio-economic groups are an important consideration. Priority is given to the needs of young children, because they are the most vulnerable, and to children of lower-income families in, for example, unreached and underserved rural and urban communities.

Bringing Things Together

Co-operation should address the long-term priority problems of children where action is possible, preferably as part of mainstream development efforts, and try to take account of the ways these problems are inter-related in such fields as health services, water supply, family food supply, community development and other social welfare services.

This means helping to strengthen not only the child-related efforts of individual ministries but also the links between these efforts. One key objective is the convergence of sectoral services at the community level so that they complement and reinforce each other.

Encouraging Innovation

Programme policies, however, are flexible enough to launch projects aimed at solving a problem such as, for example, control of endemic goitre. Or to favour "multiplier effect" project elements likely to increase substantially the coverage and quality of long-term services benefiting children—as in, for example, helping strengthen relevant capacities at intermediate and local levels of government, from provincial or district to village and urban community levels.

Innovative approaches are also within the scope of UNICEF policy, making possible the risk-taking involved in testing potential "growing points" in child-related project designs and strategies.

Thus UNICEF co-operation is available for pilot and "starter" activities not initially part of a country's development plans but offering promise of evolving into national policy.

Watching Country Costs

In all its assistance, and pre-eminently in the more innovative approaches, UNICEF policy is to evaluate costs to the country, particularly recurring costs beyond the initial period of support from external sources.

These costs have to be reasonable enough to be borne in the future by central and local government budgets and the community. This is a factor bearing not only on continuation of the individual project but also on its possibilities for replication elsewhere in the country.

Training Emphasis

Allied to consideration of ongoing costs is the importance of assessing what is likely to happen after UNICEF assistance ends. This is one reason for the major emphasis in

UNICEF policy on strengthening the training and orientation of personnel in services benefiting children, and including provision for this in projects wherever possible.

Community Involvement

Programme policy also seeks to encourage community involvement in order to develop self-reliance, to mobilise a country's human resources and to promote greater local participation in, and responsibility for, services benefiting children.

This may include support for action initiated by local government units, community organizations and leaders, women's groups, youth and other non-governmental organizations, or even school children.

UNICEF has fostered community involvement in various ways for many years. In 1975, this experience—combined with that of a considerable number of developing countries—led to UNICEF adopting the community-based services approach as an overall policy theme. UNICEF called this the "Basic Services" approach.

(UNICEF photo ICF 7726
by Horst Cerni)



Boys from the school of Melena Alta in Bolivia's Potosi department wash their faces in a water puddle. Lack of clean water and bad sanitation have meant a high incidence of sickness in their community which has been selected to receive help in the pilot stages of a UNICEF-assisted programme of integrated rural development.

BASIC SERVICES: A UNIFYING POLICY THEME

The Basic Services approach in fact subsumes many of the policy principles already outlined. It is already being applied in varying degrees in a considerable number of countries. In a few it has evolved into a strategy for social development, either countrywide or in specific development zones.

What it is. Basic Services is an approach aimed at extending a group of simple inter-related services benefiting children into villages and poor urban areas.

Many of these services, such as maternal and child care, safe water supply and waste disposal, or measures to meet the basic educational needs of children and mothers have been assisted by UNICEF for a long time.

The emphasis in the new approach is on delivery of mutually-supporting services, with the people of the community involved from the outset in identifying their needs, deciding priorities, choosing from among

themselves the community or primary level workers and contributing to the recurring costs.

Why it is needed. It has become clear that in many developing countries it is not possible in the foreseeable future to reach by conventional measures the very large numbers of children now poorly served or not served at all. On the other hand, community based services are more responsive to people's needs.

Efforts to bridge the gap have to be made, not only by extending from the central government levels outward but also by establishing simple services at the local level built on the interest and spirit of that community and reaching in turn towards the other levels of government services.

How it works. The strategy is based in the community, village or urban. The people of the community choose from among themselves those who could be "community workers": the individual they regard as the best farmer, for example, or the person they most trust for health care, or one they naturally turn to for advice about raising their babies.

These people are given brief, simple specialised training with other workers chosen from nearby villages or neighbourhoods.

They return to their communities to provide basic services and to help their neighbours learn new ways of doing things: how to grow more and better food, which local foods would be more nutritious for small children, how to dig a well or latrine, why it is important that water be safe and used for keeping the home clean, simple measures for preventing and treating diseases common in the area.

Other elements of the approach include the introduction of simple technologies to lighten the daily tasks of women and girls, and educational and social programmes designed to improve family and child care and create greater opportunities for women's participation in community affairs.

Community workers, however, could not function effectively alone. They must be part of a "system", part of the network of government services which have been augmented by auxiliaries, and reoriented to support delivery to the periphery. Community workers are the outer ring of the

national system, the step by which existing services can be extended to reach all those they are intended to serve.

Why it works. The Basic Services approach thus tackles the most pervasive problems of children at the same time as it contributes to national development. It aims at the poorest, most underserved communities, building self-reliance and national capacity as it contributes to equity within the country. It attacks inter-related problems at levels where that inter-relationship can hardly be overlooked.

Moreover, the Basic Services approach, being labour-intensive, provides opportunities for the productive use of developing country human resources, abundantly available but substantially neglected. The approach makes it possible to reach children with essential services, and at long-term recurring costs the community and nation will be able to afford, given sufficient outside aid over a sustained period to help meet capital costs and launch the process.

EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS

Table 2 shows UNICEF expenditures in 1977 by major field of aid. The classification is made according to the particular government ministry having predominant responsibility for a project. It does not fully reflect the trend in many countries, encouraged by UNICEF, to provide various services for children in an inter-related way at the community level so that they complement and reinforce each other.

Table 3 shows, by region and type of programme, the balance of commitments available for use after 1 January 1978, totalling \$304 million, and the commitments approved by the UNICEF Executive Board in 1978 at its May session, totalling \$226 million. The UNICEF Board makes commitments to support projects over a period of years. About two-thirds of the total commitments are planned to be spent in 1978 and 1979, and the remainder later.

TABLE 2
Expenditure in 1977 Compared with 1976

	1976	1977
	(in millions of US dollars)	
Child health		
Maternal and child health	25.5	35.9
Village water supply	15.5	17.9
Responsible parenthood (mainly funds-in-trust from UNFPA for family planning)	4.7	5.0
Total child health	45.5	58.8
Child nutrition	9.0	8.8
Social welfare services for children	4.9	7.0
Formal education	14.1	19.6
Non-formal education	3.3	3.7
Emergency relief*	1.1	0.7
General	6.4	7.4
Programme support services	18.9	21.9
Total assistance	101.2	127.9
Administrative services	11.7	13.8
TOTAL	112.9	141.7**

* Expenditure for rehabilitation of damaged and destroyed facilities is included in figures for the appropriate programme-sectors. Total expenditure for emergency aid and rehabilitation amounted to \$24.2 million in 1976 and \$27.3 million in 1977.

** Does not include expenditure for operations not directly resulting from Executive Board commitments. In 1977, UNICEF also handled donated foods for children worth an estimated \$33 million, and procured supplies worth \$14 million on a reimbursable basis, bringing the total—in financial terms—of UNICEF "output" for the year to almost \$190 million. After deducting staff assessment, the net administrative cost of handling this output was \$11.4 million, or 6 per cent. of the total.

TABLE 3

Balance of Unspent Commitments as of 1 January 1978 and Commitments Approved by the Board in 1978, by Region and Type of Programme (in thousands of US dollars)

	Africa	The Americas	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Inter-regional	Total
Balance of unspent commitments							
as of 1 January 1978	73,556	21,670	103,674	49,633	26,192	29,328	304,053
1978 Board Commitments:							
Child health	18,263	1,010	40,218	37,004	2,510	15	99,020
Child nutrition	1,778	2,020	2,841	14,587	140	—	21,366
Social welfare services for children	5,627	1,138	1,811	9,519	1,520	—	19,615
Formal education	3,704	154	5,165	5,794	320	—	15,137
Non-formal education	3,294	78	4,818	2,170	110	—	10,470
Emergency reserve	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
General	2,098	764	2,488	4,219	450	1,800	11,819
Deficits	183	59	—	—	18	281	541
Programme support	7,291	3,264	5,615	3,427	3,819	5,875	29,291
Total assistance	42,238	8,487	62,956	76,720	8,887	8,971	208,259
Administrative services	—	—	—	—	—	18,685	18,685
Savings (cancellations)	(224)	—	(37)	—	(1)	(464)	(726)
Net increase in commitment in 1978							226,218
TOTAL	115,570	30,157	166,593	126,353	35,078	56,520	530,271

(UNICEF photo ICEF 7897
by T. S. Saryan)



The Corridor of Life. In a Tamil Nadu health centre in India a crowd of mothers wait with their babies for a check-up. Supplies of drugs and medical equipment to mother and child health centres like this are a major part of UNICEF assistance.

CHILD HEALTH

Child health is the major area of activity supported by UNICEF. In 1977, it ac-

In 1977 UNICEF:

- co-operated in child health programmes in 100 countries; 45 in Africa, 25 in Asia, 20 in the Americas, 9 in the Eastern Mediterranean region and 1 in Europe.
- provided grants for training and refresher courses for 72,800 health personnel—doctors, nurses, public health workers, medical assistants, midwives and traditional birth attendants.
- provided technical supplies and equipment for 32,900 health centres of various kinds—especially rural health centres and sub-centres.
- supplied medicines and vaccines against tuberculosis, smallpox, diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid, measles, polio and other diseases.

counted for expenditures of almost \$59 million, 56 per cent of the total.

The main goals of UNICEF assistance in this field are to extend coverage of maternal and child health services; immunization; family planning aspects of family health; safe, sufficient and accessible water supply; adequate sanitation; and health and nutrition education.

Primary Health Care

UNICEF has been encouraging and co-operating in the extension of maternal and child health centres to the local or community level for many years. This has been done mainly through help for health centres and sub-centres and under-fives' clinics and for the training of their personnel.

In 1975 it was decided that UNICEF should work with WHO to advocate and support the primary health care (PHC) approach. Part of the Basic Services approach, PHC is designed to make basic health care accessible to all children, of whom some 85 per cent, mostly in rural and poor urban areas, are at present unserved.

The PHC approach requires a re-orientation of conventional health service



Young children undergo their regular weighing at a community health and social services centre in a village in Java, Indonesia. Since the weight and growth-rate of an infant or young child in any society normally follows a well-defined course, regular weighing and recording of children's weight provides one of the simplest and best ways of ensuring that a diarrhoeal illness or vitamin deficiency which can lead to malnutrition does not go undetected.

Parental knowledge and understanding of child health and nutrition is also increased by discussions with visiting health workers over the card showing the progress of each child.

patterns in many developing countries where health care has become predominantly urban-oriented, mostly curative in nature and accessible to only a small part of the population.

The approach involves extensive use of community workers for front-line curative, protective and health-promotion tasks. Community involvement in planning, supporting, staffing and managing the community's health service is an essential element.

Once selected by the community, primary health workers are trained to diagnose and treat some four-fifths of children's ailments using simple medical methods, techniques and equipment. Other problems are referred to health centres and hospitals. The country's health infrastructure provides technical policies, advice, supervision, training, referral services, and administrative and logistical support.

At the same time, the primary health care concept is made part of other work aimed at the community's development—in agriculture, education, public works, housing and communication, for example.

Increasing the support of other ministries has been one emphasis for the International Conference on Primary Health Care in Alma Ata, USSR, in September 1978, co-sponsored by WHO and UNICEF. The conference involved participation by development, finance and other officials as well as those from health ministries.

This reflects a growing recognition that health promotion is essentially a development issue, the responsibility of governments as a whole and not just a technical matter for Ministries of Health.

The Alma Ata conference is being followed up by action to promote the exchange of experience between developing countries, to provide consultants from one country to another and to strengthen attention to specific problems of implementation of primary health care.

Included among these problems are the re-orientation of national services supporting health, effective ways to decentralise responsibilities to district and community levels, the training and re-training of personnel at various levels, and logistical support—including provision of a limited list of essential drugs for communities.

Immunization

Immunization contributes significantly to the reduction of child mortality and the avoidance of permanent disabilities. UNICEF is co-operating in campaigns against common diseases such as diphtheria, pertussis or whooping cough, tetanus, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis and measles.

Immunization is an important component of primary health care which, because it is based on the widest possible access to communities, presents a unique opportunity to extend coverage.

Moreover, vaccines are now relatively inexpensive and effective, and the difficulty resides in organizing and financing the immunization campaign.

UNICEF is thus supporting in a number of countries the WHO "expanded programme of immunization", which usually delivers a number of vaccinations simultaneously. UNICEF assistance is particularly aimed at strengthening national management, training, and technical and logistics-support systems, including effective "cold chains" to protect vaccine



A child in Upper Volta gets a shot of triple-action DPT vaccine which immunizes against diphtheria, pertussis or whooping cough, and tetanus. As one of the most basic preventive health care measures, immunization is fundamental to primary health care and makes an important contribution to reducing child mortality and averting permanent disability. UNICEF is co-operating in the WHO "expanded programme of immunization" which often provides a number of vaccinations simultaneously.

potency throughout the often-lengthy distribution process.

UNICEF is committed to continuing such help over a period of years to ensure lasting impact and has also helped national efforts to produce vaccines locally.

Responsible Parenthood

Assistance for responsible parenthood is given to improve child health, welfare and development, all affected by the spacing of births and by family size.

UNICEF does not approach responsible parenthood as a separate activity but as a part of programmes for health, nutrition, education and for the advancement of women.

In 1977 UNICEF provided assistance worth almost \$5 million, mainly financed by funds-in-trust from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, for family planning in 39 countries, usually as part of maternal and child health services.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

UNICEF has been assisting rural water supply and sanitation projects since 1953, initially on pilot- or demonstration-project scale.

However it has become increasingly clear that there is a vital link between adequate

In 1977 UNICEF:

- co-operated in programmes to supply safe water and improved sanitation in 77 countries. Some 10 million people (approximately 40 per cent of them children) benefited from approximately 58,000 water supply systems; these included 56,787 wells with handpumps, 976 piped systems, and 415 wells with motor-driven pumps. Almost 1.6 million people gained access to better waste disposal systems.



clean water, allied with proper sanitation and health education, and the health and welfare of infants and children.

In fact such efforts have proved one of the most effective and economical ways to improve the health status of children, having a direct impact on common diarrhoeal ailments and consequently on malnutrition.

There are also indirect benefits. An accessible water supply lessens the drudgery of mothers, freeing them to spend more time on other activities which benefit their

Children get water from a UNICEF-supplied handpump at a hospital in Bughlan, Afghanistan. Because of the vital link between adequate clean water and child health, UNICEF assistance in this field—helped by some large special contributions—has increased six-fold over the past decade. In 1977, some 10 million people, including four million children, gained access to supplies of clean water through this assistance.

(UNICEF photo ICF 7720 by Francesco Caracciolo)

children. And, since water is commonly a community priority, its supply is often the starting point for self-reliant local efforts of the basic services type.

For such reasons, and with the help of some large special contributions, UNICEF assistance in this field has increased six-fold over the past decade. In 1977, wells or other water pumps installed with UNICEF support brought water to some 10 million people including four million children.

UNICEF assistance, largely in rural areas though sometimes in poor peri-urban districts, has provided drilling rigs, casings and pumps for wells, and supplied pipes for simple gravity-fed systems. It has also: helped train national technical staff, often on-the-job; strengthened the integration of health education into village water supply schemes; and promoted community participation in planning, construction and—importantly—maintenance stages; as well as encouraging environmental improvements through sanitation. In a number of countries UNICEF promotes and assists local manufacture of equipment and materials such as handpumps and water-seal latrine slabs.

CHILD NUTRITION

The general state of child nutrition in any country depends not only on national food supply and distribution but also on such factors as employment, distribution of land and income, families' knowledge of nutrition and their capacity to produce and store family foods, and on health and other social services.

UNICEF can help in only some of these areas. But, given the problem's many inter-related aspects, UNICEF seeks solutions which recognise these inter-relationships. Thus assistance for child nutrition cuts across various sectors and is part of efforts to ensure safe water and sanitation, to expand immunization, to provide basic health care and nutrition education, and to spread knowledge of personal hygiene and child care.

In addition there is specific support for "applied nutrition"—family and community gardens, poultry and small animal or fish production, better family food storage and local processing of foods for young children—which accounted for expenditures of \$8.8 million in 1977. UNICEF also delivered almost 28,000 tons of

In 1977 UNICEF:

- co-operated in nutrition programmes in 61 countries: 25 in Africa, 16 in Asia, 13 in the Americas and 7 in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- helped to expand applied nutrition programmes in 78,800 villages, equipping nutrition centres and demonstration areas, community and school orchards and gardens, fish and poultry hatcheries, and seed production units.
- provided stipends to train 17,700 village-level nutrition workers.
- delivered some 28,000 metric tons of donated foods (including wheat flour, rolled oats, skim milk, special weaning foods and corn-soy-milk) for distribution through nutrition and emergency feeding programmes in 14 countries.

donated supplementary food worth an estimated \$33 million.

Particular UNICEF support in this field is also given to:

- development of national or zonal food and nutrition policies which take account of the special needs of infants, young children and pregnant or nursing mothers;
- national or area systems of monitoring and forecasting of the food and nutrition situation as it affects children;
- orientation and training for personnel such as planners, administrators, auxiliary and community-level workers in services with an impact on the food and nutrition situation—health, agriculture, education, community development and co-operatives;
- interventions against nutritional deficiency diseases. This includes provision of large dose capsules of Vitamin A as a preventive measure in areas where xerophthalmia, causing child blindness, is prevalent; salt iodization in areas of endemic goitre; iron and folate supplements to combat anemia in mothers; and enrichment of food staples;



Mothers in a village in Tamil Nadu state in India learn the nutritional value of local green-leaf vegetables from visiting nutrition workers. The best way to promote better nutrition for children is often a matter of teaching mothers what readily-available foods can supply the correct balance of vitamins, minerals and proteins to supplement an adequate calorie intake. UNICEF provides stipends for the training of village-level nutrition workers—some 17,700 of them last year.

(UNICEF photo [CHF 7896 by T. S. Satyan])

- nutrition in MCH services, policies and activities promoting breast feeding, with the addition of weaning foods after the age of 4-6 months, regular weighing of young children, treatment of moderate malnutrition, rehabilitation of cases of severe malnutrition;
- the development and local production, or home preparation, of low-cost weaning foods.

In the field of child nutrition UNICEF works particularly with the technical guidance of FAO and WHO, with food assistance from WFP, and in exchanges of information and the development of larger projects with the World Bank and UNDP.

VILLAGE-LEVEL TECHNOLOGY

UNICEF in the past few years has begun to assist the development and promotion of



(UNICEF
photo ICEF 7900
by Esben Thorning)

low-cost, indigenously-based "technologies"—ideas, methods, equipment, tools and practices—which help to improve the nutrition, health and daily life of children, and to relieve family-level workloads, particularly of mothers.

The work is now going on in most regions of the developing world. A particular example is the Karen Village Technology Unit outside Nairobi in Kenya. This unit demonstrates more than fifty simple devices in the fields of nutrition, water supply, home improvement and food conservation, and has recently begun to provide training and equipment-testing and development, and has launched village-level outreach activities.

A sturdy solar grain-dryer, made from materials cheap enough to be used by most village families, is at work in the Karen Village Technology Unit, outside Nairobi, Kenya. UNICEF in the past few years has begun helping to develop and promote low-cost, indigenously-based "technologies" which help to improve the nutrition, health and daily life of children, and to lighten mothers' workloads. Karen demonstrates some fifty devices of this sort, ranging in cost from a few cents to US \$10.

In 1977 UNICEF:

- co-operated in social services for children in 64 countries: 29 in Africa, 13 in Asia, 12 in the Americas and 10 in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- supplied equipment to more than 5,000 child welfare and day-care centres, 1,000 youth centres and clubs, and 2,000 women's centres or co-operatives.
- provided training stipends to over 6,000 women and girls in child-care, homecrafts, food preservation and income-earning skills.
- provided stipends to train some 44,000 local leaders to help organize basic services in their own villages and communities.
- provided equipment and supplies to 300 training institutions for social workers, and training stipends for 7,700 child welfare workers.

URBAN SERVICES

In 1978, the Executive Board considered a consultant's report on the application of the Basic Services approach in the urban environment and an Executive Director's Note on UNICEF assistance to services benefiting children in low-income urban areas. Together with a report presented in 1977, they constituted a review of UNICEF's co-operation in this field during the last 7 years.

The latest report estimated that 156 million children under 15 live in low-income areas of the developing world and that, as a result both of birth-rates and migration, the poor populations in urban areas are growing twice as fast as total city populations.

The report pointed out that despite constraints such as limited social programme personnel, lack of government infrastructure, and the problem of creating links between community and government, there were distinctive features of the urban situation favouring the community-based services strategy.

Some of these: high population density, facilitating delivery of services; populations

prepared by their own experiences for change, self-help and organizing capacity; and an established role for women in economic life.

UNICEF is supporting a wide variety of activities directly benefiting urban children including mother and child health services, communicable disease control measures, child feeding, non-formal education programmes and community and day-care centres. There is also provision for the training of community workers.

In his Note to the Board the Executive Director outlined certain principles for the adaptation of the community-based or Basic Services strategy to the urban situation:

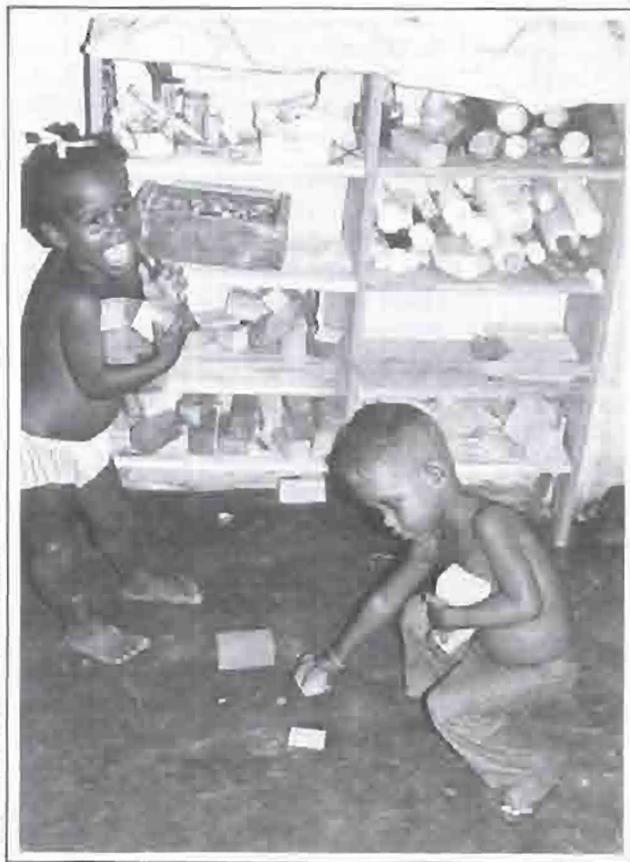
- Services should be planned and carried out which capitalise on favourable features of the urban environment and which take advantage of the low-income urban residents' capacity for self-help. This would also require access to technical and logistical supporting services;
- Community groups and individuals should be involved and supported by government in identifying problems and in planning, carrying out and administering community-level action;

- Community-level services should be simple and low-cost with referral services available when required; and
- Community workers should be selected by, or with the agreement of, the community and should undergo simple training and have the support of government personnel and services.

These principles provide the basis for development of various areas of UNICEF co-operation in the provision of social services in urban areas, including long-range comprehensive programmes undertaken in conjunction with a large funding source, supporting physical improvements; specially-designed programmes of social services without large-scale physical improvements; and the extension of national programmes of MCH services, schools, etc. into low-income urban areas.

All co-operation will be directed towards strengthening national capacity to promote and support community-based services. National support in turn should try to strengthen the community's capacity to assume responsibility for local services and should include technical and logistics assistance.

UNICEF photo ICEF 7869 by Horst Cetrin)



Simple toys stimulate young children in a school started by a slum community in Cartagena, Colombia. This "School of Benches" is held in a slum-dweller's house or yard, the teachers are generally housewives with a primary-school education, and toys are made of even such everyday items as lumber scraps, bottle tops or old plastic containers. The school's name derives from the requirement that students bring their own seating from home, along with a pencil, notebook and "ABC" primer. For about US \$1 monthly, the children are stimulated and prepared for formal schooling, taught how to read and write and to do basic arithmetic. UNICEF helped the Colombian Government and Cartagena's Slums Rehabilitation Office to study and meet the fundamental needs of schools like this one and has contributed specially-developed educational materials.

UNICEF will further assist in exchange of experience within and between countries among responsible officials, and will seek to encourage larger-scale investment from external aid sources for specific country-level situations of which it has knowledge.

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Emergency relief accounts for a small proportion of UNICEF assistance, although often its role is vital in the immediate post-disaster period. Much more UNICEF assistance is provided for medium-term reconstruction and rehabilitation of services benefiting children.

In 1977, relief supplies and other emergency help worth \$700,000 were sent to a dozen disaster or emergency situations. As noted in Table 2, total UNICEF assistance for emergency relief and rehabilitation amounted to \$27.3 million in 1977. Rehabilitation is recorded in the respective fields of health, water, nutrition, etc.

UNICEF's ability to act swiftly and its focus on the special needs of children—needs often overlooked by the general relief effort—make its early contribution in emergency situations particularly valuable.

UNICEF's network of field offices, its links with other agencies—specifically as part of the United Nations system-wide disaster relief programme—and its stockpile of 300 commonly-needed relief items in the Packing and Assembly Centre (UNIPAC), Copenhagen, all provide scope and flexibility when a disaster, natural or man-made, strikes.

Often UNICEF staff in the affected country help to assess rapidly the most urgent needs of children and mothers, and they can arrange to divert UNICEF supplies already in the country. There is also provision for UNICEF Representatives to authorise local expenditures up to a value of \$25,000 in these situations and, if warranted, to get additional funds from the Executive Director's Emergency Reserve for which \$1 million is set aside each year.

Support for longer-term reconstruction and rehabilitation demands a much greater level of UNICEF resources since this often continues after the main inflow of outside aid has ended. It is funded in whole or in part by special contributions.



UNICEF FINANCES

REVENUE

UNICEF's revenue comes from voluntary contributions by governments and individuals. It was \$164 million in 1977, of which \$127 million was for general resources and \$37 million for specific purposes.

The revenue came from the following sources: 71 per cent directly from 133 governments and territories as regular and specific-purpose contributions; 14 per cent from private sources (fund-raising campaigns, greeting card profits and individual donations); and 15 per cent from the United Nations system and miscellaneous sources. Table 4 shows UNICEF revenue during the years 1973-1978 by source.

The 1977 revenue was 21 per cent or \$29 million higher than in 1976. Of this increase, \$19 million came from governments. Governmental contributions for general resources increased by \$11 million to a total of \$92 million, a rise of 14 per cent. Governments also provided \$8 million more in supplementary funding for specific purposes compared with 1976. Government contributions are listed in Table 5.

Revenue for 1978 is estimated at \$175

million—\$140 million for general resources and \$35 million for specific purposes. The financial plan of UNICEF estimates revenue of \$200 million in 1979 and \$240 million in 1980.

Table 6 lists, by country, non-governmental contributions received in 1977, totalling \$23.5 million. In addition to net proceeds from greeting cards, these contributions come from fund-raising activities of UNICEF National Committees, including the "Trick or Treat" campaign in Canada and the United States, and various collections, campaigns and special events organized by National Committees in Europe, Japan and Australia. Significant support also continued to come from other non-governmental organizations.

Table 7 lists contributions-in-kind made through UNICEF in 1977. These consisted mainly of children's foods, medicines and freight, on which the donors placed an estimated value of \$33 million; of this amount, commodities contributed by the European Community were valued at more than \$29 million. Contributions-in-kind are not listed as income in UNICEF financial accounts.

Contributions for Specific Purposes

For some years, UNICEF has appealed to governments and non-governmental organizations for contributions to long-term projects for which UNICEF's regular resources are insufficient, and for relief and rehabilitation in emergency situations. During the period 1973-1977, about a quarter of the funds committed by UNICEF came from such specific-purpose contributions.

Projects funded by specific-purpose contributions are prepared in the same way as those funded from general resources. Nearly all are in countries classified by the United Nations as "least developed" or "most seriously affected".

At its 1978 session, the Executive Board "noted" 31 special assistance projects—that is, projects to be carried out if and when specific contributions are received. Together with "noted" projects previously approved, the total contributions UNICEF seeks for such projects is about \$108 million. In

*Full information about each of these projects can be found in the UNICEF publication, *Proposals for Supplementary Funding*, Volume 5, 1978.

TABLE 4
UNICEF Revenue in the Period 1973-1978

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
	(in millions of US dollars)					(estimate)
General resources income						
Contributions from Governments	52.7	57.9	68.5	80.9	92.0	105
Contributions from non-governmental sources	5.8	6.8	8.4	7.3	6.8	8
Greeting Card Operation	7.0	7.1	8.7	6.5	10.9	15
Other income	7.8	10.2	8.4	11.9	17.9	12
Total available for regular projects, for programme support services and for administrative costs	73.3	82.0	94.0	106.6	127.6	140
Supplementary funds						
Contributions for specific purposes and funds-in-trust, excluding the UN system*						
From Governments	13.7	21.9	34.0	17.2	24.9	25
From non-governmental sources	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.8	5
Total	18.4	27.4	39.0	22.8	30.7	30
Funds-in-trust from the UN system						
For long-term projects funded by UNEPA	2.1	4.3	5.3	5.3	3.4	4
For special assistance and other noted projects including relief and rehabilitation	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.5	1
Total	4.1	5.7	7.9	5.8	5.9	5
Total supplementary funds	22.5	33.1	46.9	28.6	36.6	35
Total revenue available for meeting commitments of the Executive Board	95.8	115.1	140.9	135.2	164.2	175
Breakdown of revenue by source (in millions of US dollars)						
From Governments	66.4	79.8	102.5	98.1	116.9	130
From non-governmental sources	17.5	19.4	22.1	19.4	23.5	28
From the UN system	4.1	5.7	7.9	5.8	5.9	5
Other income	7.8	10.2	8.4	11.9	17.9	12
	95.8	115.1	140.9	135.2	164.2	175

*For special assistance and other noted projects including relief and rehabilitation.

TABLE 5

1977 General and Specific-purpose Governmental Contributions

(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

	General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total		General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
Afghanistan	2.5		2.5	Cyprus	0.5		0.5
Algeria	157.7		157.7	Czechoslovakia	65.4		65.4
Argentina	115.0		115.0	Democratic Yemen	3.0		3.0
Australia	1,325.3	2,876.7	4,202.0	Denmark	2,619.8	6,731.3	9,351.1
Austria	426.4		426.4	Dominican Republic	1.0		1.0
Bahamas	3.0		3.0	Ecuador	25.0		25.0
Bahrain	20.1		20.1	Egypt	84.7		84.7
Bangladesh	1.0		1.0	Ethiopia	60.9		60.9
Barbados	5.0		5.0	Fiji	2.0		2.0
Belgium	742.8		742.8	Finland	766.6	315.7	1,282.3
Belize	0.4		0.4	France	1,743.6		1,743.6
Bhutan	1.5		1.5	Gabon	25.7		25.7
Bolivia	16.0		16.0	Gambia	4.9		4.9
Botswana	6.6		6.6	German Democratic Republic	116.7		116.7
Brazil	85.0		85.0	Germany, Federal Republic of	3,418.8	775.2	4,194.0
British Virgin Islands	0.1		0.1	Ghana	20.9		20.9
Brunei	8.1		8.1	Greece	90.0		90.0
Bulgaria	51.4		51.4	Guatemala	30.7		30.7
Burma	108.8		108.8	Guinea	37.5		37.5
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	74.6		74.6	Guyana	5.3		5.3
Canada	6,190.5	4,024.2	10,214.7	Haiti	5.0		5.0
Chile	151.7		151.7	Holy See	1.0		1.0
Colombia	268.3		268.3	Honduras	20.0		20.0
Costa Rica	30.0		30.0	Hong Kong	19.8		19.8
Cuba	100.0		100.0	Hungary	14.4		14.4

TABLE 5 (continued)

1977 General and Specific-purpose Governmental Contributions

(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

	General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total		General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
Iceland	17.8		17.8	Malaysia	94.4		94.4
India	1,471.5		1,471.5	Maldives	2.0		2.0
Indonesia	621.2		621.2	Mali	6.0		6.0
Iran	1,008.0		1,008.0	Malta	4.8		4.8
Iraq	243.2		243.2	Mauritania	6.6		6.6
Ireland	211.3	53.9	265.2	Mauritius	4.2		4.2
Israel	45.0		45.0	Mexico	263.7		263.7
Italy	452.0		452.0	Monaco	3.0		3.0
Ivory Coast	64.5		64.5	Mongolia	3.0		3.0
Jamaica	9.4		9.4	Morocco	85.0		85.0
Japan	2,352.0		2,352.0	Nepal	7.2		7.2
Jordan	15.5		15.5	Netherlands	4,374.8	5,000.0	9,374.8
Kenya	31.7		31.7	New Zealand	673.1	60.0	733.1
Kuwait	100.0		100.0	Norway	8,312.6	2,268.0	10,580.6
Lao People's Democratic Republic	4.5		4.5	Oman	30.0		30.0
Lesotho	2.0		2.0	Pakistan	216.9		216.9
Liberia	20.0		20.0	Panama	22.0		22.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	43.6		43.6	Paraguay	10.0		10.0
Liechtenstein	2.0		2.0	Peru	119.8		119.8
Luxembourg	17.5		17.5	Philippines	279.3		279.3
Madagascar	11.4		11.4	Poland	332.1		332.1
Malawi	2.4		2.4	Portugal	10.0		10.0

	General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
Qatar	200.0		200.0
Republic of Korea	79.4		79.4
Romania	12.5		12.5
Rwanda	3.0		3.0
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.7		0.7
St. Lucia	2.6		2.6
Saudi Arabia	1,000.0		1,000.0
Senegal	20.7		20.7
Seychelles	0.6		0.6
Singapore	10.2		10.2
Somalia	14.7		14.7
Spain	167.4		167.4
Sri Lanka	10.6		10.6
Surinam	3.0		3.0
Swaziland	7.0		7.0
Sweden	19,187.4		19,187.4
Switzerland	2,345.1	1,525.3	3,870.4
Syrian Arab Republic	25.6		25.6
Thailand	319.2		319.2
Trinidad and Tobago	8.3		8.3
Tunisia	28.8		28.8
Turkey	221.4		221.4

	General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
Uganda	35.1		35.1
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	149.2		149.2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	805.7		805.7
United Arab Emirates	396.6		396.6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5,803.8	1,085.4	6,889.2
United Republic of Cameroon	30.2		30.2
United Republic of Tanzania	41.5		41.5
United States of America	20,000.0		20,000.0
Uruguay	5.0		5.0
Venezuela	116.0		116.0
Yemen	17.7		17.7
Yugoslavia	232.5		232.5
Zambia	50.6		50.6
TOTAL:	92,053.9	24,915.7	116,969.6

TABLE 6

1977 Non-Governmental Contributions (in thousands of US dollars)

Countries where non-governmental contributions exceeded \$10,000 (Figures include proceeds from greeting card sales)							
Algeria	29.7	Ghana	21.6	Pakistan	19.4	Uruguay	22.8
Argentina	176.2	Greece	66.1	Paraguay	10.4	Venezuela	34.7
Australia	671.2	Guatemala	10.0	Peru	83.8	Yugoslavia	117.9
Austria	289.9	Hungary	21.6	Philippines	19.3	Zambia	10.1
Bangladesh	34.9	India	218.3	Poland	139.1	Contributions under \$10,000*	200.0
Belgium	1,049.0	Indonesia	23.7	Romania	113.1		
Brazil	1,363.7	Iran	19.4	Senegal	12.5		
Bulgaria	151.4	Ireland	263.5	Spain	1,227.9	TOTAL	33,637.0
Canada	3,302.2	Italy	638.3	Sri Lanka	16.6		
Chile	97.2	Japan	1,046.7	Sweden	760.8		
Colombia	37.7	Kenya	11.4	Switzerland	1,037.9	Less costs of Greeting Card Operations**	10,133.9
Denmark	385.2	Luxembourg	45.0	Thailand	12.9		
Ecuador	37.1	Malaysia	12.6	Turkey	32.1		
Egypt	20.0	Mexico	34.9	USSR	2,572.3		
Finland	639.9	Morocco	13.4	United Kingdom	326.1		
France	2,375.5	Netherlands	1,846.7	United Rep. of Tanzania	10.8	Net available for UNICEF assistance	23,502.1
German Dem. Rep.	20.9	New Zealand	254.3	United States of America	6,304.4		
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	4,332.7	Nigeria	44.9				
		Norway	382.9				

*Details of non-governmental contributions under \$10,000 are given in UNICEF document E/ICEF/654, Chapter III, Annex III.

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

TABLE 7
1977 Contributions-in-Kind
Made Through UNICEF

(Estimated value in thousands of US dollars)

	Value of com- modities (inc. freight)
1. From Governments	
Belgium	253.5
Canada	452.8
New Zealand	155.2
Sweden	715.0
Switzerland	1,421.1
United States of America	651.9
2. From international organizations	
European Economic Community	29,689.7

many cases the country infrastructure and central services are already being assisted from UNICEF's general resources. Specific contributions extend services to children who would not otherwise be reached.

MEDIUM-TERM WORK PLAN

The 1978 Executive Board session approved the format of a medium-term work plan for UNICEF, and it is to be presented for the first time in 1979.

The plan, which covers the past year, the present year and three years ahead, relates financial, budget and personnel planning in a systematic way to revenue and project assistance forecasts. It replaces the previous three-year financial plan, the cycle of which extended two years ahead.

The new plan, to be updated and revised annually, is designed to help the Board in its responsibilities for overseeing UNICEF financing and assistance policies, for reviewing operations and administration and for approving new commitments. It will also serve the UNICEF secretariat as an opera-

tional tool in planning overall activities, and is expected to be a help to donors in funding discussions.

The general context of the plan is the situation and needs of children, the opportunities for action to improve their situation and UNICEF's goals beyond the plan period. The plan is expected to enable UNICEF to increase support for programme co-operation over a several-year period, fitting this to each country's own planning period wherever possible.

Through its provision for annual revision, the plan is expected to preserve UNICEF flexibility. This is necessary because UNICEF depends on voluntary contributions for its revenues and at the same time seeks to work within the context of individual developing country planning cycles.

EXPENDITURE AND WORKING CAPITAL

Expenditure in 1977 amounted to \$142 million, 25 per cent or \$29 million more than in 1976. In addition there were \$14 million in expenditures for reimbursable procurement and other services, and donations-in-kind valued at \$33 million handled by UNICEF in 1977, bringing the total, in financial terms, of UNICEF's over-all "output" for the year to about \$190 million. The net administrative cost for handling this output was \$11.4 million, 6 per cent.

Since UNICEF does not hold resources to cover the total of its commitments but depends on future revenue to cover future expenditure, it needs a revolving fund of working capital—funds-in-hand. Table 8 shows UNICEF's revenue and expenditure for 1976 and 1977 and that planned for 1978-1980, plus funds-in-hand at the year's end.

TABLE 8
UNICEF's Annual Revenue, Expenditure and Funds-in-Hand
(in millions of US dollars)

	Actual		Planned		
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Revenue (table 4)	135	164	175	200	240
Expenditure (table 2)	113	142	186	206	231
Funds-in-hand and receivables at year end*	96	113	104	97	104

* Not including funds-in-trust, which are not the property of UNICEF.



BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT UNICEF

ORIGINS

UNICEF was created by the General Assembly at its first session on 11 December 1946 as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. For its first several years, the Fund's resources were devoted largely to meeting the post-war emergency needs of children in Europe for food, drugs and clothing. In December 1950, the General Assembly shifted the main emphasis of the Fund toward programmes of long-range benefit to children of developing countries. In October 1953, the General Assembly decided to continue UNICEF indefinitely.

The name was changed to United Nations Children's Fund although the acronym "UNICEF" was retained.

ORGANIZATION

UNICEF is an integral part of the United Nations but it has a semi-autonomous status, with its own governing body and secretariat. It is governed by a 30-nation Executive Board which establishes policies for UNICEF, reviews programmes, and commits funds for projects and for the administrative and programme support budgets of the organization. Ten members of the

Board are elected each year for a three-year term by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The Board meets annually and is assisted by a Programme Committee and a Committee on Administration and Finance. The reports of the Board are reviewed annually by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Executive Director, who is responsible for the administration of UNICEF, is appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Board. The Executive Director since June 1963 has been Mr. Henry R. Labouisse.

Officers of the Board for 1978-1979

Chairman (Executive Board):

Mrs. Sadako Ogata (Japan)

Chairman (Programme Committee):

Dr. Marcos C. Candau (Brazil)

Chairman (Committee on Administration and Finance): Mr. Paal Bog (Norway)

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

Second Vice-Chairman:

Dr. Boguslaw Kozusznik (Poland)

Third Vice-Chairman: H.E. Mr. Sebastian Chale (United Republic of Tanzania)

Fourth Vice-Chairman:

Mr. Sami I. Gammoh (Jordan)

The membership of the Board for the period 1 August 1978 - 31 July 1979

Afghanistan

Barbados

Brazil

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic

Canada

Chile

France

Ghana

Germany, Federal Republic of

India

Italy

Japan

Jordan

Morocco

Netherlands

Norway

Pakistan

Philippines

Poland

Senegal

Sweden

Switzerland

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Northern Ireland

United Republic of Cameroon

United Republic of Tanzania

United States of America

Venezuela

Yugoslavia

Zambia

As an important component of UNICEF co-operation, staff in field offices not only help countries with the preparation and implementation of assistance projects, but assess the effectiveness of UNICEF aid in relation to country priorities and to opportunities for improving the situation of children. A programme support budget provides for 37 field offices in 1978 serving 104 developing countries, with 168 professional and 802 clerical and other general service posts. This budget also provides for supply procurement staff in New York and Geneva, with 37 professional and 83 clerical and other general service posts.

An administrative services budget provides for staff in New York and Geneva for service of the Executive Board, general direction, financial and personnel management, audit, information, and relations with donor governments and UNICEF National Committees. The 1978 administrative services budget provides for 120 professional and 200 clerical and other general service posts. The estimated cost of

the budget is 7.6 per cent of UNICEF expenditure, or 6 per cent if account is taken of workload not included in UNICEF expenditure, such as handling of contributions-in-kind and reimbursable procurement.

CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A system of co-operative relationships is in effect between UNICEF and various agencies within the United Nations system. The purpose is to ensure that, in the aid to individual projects and in over-all policy and planning, there is a systematic exchange of experience, assessments of priorities, and the development of co-ordinated operating procedures.

The technical agencies (notably the

United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO), provide UNICEF with advice in establishing its programme policies. A continuous process of consultation between the field staff of UNICEF and these agencies helps achieve complementary inputs for services benefiting children. In projects that the agencies assist jointly with UNICEF, their role is to provide governments with technical assistance for preparation, execution and evaluation. UNICEF participates in the UNDP country programming exercises. In the case of emergencies, UNICEF works closely with UNDRO, other agencies of the United Nations system, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

In addition, UNICEF seeks greater orientation toward activities benefiting children by other appropriate agencies in the United Nations system (including UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, the World Bank, UNEP and the regional economic commissions).

UNICEF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

UNICEF National Committees in 30 countries play an important role in helping to generate public support for a better understanding of the needs of children in developing countries in general and of the work of UNICEF in particular. All the Committees are concerned with increasing financial support for the global work of UNICEF, either indirectly through their education and information roles or directly through the sale of greeting cards and other fund-raising activities. The Committees contributed some \$20.1 million net to UNICEF resources in 1977. In their work, the Committees usually benefit from widespread voluntary help. The Committees provide a means for thousands of individuals in many countries to participate directly in an activity of the United Nations.

GREETING CARDS

One of the ways individuals participate in the support of UNICEF is through the sale of greeting cards. During the 1977/78 campaign, UNICEF's Greeting Card Operation sold some 100 million cards. Net income to UNICEF was more than \$11 million. Most of these sales were achieved through a network of volunteers, people from all walks of life who belong to UNICEF National Committees or to non-governmental organizations and who sell UNICEF cards all over the world.

The Greeting Card Operation, with the target of selling 140 million cards in 1979, the International Year of the Child, hopes to open even more channels of distribution and to attract many more volunteers for this effort.

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF has long worked closely with voluntary agencies concerned with children. UNICEF encourages the use of resources which may be available from non-governmental organizations (both locally and through outside aid) on projects which UNICEF is aiding, or in supplementing or complementing these projects. Non-governmental organizations also offer UNICEF information and advice based upon their experience. Many co-operate with UNICEF or UNICEF National Committees in information and fund-raising work. An NGO Committee on UNICEF comprises over 100 international non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNICEF.

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

UNICEF Regional Offices

UNICEF Headquarters, United Nations,
New York 10017

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UNICEF Regional Office for South Central Asia
11 Jorbagh, New Delhi 110005, India

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

UNICEF Office for Japan
2-1, Ohtemachi 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

UNICEF National Committees

Australia
UNICEF Committee of Australia
55 York Street
Sydney NSW 2000

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

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

Bulgaria
Bulgarian Committee for UNICEF
c/o Ministry of Public Health
5 Place Lenine
Sofia

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

Czechoslovakia
Czechoslovak Committee for Cooperation with
UNICEF
Trida W. Peicka c.98
120 37 Praha 10, Vinohrady

Denmark
Dansk UNICEF Komitee
Billedvej 8, Frihavnens
2100-København

Finland
Suomen YK: Lastenapu UNICEF/
Finnish Committee for UNICEF
Kalevankatu 12
00100 Helsinki 10

France
Comité français FISE-UNICEF
35, rue Félicien David
75016, Paris Cedex 16

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

Germany,
Federal Republic of
Deutsches Komitee für UNICEF
Steinteldergasse 9
5 Köln 1

Greece
Hellenic National Committee for UNICEF
5, Sourri Street
(Bodossaki Foundation Building)
Athens

Hungary

Az Énsz Gyermekekap Magyar Nemzeti Bizottsága
Belgrad Rakpart 2/4
Budapest Vc

Ireland

Irish Committee for UNICEF
12 South Anne Street
Dublin 2

Israel

Israel National Committee for UNICEF
P.O. Box 3489
Yerushalaim/Jerusalem

Italy

UNICEF Comitato Italiano
Via Storza 1/4
00184 Roma

Japan

Japan Association for UNICEF, Inc.
1-2, Azabudai 3-chome
Minato Ku
Tokyo

Luxembourg

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

Netherlands

Stichting Nederlands Comité UNICEF
Bankastraat 128 (Postbus 85857)
2508 CN 's-Gravenhage/The Hague

New Zealand

New Zealand National Committee for UNICEF, Inc.
5-7 Willeston Street, G.P.O. Box 122
Wellington

Norway

Det Norske UNICEF-Komite
Egedes gate 4
Oslo 1

Poland

Polski Komitet Wspólpracy z UNICEF
ul. Mokotowska 1/4 p. III
00561 Warszawa

Romania

Fondul Naționalilor Unite Pentru copii
Comitetul Național Român
6-8 Rue Onesti
7000 Bucharest, 4

Spain

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

Sweden

Svenska UNICEF Komitten
Skolgränd 2, Box 15050
104 65 Stockholm 15

Switzerland

Swiss Committee for UNICEF
Werdstrasse 36
8021 Zürich 1

Tunisia

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

Turkey

Türkiye Milli Komitesi UNICEF
Atatürk Bulvarı No. 223/5
Kavaklıdere, Ankara

United Kingdom

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
46-48 Osmburgh Street
London NW1, 3 PU

United States of America

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

Yugoslavia

Jugoslovenski Nacionalni Komitet za UNICEF
104 Bulevar Avnoja Siv II
11070 Novi-Beograd

Liaison Offices

Cyprus

United Nations Association of Cyprus
Sub-Committee for UNICEF
14 Makarios III Av.,
Mitsis Bldg. No. 2
P.O. Box 1508
Nicosia

Iceland

UNICEF in Iceland
Storagerdi 30
108 Reykjavik

Portugal

Amigos Da UNICEF
Rua Fernão Lopes de Castanheda 5
Restelo-Lisboa 3

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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

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

- Report of the Executive Board on its 1978 session*—C, E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/655)
Annual Progress Report of the Executive Director—E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/654)
Proposals For Supplementary Funding, Volume 5—E (UNICEF Doc. No. SA/31)
Les Carnets de l'Enfance/Assignment Children, a quarterly review published by UNICEF—E, F, S
An Overview of UNICEF Policies, Organization And Working Methods—E, F, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/CRP/78-2)
UNICEF News, published quarterly by UNICEF—E
Financial Report and Statement for the year ended 31 Dec. 1977—E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/AB/L. 183)
The Human Factor in Development, speech by Henry R. Labouisse (leaflet)
Facts about UNICEF, 1978-1979 (leaflet)—E, F, S

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

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UNICEF

United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017