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INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD: PLANS AND ACTION TO  
IMPROVE THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN IN THE WORLD,  
PARTICULARLY IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund prepared in accordance with paragraph 6 of Assembly resolution 33/83 of 15 December 1978.

ANNEX

Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Children's Fund  
 on the International Year of the Child (IYC)

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## INTRODUCTION

1. This report is presented to the General Assembly in response to the request in paragraph 6 of its resolution 33/83 of 15 December 1979 for a "comprehensive, action-oriented report on the basis of information received from Governments and from specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies concerned on their respective projects and programmes initiated in connexion with the International Year of the Child and on follow-up activities foreseen for the years ahead".

2. A preliminary report (E/ICEF/L.1384 and Corr.1) was considered by the UNICEF Executive Board at its May 1979 session. That report was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1979 (as document E/1979/88), together with extracts from the Executive Board's report which included a summary of its discussions and its conclusions on IYC (E/1979/L.46, pp. 4-6). Following its debate on IYC the Council adopted resolution 1979/57 on 3 August 1979.

3. The present report is being written at a time when many government decisions with regard to long-term commitments and action plans are still in the process of being made. However, certain trends have begun to be apparent, and the present report offers some preliminary conclusions and recommendations. The report also attempts to give an indication of the enthusiasm with which the Year has been received around the globe and describes, in a very summary form, the many plans and activities to which IYC has so far given rise in some 170 countries and territories.

### Statements by Heads of States and Governments

4. There have been numerous statements by Heads of States and Governments in support of IYC, partly in response to General Assembly resolution 33/83. The statements that were made available to the IYC secretariat have been circulated as document A/34/188.

### National action for IYC

5. To aid in conveying the very broad range of national activities and plans, the IYC secretariat has compiled a Directory of National Action (DONA) which provides, in a highly condensed form, information made available to it, mainly by national sources. This Directory is circulated as document E/ICEF/663. In addition, a number of Governments have requested the Secretary-General to circulate their own statements summarizing their activities for IYC. These have been circulated (A/34/232 and Add.1).

### Action by United Nations system

6. Members of the Inter-Agency Advisory Group on IYC (see appendix II below) have prepared summary statements on their IYC activities. These are contained in an addendum to the present report.

PART ONE

A. Some preliminary conclusions and suggestions

General Assembly debate

7. The fact that IYC will be debated by the General Assembly in its plenary session is an all-important acknowledgement of its basic significance. In line with Assembly resolution 33/83, an action-oriented debate would provide an important means for assessing what country efforts to date have taught Governments about the situation and needs of their children and, as a result, what future policies, programmes or other actions these Governments intend to take on behalf of their children during their next plan period or the decade 1980-1990. Some Governments may be in a position to announce co-operation on behalf of children in other countries. It is clear that to reach the goals that developing countries are setting for themselves as a result of their own aspirations, and stimulated by IYC, significant additional external assistance will be required.

National policy taking account of children

8. It is hoped that as a result of IYC a number of Governments will recognize the importance of a regular review of the situation of their children and commit themselves to elaborate a detailed national policy for children; to make this policy an integral part of their over-all social and economic planning; and to demonstrate their belief that children are at the base of the future development of the country. The objective of such a process would be to lay the basis for required legislative, administrative and budgetary provisions.

9. At the risk of stating the obvious, a fundamental aim of society must be for every child to be healthy, well nourished and decently clothed and sheltered; to grow up in a family that provides love, affection and protection, and the basis for developing ethical values and, very importantly, respect for other people in a world that is continually shrinking and coming closer together; to be able to complete an appropriate number of years of schooling; to be set on a path of continued learning and growth so as to realize, to the maximum extent possible, his or her full potential; and to acquire the functional skills necessary for earning a living, raising a family and participating productively in community and national development.

10. Progress towards achieving this aim could begin with a review of all relevant policies, programmes and services, not just those normally regarded as "children's programmes" or as affecting children. Certain general policies and programmes might be modified to include beneficial effects on children; others that have an adverse effect could be reassessed and redirected. For example, if agricultural programmes are seen to be assisting only the production of export crops to the detriment of family food production, steps may be taken to re-establish a suitable balance. Rural development programmes that consist almost entirely of economically-oriented schemes could be reformulated to include the development of family food supply and of social services; the media could increase their messages about nutrition, health and child-rearing.

11. Experience has shown that activities within sectoral policies and programmes are more effective when complemented by those within other sectors. An additional step, therefore, would be to review the interrelation between sectoral policies and programmes in the light of their impact on children.

12. In countries with a development plan, such reviews could take place within the framework of the plan. In countries without a development plan, they might be considered as reviews of "social policy" taking account of economic changes. The underlying principle and need remain the same.

13. In addition to being essential for achieving national goals, such reviews can serve as a practical basis for developing and developed countries to join together in common efforts to benefit the coming generations.

#### Services of direct benefit to children

14. It is hoped that Governments will announce clear and realistic goals for services benefiting children based on the findings of national reviews and studies. In extending and strengthening services benefiting children, the concerns of developing countries could focus, in the first instance, on a more widespread provision of basic services within the context of national development efforts to meet the common needs of the majority of children in such fields as health, water and sanitation, nutrition, education and improvement of the situation of women. Industrialized countries could similarly concentrate more effort on their pockets of poverty. In either case, the extension of services could be encouraged and their effectiveness enhanced by community involvement in their planning, management and financing.

15. Services directly benefiting the particularly disadvantaged child could also be expanded and improved. This would include physically and mentally handicapped children, with emphasis on preventing needless disability by early intervention through existing health, social and educational systems. It would also include services for abandoned, orphaned, abused and exploited children and those whose families are refugees, displaced persons and migrant workers.

#### Transformation of National IYC Commissions

16. To maintain the interest in the issues created or highlighted by IYC and to take advantage of the collective expertise represented by IYC Commissions, Governments may consider transforming their National IYC Commissions into permanent national advisory councils on social policy regarding children. The continuance of the Commissions, bringing together a wide spectrum of expertise and participation from outside the Government as well as within the Government, could be important in maintaining the impetus of IYC. In most instances it would be preferable if such councils were linked to the Presidency or a ministry or office concerned with over-all national planning.

Exchange of experience

17. IYC has revealed a certain universality of children's needs and problems. It follows that national efforts, both governmental and voluntary, can benefit substantially by a greater and more systematic exchange of experience, information and expertise among developing countries and between developing and developed countries.

Involvement of children

18. IYC activities have led to a large number of activities encouraging children to express themselves about the world as they see it or would like to see it. Some of them have also enabled children to learn about the lives of children in other countries. Continuing activities along these lines should be encouraged.

Financial co-operation

19. It goes without saying that, while political insight and determination are essential to start bringing about the necessary improvements in the situation of children, the developing countries require substantial external financial co-operation, particularly in the early stages of programme improvement and expansion. External co-operation is also needed for regional and global arrangements to exchange experience on problems of children which transcend national boundaries. The General Assembly debate should provide an opportunity for Governments to make announcements for such increased co-operation through multilateral and bilateral channels.

B. UNICEF and IYC follow-up

20. In his progress report to the UNICEF Executive Board at its May 1979 session (E/ICEF/L.1384 and Corr.1), the Executive Director of UNICEF made a number of preliminary recommendations with regard to what steps might be taken to maintain the momentum created by IYC and to consolidate its gains.

21. The Board asked the Executive Director to prepare, for its session in 1980, a report on the possible implications of IYC for UNICEF, taking as its basic point of departure the continuing strong sense of the Board that the Fund should continue to concentrate on helping to meet the needs of children in developing countries, in accordance with priorities determined by the country approach.

22. That report, which the Executive Director has under preparation, will examine ways in which UNICEF could respond to requests from developing countries for additional co-operation, including special attention to the needs of children of particularly disadvantaged groups. The report will also examine ways in which UNICEF might identify the need for operational research and stimulate non-governmental organizations and institutions, which already have the capacity to undertake child-related research, to meet this need. It would also consider how the compilation and widespread dissemination of the results of such research might be encouraged. In addition, the report will consider the desirability and feasibility of making provision for the

exchange of technical information among developing countries, and between developing and developed countries, on methods for dealing with the needs of children. It might also consider the possibility of exchanging information on legislation relating to children. The report will, to the extent possible, include a costing of the proposals it examines in terms of manpower and financial resources.

23. There was wide agreement in the Executive Board that UNICEF should continue as the lead agency for children in the United Nations system. This view, shared by the Inter-Agency Advisory Group, was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council which, in its resolution 1979/57, requested international organizations, in particular those within the United Nations system, to continue to co-operate with UNICEF as lead agency in developing a co-ordinated and interdisciplinary approach to questions concerning the welfare of children.

24. In the same resolution, the Economic and Social Council, recognizing that the improvement of the situation of children in the developing countries would depend on the general economic and social development of those countries, urged that due account be taken of children's needs in the formulation of a new international development strategy.

25. A similar view was also expressed earlier at the May 1979 UNICEF Executive Board session, where it was pointed out that the long experience of UNICEF in policy and programme formulation relating to children would be useful in the preparation of new development strategies. Recognizing the important possible implications of the new international development strategy for the follow-up of IYC, the Board decided that, in addition to a discussion of the IYC follow-up at its 1980 session (para. 21 above), it would consider the follow-up of IYC again at its 1981 session, after the approval of the new international development strategy at the special session of the General Assembly in 1980.

## PART TWO

### A. An over-all view of IYC

26. The General Assembly, in resolution 31/169 proclaiming 1979 International Year of the Child, stated that its two general objectives would be:

- "(a) To provide a framework for advocacy on behalf of children and for enhancing the awareness of the special needs of children on the part of decision-makers and the public;
- "(b) To promote recognition of the fact that programmes for children should be an integral part of economic and social development plans with a view to achieving, in both the long term and the short term, sustained activities for the benefit of children at the national and international levels".



27. Even though the Year is only just beyond its mid-point, there can be no doubt that it has already met with considerable success in its first objective. Innumerable reports from around the globe testify to the fact that, as never before, the needs and problems of children are under discussion in a great variety of forums: in government circles, in non-governmental organizations, in international meetings, in professional groups, at the community level and in the media. The National IYC Commissions, the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on IYC, and the offices of the IYC secretariat in New York and Geneva have received reports of support for IYC objectives, not only from many Governments but also from numerous organizations and, most encouragingly, from the public at large.

28. Many organizations' involvement in IYC, whether intergovernmental or non-governmental, has been expressed in resolutions and programmes adopted by their governing boards, councils and assemblies. The resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies and specialized agencies are specifically mentioned under the appropriate entries in the addendum to this document, which summarizes their activities on behalf of IYC. Two regional intergovernmental meetings held under the auspices of UNICEF - one for Eastern Africa and the other for Latin America and the Caribbean - dealt with long-range policies and programmes to improve the situation of children in the region. Intergovernmental organizations outside the United Nations system have also adopted resolutions, recommendations and policy statements urging their members to fulfil the aims and objectives of the Year. Among them are the Council of Europe, the Organization of African Unity, the Organization of American States and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (see also para. 68). A very large number of international non-governmental organizations have dealt with IYC-related subjects at their international meetings, and in numerous instances they have adopted resolutions and programmes aimed at encouraging action by their national affiliates in behalf of children.

29. IYC has amply demonstrated that people and organizations are eager to participate in action for children - the second objective of the Year. As always, however, the most difficult step is movement from words and good intentions to concrete, effective national and local action.

30. It is, therefore, encouraging to see many Governments addressing themselves to a review - and sometimes revision and amplification - of their body of legal statutes as it affects the child directly, through laws such as those relating to child abuse or adoption, and indirectly through laws affecting families and their well-being. There appears to be universal agreement that the most important factor in a child's life and development is the family in which the child grows up. Opinions as to the degree to which government services should or could complement the functions of the family may vary, but recognition of the irreplaceability of the family should lead to greater efforts to strengthen the family and assist it to fulfil its natural role.

31. Many Governments are addressing themselves to "survival" problems of children: problems of water supply and sanitation, health services, and nutrition. However, both for developing and developed countries, inclusion of planning for the well-being of children fully in the national planning process, revision of budgetary allocations so that more funds go to services benefiting children, elaboration of national policies which take account of children - these are matters that cannot be based on sentiment alone. They need to be based on facts, research and analysis in forms which can be used by decision-makers, and on careful preparation of policies and services. Many developing countries are now engaged in studies and reviews of the situation of their children as a result of IYC. Not until the findings of these studies are known and digested can meaningful changes in policy and hard commitments be made. Similarly, in industrialized countries many studies are in progress. However, few governmental commitments to expand services for children have yet been made.

32. One of the important measures of the success of IYC will be the increase in the flow of assistance from industrialized to developing countries for programmes especially benefiting children. A few Governments have announced that they intend to increase their contribution to UNICEF in response to IYC. But most donor Governments would appear to be awaiting a clearer identification and quantification of developing countries' needs before they will make specific commitments to increased assistance, be it bilaterally or multilaterally.

33. While governmental decisions in response to IYC take time to mature, they are, of course, basic for long-term and far-reaching impact. It would, however, be a great mistake to overlook the importance of the very large interest and concern demonstrated not only by the traditional non-governmental organizations with an interest in children, but also by organizations and groups not normally directly interested in children's programmes, which have accepted a new role and responsibility in response to IYC.

34. Last, but certainly not least, is the response of the general public - that is, the men and women who have children and rear them. It is natural that general interest has invariably turned first and foremost to the problems faced by the children of the country itself. However, there are encouraging signs that by looking across the heads of their own children, people in the industrialized countries are achieving a more realistic awareness of the greater needs of children in developing countries for which action is possible. This, it is hoped, cannot fail but find an echo in those responsible for external assistance in government circles.

#### B. National IYC Commissions

35. Most Governments as a first step concentrated on establishing a National Commission for the Year charged with the responsibility of planning and co-ordinating activities in response to the general objectives of IYC as they applied to each country. In most countries, Commissions were established in 1978; where no Commission has been formally established, the Government named a focal point to direct activities. To date, some 170 countries and

territories have indicated their intention to undertake activities in response to the objectives of the Year - 163 of them by establishing National Commissions (see appendix I below).

36. It is to these Commissions - and in many cases their subnational commissions, at state or provincial levels - and to their Governments that the main credit must go for bringing the child to a heightened attention by public. The tireless and devoted, mostly voluntary, efforts of the National IYC Commissions have resulted in transmittal of the call of the General Assembly into tens of millions of homes around the world.

37. The Commissions have planned or mounted an extraordinary number of different activities and campaigns. In addition to programmes serving children directly, these have included fund-raising and advocacy through press, radio and television, and workshops, seminars and meetings aimed at decision-makers, professional organizations, the schools and the public at large. These groups often, in turn, produce their own publicity, fund-raising and educational materials.

38. At the present writing it is too early for many Governments to have decided how to translate this wide and deep concern into the "sustained activities" the General Assembly calls for in its resolution. This should be part of plans to provide ways and means of keeping alive the great interest in the child which IYC has created and to maintain this momentum. Conversion of the National Commissions, where appropriate, into permanent advisory or advocacy bodies (para. 16 above) could play a key role in this.

#### C. Common concerns

39. The second objective of the General Assembly resolution seeks "sustained activities" benefiting children. One of the surprises of IYC is that, while the spectrum of priorities revealed in the reports from National Commissions for which action is called for is wide, it reflects many common concerns.

40. The most striking of these, perhaps, is the growing awareness that the problems of the industrialized and the developing countries cannot be as sharply divided as they were originally expected to be, with emotional, psychological, spiritual or "value" problems on one side, and "basic services" to meet the needs of large groups of the child population on the other. While the industrialized countries acknowledge that they, too, have problems - if mostly only in "pockets" - in health, in nutrition and in education, the developing countries are realizing that while their children's survival problems must, of course, take priority, they, too, have needs in the mental, psychological, developmental and moral fields. They also have such problems as child abuse, drug and alcohol addiction, delinquency, and break-up of the family. The soul-searching brought on by IYC has increased awareness of the fact that both "worlds" have more in common than they thought and could profitably exchange information and experience.

D. Priority issues

41. The long-range plans of Governments for IYC follow-up are, for the most part, not yet known. Those of developing countries are likely to give an important place to "survival" issues affecting large numbers of children, but aspects of such issues may also be present for some children in industrialized countries. In addition, IYC has provided opportunities for bringing to the attention of those at decision-making levels, long-existing concerns in connexion with a number of other issues. Some of these concerns are more generally predominant in more advantaged countries, others more so in developing countries. An indication of a number of these issues and concerns is given below:

Rights of the child: legislation; social aspects; juvenile justice;  
Health: preventable childhood diseases; water; sanitation; lack of health services; problems of accessibility and non-use of health services;  
Food and nutrition: lack of food; bad nutritional habits; junk food;  
Education: basic education; pre-school; preparation for life; education for parenting; development education;  
Advancement of status of women and girls;  
Child care: day care, foster care, adoption of abandoned children; street children; child beggars;  
Children with special needs: children of refugees and migrant workers;  
Abused and neglected children;  
Mental health: social and emotional development of children;  
Environmental: urban slums; clean air; water; sanitation;  
Creativity: creative arts; gifted children; play and recreation;  
Accidents in the home and on the street: a leading cause of child maiming and mortality;  
Physically and mentally handicapped children: prevention and rehabilitation;  
Exploitation of children: for labour; for pornography and prostitution;  
Addictive drugs: the child as user and pusher;  
Violence: the child as perpetrator and victim;  
The impact of the media: good and bad effects and potentials.

E. Legal provisions

42. A number of Governments intend to review their legislation as it affects the child. This is, at least in part, due to the interest shown in the rights of the child - an interest given special point by the fact that 1979 is the twentieth anniversary of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

43. The rights of the child are giving rise to a great deal of thought about the legal provisions needed to support them. In some cases, it is not so much a case of formulating new laws as of enforcing laws already on the statute books. In other cases, it is a matter of codifying laws and designing new ones. This, not infrequently, requires a revision and updating of social policy.

F. Awareness of the situation of children in developing countries

44. There is good reason to believe that IYC is leading many people in the more advantaged countries to a greater awareness of the plight of children in developing countries. This is illustrated in some countries by a markedly greater demand for development education in schools. Some of the funds raised as a result of various IYC appeals in industrialized countries will go to meeting the needs of children in developing countries. It is possible that this public concern will eventually express itself in a liberalization of government assistance policies of benefit to children in developing countries.

G. Examples of national action

45. Reference has already been made to the Directory of National Action (DONA) (E/ICEF/663) which, in a highly summarized form, gives a country-by-country account of the IYC activities being developed around the globe. To help convey the type of action being developed, its variety and importance, a few examples drawn from the Directory are given here below. It should be borne in mind that they represent only 12 countries out of some 170 that are known to be developing activities and plans for IYC.

46. In an East African country, the National Commission has adopted 36 specific project proposals. Some are designed for implementation during 1979 but there is clear recognition that long-term planning requires political and legal decisions. The project includes: (a) a campaign to "come and get immunized"; (b) improved day care for children 0-6 years old; (c) promotion of traffic and other safety measures; (d) encouragement of village libraries; and (e) research on the extent to which parents' alcoholism affects children. A primary aim of the Commission is to develop a national charter for children based on the Declaration of the Rights of the Child.

47. In a West African country, the National Commission has adopted the theme "The Child - A Community Responsibility". The programme is national in scope, but its main thrust is at the state and local level. Representatives of 19 state committees sit on the National Committee with delegates of the National Union of Teachers, academics and others. Projects under way include: the establishment of a children's trust fund; the assessment of legislation affecting the child; the design of a national policy on children; and a campaign to promote breast-feeding and produce and sell protein-fortified indigenous staple food.

48. In one country in South Central Africa, in addition to representation of various ministries, the National Commission also includes members of non-governmental organizations in large numbers (including women's and youth organizations, church groups, a nutrition commission, girl scouts and guides, the Quakers, the Mental Health Association, a pre-school association, the Federation of Employers, and the university) and the representatives of UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNFPA and other international organizations. The Commission has stimulated the formation of provincial committees. Its theme is "The Child - The Future of the Country". Points of emphasis include special programmes for grade 7 school-leavers (only 21 per cent of the

nation's children go beyond that grade); the closely related delinquency problem; development of provincial malnutrition rehabilitation centres; pilot day-care centres at work places; promotion of locally produced weaning food; clean water supply; parent education; campaign against violence to children; and child spacing.

49. A country in Asia has reconstituted its national children's board which is serving as the focal point for IYC. State children's boards and committees have been formed in all but two of the country's states and territories. Short and long-term goals have been set for IYC with the slogan "Reaching the deprived child". The priority is for the child in the 0-6 years age group and those in primary schools. National quantitative goals have been established and the six primary fields of action are: (a) nutrition, together with environmental sanitation and safe drinking water; (b) education, chiefly pre-school, elementary and community education; (c) social welfare; (d) legislation; (e) publicity; and (f) fund-raising.

50. In an industrialized Asian country substantive programmes are under way in the fields of health and education; improvement of child-care institutions; play; and measures to combat juvenile delinquency. Many fund-raising activities are planned or are already in progress, including exhibitions, concerts, and the production of calendars, badges, etc. The National Commission is sponsoring a children's festival and there will also be a child welfare week.

51. An Eastern Mediterranean country has decided on an extensive list of short and long-term projects which include the establishment of a National Institute for Child Research and Training. Other objectives include a review of legislation related to children; the establishment of vocational training centres in rural areas to assist school drop-outs; a step-up of immunization education; the establishment of 100 day-care centres and 200 children's clubs; the establishment of a factory for educational toys and teaching aids; and the publication of more books for children.

52. In one Latin American country, the National Commission has adopted the theme "Preservation of values that strengthen the family unit". Among the topics to be given special emphasis are aspects of nutrition, and pre-school and primary education including parent involvement. The Government has decided that 30 per cent of the motion pictures it produces in 1979 will be child-related. It is planned to establish an "information bank about the child".

53. Another Latin American country is determined to resolve the situation of the "street children". Commission subgroups have been formed in health, education and recreation, children's work and legal status, mobilization of volunteers; the unprotected and abandoned child, welfare and social promotion, and information and communications. The Commission will also focus attention on the pre-school child and the incarcerated child. In January, the Government established a national council on child labour.

54. In a Scandinavian country, the preparations for the Year on the part of the National Commission were wide-ranging and embraced all levels of public life. Since the condition of children varies considerably in different parts of the country, every community or municipality was asked to set its own IYC objectives and follow its own programmes. However, three groups of subjects were selected as common objectives for the entire country: (a) family life and employment (a substantial percentage of the women in this country are working mothers); (b) housing and the environment (including the mental environment); and (c) programmes for handicapped and disadvantaged children. Participation of children is expected, in line with the country's IYC slogan "For Children and With Children". This country like several others has adopted a theme for each month of 1979. These include such themes as: family democracy; children in need of special care and education; adolescence in moments of crisis; children as consumers; the children of the world; and development of mutual relationships between people.

55. The National Commission of an industrialized country, in Oceania, one of the earliest to be established, has a country-wide organization comprising eight government departments and 59 non-governmental organizations. Sixty-five regional and local action groups have been set up throughout the country. Working groups have been established to concentrate on 12 monthly topics. The primary emphasis is on children in the country, but account is also taken of the needs of children in developing nations. Among the monthly themes are play and creativity; preparing for parenthood; health; work and vocation; learning; the child at risk; the rights of the child; a child's view; the child and the media; and the child in a multicultural setting. Other features of the Commission's programme include a 50-minute film and a series of television documentaries; a theme song; a "parent hot line" for telephone help; an IYC newspaper; a 24-hour national television public appeal; a national play day; and a study of the role of the father in child care and development.

56. In one Eastern European country, the theme for IYC is "All children are ours". A major child health centre and hospital has just been completed and inaugurated in memory of children who have died as a result of warfare. Some 60 meetings are being held during 1979 to expand knowledge about such subjects as "legal protection of children", "the child's right to education in the socialist system", "assistance in child health protection for developing countries", and "political crimes committed against children". Among the many substantive proposals to improve living conditions for children are the modernization of nurseries and day-care centres; the establishment of family courts; a five-year national education reform; and the initiation of dental health programmes in school. A cosmonaut from this country took the IYC emblem engraved on a gold plaque with him into outer space to publicize IYC.

57. IYC activities in a North American country began with a non-governmental committee established in 1977. A year later, a National Commission got under way and the country became one of several which have adopted a theme for each month of the year. The Government is providing \$1 million for projects in aid of children of the country, as well as \$200,000 for the administration of the National Commission. One branch of the Government is also contributing \$750,000 for a development education project jointly sponsored by the National Committee for UNICEF and the National Red Cross; this project will have as its culmination a nation-wide television and classroom programme on United Nations Day to heighten awareness of the needs of the children in developing countries. The Commission has indicated a focus on a number of special topics including breast-feeding and teenage pregnancy.

#### H. Celebratory activities

58. Among the literally countless celebratory events of all kinds - drawing, painting, writing, poetry contests, concerts, parties, rallies - perhaps the most important are those that have invited children to make their own voices heard: about their place in society, about their hopes and aspirations for its future, about the way adults are managing the world that will one day be theirs to manage. This is an illustration of the trend for adults to be more aware of and take more account of children. It is a response to the cry carried in one, among the very many, posters and slogans IYC has given rise to: "Learn to understand us".

59. Always at the risk of overlooking some other similar activities, mention should be made of the international children's parliament held in early 1979 in Nice, France; the similar national event planned in the United Kingdom; the international artistic children's encounter "Banner of Peace" in Sofia, on which the Government of Bulgaria has given information (see A/34/232); the children's conference planned by the International Union of Child Welfare and hosted by the Government of India, in New Delhi this autumn; and the children sent as reporters from Japan to look at the situation of other children in various Asian countries.

60. Among celebratory activities, special mention should be made of the splendid support given to IYC by the many postal administrations who have issued commemorative stamps. A list of them is given in appendix V of the present report.



PART THREE

A. Activities of organizations in the United Nations system

61. The main task of converting the great interest in children aroused by IYC into action programmes for their benefit falls to individual Governments. However, the agencies and organizations of the United Nations system have a supporting role to play in this.

62. Part of the initial success of IYC reported on above is due to the role played by a large number of organizations in the United Nations system, who are members of the Inter-Agency Advisory Group created to provide a basis for co-ordination and stimulation of activities in the United Nations system. (For a list of members, see appendix II.) Each, in its own particular way, has developed action or advocacy programmes, and these, coupled with various publicity and information endeavours, have greatly helped to spread the message of IYC.

63. Summary statements of the activities developed by the United Nations organizations concerned with children are circulated in an addendum to this document. From these statements, it may be seen that these organizations have furthered the objectives of the Year by a variety of activities within their own sphere of interest. Their respective governing bodies have urged action on the part of their member States: UNESCO, in matters related to education; WHO, in the field of health and nutrition; FAO, in the field of nutrition; ILO, particularly in the field of child labour; WFP, in supplementary feeding; and UNFPA with regard to responsible parenthood. Other organizations such as UNHCR have focused attention on the needs of the refugee child while UNFDAC has highlighted the problems of drug abuse and drug traffic among the young.

64. The periodic meetings of the Inter-Agency Advisory Group have served as a useful forum for consultation and for the exchange of information. Chaired by UNICEF, this informal mechanism of collaboration and co-ordination has resulted in a more unified focus on matters affecting the child.

65. The major responsibility for advancing IYC in developing countries, within the United Nations system, has been undertaken by UNICEF field staff. IYC covers a much wider panorama of interests than does the usual focus of UNICEF's work, and upon UNICEF field staff has fallen the main task for the general advocacy required by IYC. With the help of a special UNICEF commitment of \$3 million made in 1977 for preparatory activities, the staff was instrumental in getting the IYC Commissions established in many countries and helping them start their preparatory activities for the Year. Initiatives of various kinds on behalf of children were supported in more than 70 countries by the UNICEF commitment.

66. A significant part of the funds was used for studies and assessments of the situation and needs of children in approximately 40 of the developing countries; many are still in progress. Some countries undertook wide-range general reviews; others examined special problems (e.g., health, immunization, legislation, infant mortality, pre-school education, publications for children, nutrition, children's rights and child labour). Other studies dealt with special groups of children (e.g., handicapped, nomadic and abandoned).

67. Support from these funds was also given to the establishment of National IYC Commissions, many of them in the categories of least developed countries or most seriously affected countries, and for workshops, seminars, and the preparation of printed and audio-visual materials.

B. Activities of intergovernmental organizations  
outside the United Nations system

68. Due recognition should be given to the lively interest manifested by a number of intergovernmental bodies that are not part of the United Nations system. Five of the intergovernmental organizations reported on their activities at the July meeting of the Inter-Agency Advisory Group in Geneva. A report on the situation of the child in Africa was presented by the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to its Summit Conference which took place in Liberia in July of this year. The Organization of American States was among the first to pledge support in a resolution on IYC passed at its Grenada Conference in 1977. The Council of Europe, the European Economic Community (EEC) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have undertaken special studies dealing with such themes as the plight of children of migrant workers, pre-school education, the abused child, day care, children's legislation, the economics of children, and the child and the family in the statistics of industrialized countries. OECD is sponsoring a conference on policies for children to be held in December. An intergovernmental forum on the rights of the child took place in Budapest in June 1979. The Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration in observance of IYC held a three-day seminar in May 1979 on adoption problems of migrant and refugee children. The Inter-Parliamentary Union, at its meeting in Caracas in September 1979, adopted a resolution on IYC emphasizing the importance of continuing its impetus.

C. Activities of non-governmental organizations

69. The response to IYC from the non-governmental sector has been particularly impressive. An important effect of IYC has been the mobilization of the community of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and their collaboration with each other and the United Nations system in programmes of advocacy and action.

70. The community of NGOs is an indispensable part of the mechanism needed to reach the child in all its needs. In many places, national NGOs are playing a significant role at national and local levels in heightening the awareness of the needs of children and finding ways of meeting them through ideas, expertise, innovative efforts and providing links between the community and government.

71. At the international level, the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on IYC, with a regular and corresponding membership of some 230 international or national NGOs whose work is international in character, has been established to encourage non-governmental organizations' participation in the Year at international, regional, national and local levels, and to facilitate co-operation between NGOs. The NGOs are represented on the Inter-Agency Advisory Group through the NGO Committee on IYC.

72. The NGO Committee on IYC has recently published a second edition of its "Compendium of Activities and Programmes of Non-Governmental Organizations in the International Year of the Child". It contains three times as many entries as the first edition. It is clear from this document that an increasing number of NGOs are participating, and that they are dealing with an impressive number and variety of child-related subjects.

73. Particularly encouraging is the growing support and participation of private bodies hitherto not normally associated with United Nations programmes or directly with children's concerns. They include professional societies of paediatricians, dentists, judges and lawyers, psychologists, architects and journalists, as well as trade unions and youth groups. Almost all of the international men's and women's service organizations have adopted "special emphasis" programmes related to the child which they are encouraging their affiliates to carry out on national and local levels.

74. A statement by the NGO Committee on IYC including comments on maintaining the NGO impetus in the post-1979 period is contained in the addendum to this document.

#### D. The IYC secretariat

##### The general workload

75. The exposure given to the Year world-wide, and the establishment of the National IYC Commissions, brought to the IYC secretariat offices in New York and Geneva a flood of correspondence, cables, visits and telephone calls for information and advice of all sorts, as well as requests for endorsement and support to campaigns, for speeches, statements and articles, for newspaper, radio and television interviews. The volume of this work, reflecting as it does the enthusiasm in some 170 countries and territories, was not fully foreseen by those who originally drew up the plans for a secretariat to service the Year.

##### Country visits of the Special Representative

76. By the time the General Assembly meets, the Executive Director's Special Representative for the Year will have made official visits to 65 developing and industrialized countries (see appendix III for a list), in addition to various visits made by the Executive Director during the period to further IYC and UNICEF concerns.

77. The main purpose of the visits of the Special Representative has been to give high visibility to the objectives of IYC, to solicit support at the highest government levels, to provide impetus to the plans being developed and to convey appreciation for the efforts being made.

78. Wherever the Special Representative went she was most warmly and graciously received, often as a State Guest. To the extent possible she met with Heads of States and Governments, other high government officials, officers of National IYC Commissions, leaders of non-governmental organizations, the media and representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system.

79. The Executive Director wishes to record his great appreciation of the Special Representative's devotion to her task under a frequently gruelling work programme and her productive efforts to stimulate participation in the Year at the country level.

#### Technical activities

80. The main fields of interest so far revealed in children's problems have been referred to above (para. 41). The technical sections in New York and Geneva have been involved in these activities by way of consultations, correspondence and advocacy. They have also been producing two very important publications of a technical information nature: the IYC "Discussion Papers" and the "Register of Activities".

#### IYC Discussion Papers

81. IYC Discussion Papers (also referred to as "theme papers") are summarized statements on some of the major issues concerning children, supported by relevant data, bibliographies, and a listing of experts and organizations of recognized standing. Their purpose is not so much to provide a technical monograph as to provide enough information to stimulate discussion of the subjects in such forums as the National IYC Commissions and similar bodies. Relevant agencies in the United Nations system have produced and borne the expense for some of these papers. A number of the papers were prepared by various other organizations and individuals with expertise in the field dealt with by the papers. The series appears in French, English and Spanish. It is expected that some 30 papers will be issued by the end of 1979. A listing of the papers is given in appendix IV A to this report.

#### IYC Register of Activities

82. The IYC secretariat offices in New York and Geneva maintain a Register of Activities containing information on conferences, meetings, exhibitions, programmes, publications and research relating to IYC around the world. A cross-index permits the user to trace information by geographical area, type of activity, subject and organization. Four volumes have so far been issued and a fifth volume is in preparation. Distribution of the information in the Register, in whole or part, includes National IYC Commissions, organizations in the United Nations system, National Committees for UNICEF, non-governmental organizations and especially interested individuals or groups. A listing by subject, drawn from the Register of Activities prepared by the IYC secretariat, is given in appendix IV B.

#### Public information

83. One consequence of the wide exposure to IYC has been a tidal wave of requests from National IYC Commissions, civic and professional groups, business enterprises, film makers, publishers, the news media, educators and private citizens for information, documents, resource and exhibit material, films and speakers. They also frequently seek some form of active IYC secretariat involvement in their own special projects for the Year, ranging from financial sponsorship to simple endorsement of their approach.

84. The information services in the IYC secretariat have dealt with many of these requests and published a monthly newsletter, IYC Report, and the periodic Ideas Forum aimed at furnishing core material for use by National Commissions and other information conveyors.

85. At the sixth session of the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC) in February 1979, it was pointed out that while IYC has demonstrated the effectiveness of a concerted information effort on an issue of common concern, its broad appeal has, in turn, helped provide greater access to the media for each member of the United Nations system.

86. It is hoped that the effects of IYC in the field of public information will outlast the widespread visibility and popular support it now enjoys. The signs are already there: in the mounting public pressure for improvement in the quality of programmes for children; in the plans by several major radio and television networks to tackle in depth some basic issues affecting children; in a proposal to establish an international reference centre for children's films; and in the new associations of journalists and broadcasters dedicated to improving information for and about children.

#### Budget and financing

87. It was the consensus of the UNICEF Executive Board, when it met in May 1979, that the IYC secretariat should not continue beyond the end of 1980. It believed, however, that care should be taken not to lose the valuable momentum generated by IYC. The phasing out of the IYC secretariat as such in 1980 should be done with maximum economy consistent with permitting the IYC secretariat to complete its work in an orderly manner and in ways which would not endanger a smooth transition of such continuing functions as the Board might consider desirable for UNICEF to assume (see paras. 20-22 above).

88. For the three and one half years of the operation of the IYC secretariat - mid 1977 to the end of 1980 - the UNICEF Executive Board has approved a budget of \$5.9 million. In the last half of 1980, the budget provides for three Professional and three General Service posts. Contributions to the operational costs of the IYC secretariat, given in appendix VI, have totalled \$4.1 million from 54 Governments. This leaves a deficit of \$1.8 million. The Executive Director hopes to reduce this by obtaining further contributions, especially from those Governments which have not yet contributed, by making economies where possible and, if necessary, by having the UNICEF administrative budget bear part of the IYC operational costs.

PART FOUR

Resources generated by IYC

89. In line with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/169, one objective of IYC is "to increase substantially the resources available for services benefiting children". In developing countries, the focus is naturally on the children of that country. In industrialized countries, there is a range of possibilities for increasing such resources, to support not only domestic programmes but also services benefiting children in developing countries through governmental and non-governmental channels.

90. There is mounting evidence that National Commissions and NGOs in industrialized countries are intensifying their fund-raising efforts during the Year for the benefit of children both in their own and in developing countries.

91. In a North American country, the Commission's chairperson recently exhorted state and local IYC co-ordinators to carry out fund-raising campaigns in the autumn which might have their apex on a particular date late in the Year. The National Commission has decided that of the funds raised through fund-raising appeals, and by licensing commercial use of the IYC logo and other means, half will go to needy children in the country and half to children overseas.

92. A Western European country, using a variety of fund-raising techniques, is raising funds for projects in a number of overseas countries (including a pilot programme to combat nutritional blindness, a tuberculosis vaccination programme, an education and training programme for child refugees, provision of health clinics and children's canteens, the funding of a refugee school and provision of books on child health for developing countries). A telethon is planned for this autumn with a nation-wide goal of several million dollars. In another European country, the IYC Commission, under the rubric "Enfants d'un seul monde", has selected projects in more than a dozen developing countries for which funds are being raised by a varied group of non-governmental organizations. A second campaign to benefit children within the country is also under way. Other fund-raising events in Western Europe have included philharmonic and pop concerts, television specials, walks for fund-raising, a circus performance, proceeds of soccer matches, horse racing and a lottery. An Eastern European country has established a special "solidarity" fund for aid to third world children. In another Eastern European country the Pioneer movement is undertaking fund-raising activities to purchase and ship supplies to children in newly independent States and national liberation movements.

93. A television network in a South American country held a telethon which raised \$4 million for services to children in that country. A country in the Asian subcontinent has established a special tax-exempt fund for IYC to which all theatres and cinemas have been asked to contribute one day's collection. A country in South-East Asia has established a child development fund as a target for IYC fund-raising efforts. Most children of a South Central African country took part in a national campaign to raise money for children's programmes.

94. The various states of a country in Oceania have established trust funds to raise money for disadvantaged children, including refugees, at home and abroad. Overseas objectives include building of schools and construction of wells. Children are active in the fund-raising campaign. A second country in that region of the world raised \$2.75 million in a one-day telethon for IYC, a portion of which is destined for children in other countries.

#### Funds for United Nations system

95. Several organizations in the United Nations system that rely on voluntary government and private contributions for their work with children in developing countries are looking towards IYC as an opportunity for increasing their financial resources. UNICEF, UNCHR and UNFDAC have each distributed catalogues of specific projects for which funding is sought.

96. The IYC secretariat provides a central point for National Commissions and others who prefer not to divide up the funds which they wish to contribute to organizations in the United Nations system. To serve this purpose, the IYC secretariat has established the International Year of the Child Trust Fund. National Commissions can allocate to this Fund a portion of the monies raised in IYC through telethons, galas, benefits, lotteries and other fund-raising events as well as revenue derived from the licensing of the IYC logo for commercial purposes, such as the production of jewellery, T-shirts, school and shopping bags, pins, badges and other articles.

97. A source of substantial revenues for the IYC Trust Fund is expected to be income from licensing the IYC emblem at the international level. The IYC secretariat is sponsoring an official first-day cover programme for stamps commemorating IYC and also a series of legal tender coins being struck by selected countries to mark the Year. The sale of these items allows collectors to obtain memorabilia of the Year while at the same time making a donation to United Nations projects benefiting children. Early estimates suggest that the first-day cover programme will net some \$1.5 million and that the coin programme could possibly earn as much as \$9 million for the IYC Trust Fund. So far 24 countries and territories have already agreed in principle to issue commemorative coins as part of this programme. (See appendix VII to this report.)

98. The proceeds of the Trust Fund will be divided equitably among United Nations agencies such as UNICEF, UNHCR and UNFDAC which rely wholly upon voluntary contributions for their work and have programmes benefiting children. A consultative committee of the Inter-Agency Advisory Group will recommend an allocation formula to the UNICEF Executive Director.

99. In addition to the share it will receive from the IYC Trust Fund, UNICEF has been the direct beneficiary of a number of special entertainment events and sales programmes. The most significant of these is probably the "Music for UNICEF" concert for the benefit of UNICEF, which was initiated by artists and publishers from the music world and organized by them with the assistance of the United States Committee for UNICEF. It took place at United Nations Headquarters in January 1979 and has been televised in over 60 countries. UNICEF is expected to receive some \$4 million from record sales and television rights. In addition, since the project involves the donation of song copyrights, UNICEF will receive royalties from the sale of the songs for years to come.

100. Over 40 international non-governmental organizations have agreed to promote the purchase or sale of UNICEF greeting cards through their national affiliates as a means of supporting IYC objectives. It is hoped these organizations will continue after the IYC period as additional channels of distribution for greeting-card products. Partly as a result of the IYC impetus, net income to UNICEF from the 1979 season is expected to increase by some \$4 million from the 1978 season, an increase of about 25 per cent. Other items such as the sale of plastic IYC shopping bags through major retail sales outlets (mainly supermarkets) throughout Europe, gold medallions and books, are also expected to bring sizable sums to UNICEF.

101. A few Governments have already announced that they are increasing, or intend to increase, their contributions or provide additional "supplementary funding" to UNICEF to mark their support of IYC objectives. It is anticipated that more Governments will make such announcements before the Year comes to an end. As indicated in paragraph 32 above, many appear to be waiting for a clearer identification of the needs of developing countries before making specific commitments.

102. This process - the identification of needs and elaboration of larger scale programmes to meet them as well as arrangements for financing, including enlarged external co-operation from all sources - will be a major matter for follow-up to IYC and a crucial test of its real and ultimate success.



APPENDIX I

Countries and territories participating in IYC <sup>a/</sup>

Afghanistan	Egypt
Algeria	El Salvador
Angola	Ethiopia
Antigua	Fiji
Argentina	Finland
Australia	France
Austria <sup>b/</sup>	Gabon
Bahamas	Gambia
Bahrain	German Democratic Republic
Bangladesh	Germany, Federal Republic of
Barbados	Ghana
Belgium	Greece
Belize	Grenada
Benin	Guadeloupe
Bermuda	Guatemala
Bhutan	Guinea
Bolivia	Guinea-Bissau
Botswana	Guyana
Brazil	Haiti
British Virgin Islands	Honduras
Bulgaria	Hong Kong
Burma	Hungary
Burundi	Iceland
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	India
Canada	Indonesia
Cape Verde	Iran
Central African Republic	Iraq
Chad	Ireland
Chile	Israel
China	Italy
Colombia	Ivory Coast
Congo	Jamaica
Cook Islands	Japan
Costa Rica	Jordan
Cuba	Kenya
Cyprus	Kuwait
Czechoslovakia	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Democratic Yemen	Lebanon
Denmark	Lesotho
Djibouti	Liberia
Dominican Republic	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Ecuador	Liechtenstein <sup>b/</sup>
	Luxembourg

<sup>a/</sup> Of the 166 countries and territories listed here, 48 are in Africa; 43 in Asia; 37 in Latin America and the Caribbean ; and 38 in Europe, North America and Oceania.

<sup>b/</sup> No formal National Commission established.

Madagascar	Senegal
Malawi	Seychelles
Malaysia	Sierra Leone
Maldives	Singapore <sup>b/</sup>
Mali	Solomon Islands
Malta	Somalia
Mauritania	South Africa
Mauritius	Spain
Mexico	Sri Lanka
Monaco	Sudan
Mongolia	Suriname
Montserrat	Swaziland
Morocco	Sweden
Mozambique	Switzerland
Nepal	Syrian Arab Republic
Netherlands	Thailand
Netherlands Antilles	Togo
New Zealand	Tonga
Nicaragua	Trinidad and Tobago
Niger	Tunisia
Nigeria	Turkey
Norway	Turks and Caicos Islands
Oman	Tuvalu
Pakistan	Uganda
Panama	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Papua New Guinea	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Paraguay	United Arab Emirates
Peru	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Philippines	United Republic of Cameroon
Poland	United Republic of Tanzania
Portugal	United States of America
Qatar	Upper Volta
Republic of Korea	Uruguay
Romania	Venezuela
Rwanda	Viet Nam
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	Yemen
Saint Lucia	Yugoslavia
St. Vincent	Zaire
Samoa	Zambia
San Marino	
Sao Tome and Principe	
Saudi Arabia	

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b/ No formal National Commission established.

APPENDIX II

Members of the Inter-Agency Advisory Group on IYC

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)  
Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA)  
Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)  
Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)  
Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)  
World Food Council (WFC)  
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
World Food Programme (WFP)  
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)  
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)  
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC)  
United Nations Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI)  
International Labour Organisation (ILO)  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
World Health Organization (WHO)  
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA)  
Division of Human Rights  
Division of Social Affairs  
Non-Governmental Organizations Committee for IYC (NGO/IYC Committee)

APPENDIX III

Official visits of the Special Representative for IYC

1977

Asia:

Philippines  
Thailand

1978

Latin America:

Guatemala  
Chile  
Peru  
Mexico  
Jamaica

Europe:

Sweden  
Norway  
Finland  
Denmark  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Northern Ireland

East Africa:

Egypt  
Kenya  
United Republic of Tanzania  
Zambia

Europe:

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Poland  
France  
Belgium  
Austria

Asia:

Philippines  
Bangladesh  
Indonesia  
Pakistan  
India

Americas:

Canada

West Africa:

Senegal  
Liberia  
Ghana  
Congo  
Nigeria  
Ivory Coast  
Zaire

## APPENDIX III (continued)

1979East Asia and the Pacific:New Zealand  
Australia  
Japan  
Republic of KoreaMiddle East:Turkey  
United Arab Emirates  
Iraq  
Bahrain  
Sudan  
TunisiaEurope:Portugal  
Italy  
Bulgaria  
Greece  
Israel  
Switzerland  
Holy SeeLatin America:Dominican Republic  
Panama  
Venezuela  
Colombia  
CubaEurope:Hungary  
Poland  
German Democratic Republic  
Germany, Federal Republic of  
SpainAsia:

China

Europe:Bulgaria  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Romania

A. Discussion Papers issued by the IYC secretariat  
(available in English, French and Spanish)

TITLE	PREPARED BY
<u>Adoption</u>	World Council of Churches
<u>Changing Family Patterns</u>	IYC secretariat
<u>Children and Accidents</u>	International Children's Centre (Paris)
<u>Children and Books</u>	UNESCO
<u>Children and Drugs</u>	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control/United Nations Division for Narcotic Drugs
<u>Children and Health</u>	IYC secretariat/WHO
<u>Children of Migrant Workers</u>	Council of Europe (Division of Social Affairs); Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration
<u>Children of the Urban Poor</u>	IYC secretariat
<u>Children's Rights: The Problem of Non Criminal Misbehavior</u>	Orm W. Ketcham, National Center for State Courts, Williamsburg, Virginia, USA
<u>Children, Violence and Mass Media</u>	The Swedish Save the Children Federation
<u>Creative Arts in relation to Children</u>	United States Committee for UNICEF
<u>Development Education</u>	IYC secretariat/Joint United Nations Information Committee
<u>Essential Services for Children</u>	UNICEF
<u>The Fact of Stigma</u>	NGO/IYC Committee (Working Group on the Handicapped Child; Subgroup on Stigmatized Children)
<u>A Good Nutritional Start for Mother and Child</u>	International Union for Nutritional Sciences
<u>Handicapped Children</u>	IYC secretariat/Council of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped
<u>The Learning Disabled Children: Who are they and how do we teach them?</u>	Prof. Sally L. Smith, American University, Washington, DC, USA

## TITLE

## PREPARED BY

The Needs of Children in the Third World

IYC secretariat

Nutrition

IYC secretariat/WHO/FAO

Parenthood EducationInternational Planned Parenthood  
FederationPreventive Art and Play TherapyEdna G. Salant, National Child  
Research Center, Washington, DC, USAWater and Sanitation

IYC secretariat/UNICEF/WHO

## TITLE

## IN PREPARATION

Abandoned Children

Author to be announced

Adolescent MothersChild Welfare League of America/  
Canadian Save the Children FundChild Abuse and NeglectEli H. Newberger, MD, The Children's  
Hospital Medical Center, Boston,  
Massachusetts, USAChildren and Play

UNESCO

Early Childhood Education

Author to be announced

Environment: For the Children Still to Come

United Nations Environment Programme

Gifted ChildrenDorothy Sisk, World Council for Gifted  
and Talented ChildrenTelevision and Children

IYC secretariat

B. List of subjects included in the Register of Activities  
prepared by the IYC secretariat a/

Abandoned children	Educational methods
Accidents	Educational policies
Adoption	Educational programmes
Advocacy	Educational psychology
Alcoholism	Educational research
Architecture	Educational television
Arts	Education for peace
Basic education	Emotional development
Basic services	Environment
Bibliography	Equal opportunities
Blind children	Exchange programmes
Blind education	Exhibition
Books/Library	Family
Breast feeding	Family education
Central governments laws	Family planning
Child abuse	Family role
Child caring institutions	Father's role
Child development	Female circumcision
Child labour	Film
Child rearing	Foster care
Children's activities	Funds in trust
Children's books	Fund raising
Children's drawings	Gifted children
Children's shelters	Girls
Children's villages	Handicapped children
Child welfare	Health
Community development	Health education
Community education	Health personnel
Community programmes	Health programmes
Confidentiality of health records	Hospitalized children
Consumer education	Hospitals
Counselling	Human resources
Cultural development	Human rights
Cultural environment	Immunization
Curriculum evaluation	Industrialized countries
Curriculum research	Infants
Day care	Information and mass media
Day care centres	Information material
Deaf	Inter-country adoption
Delinquency	International co-operation
Developing countries	International relations
Development education	International survey
Diagnostic centres	IYC themes
Disadvantaged groups	Juvenile justice
Drug abuse	Kindergarten
Early childhood	Kindergarten children
Early childhood education	Law and legislation
Economic development	Laws
Education	Learning process
Educational facilities	

a/ The Register of Activities is available from the IYC secretariat, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York.



APPENDIX IV (continued)

Leprosy	Quality of life
Library services	Reading development
Literacy	Recreation
Maladjusted youth	Recreational facilities
Mass media	Refugees
Mental development	Rehabilitation
Mental health	Religion
Mental retardation	Residential treatment centres
Midwife role	Resolutions
Migrant children	Rights of the Child
Migrant education	Rights of the unborn child
Migration	Rural areas
Moral values	Safety
Mothers	School psychologists
National planning	Schools
Neglected children	Sex education
Nursery school	Sex stereotyping
Nutrition	Social environment
Nutrition education	Social integration
Obstetrics	Socialization
Parent education	Social planning
Parenthood	Social policies
Parenting	Social psychology
Parent's role	Social welfare
Pediatrics	Social work
Peer group	Special education
Physical development	Sports
Physically handicapped	Statistical data
Play	Stigma
Playground	Stress
Population problems	Studies/Research
Pre-delinquency	Teacher role
Pre-primary children	Teenage mothers
Pre-primary education	Teenage pregnancy
Pre-primary school	Television
Pre-school centres	Therapy
Pre-school children	Training
Pre-school education	Urban children
Prevention	Urban education
Primary education	Urban planning
Primary health care	Vacation
Protection	Violence
Psychiatry	Vocational training
Psychological adjustment	Women
Psychological disorders	Worker's education
Psychological/psychiatric services	Youth
Psychology	Youth organizations
Publication	Youth programmes
Punishment	

APPENDIX V

Postal administrations issuing commemorative stamps  
(as of 25 September 1979)

1. Africa (48)

Algeria	Mauritania
Angola	Mauritius
Benin	Morocco
Botswana	Mozambique
Burundi	Niger
Cape Verde	Nigeria
Central African Republic	Rwanda
Chad	St. Helena
Comoros	Sao Tome and Principe
Congo	Senegal
Djibouti	Seychelles
Egypt	Sierra Leone
Equatorial Guinea	Somalia
Gabon	Sudan
Gambia	Swaziland
Ghana	Togo
Ivory Coast	Tristan da Cunha
Kenya	Tunisia
Lesotho	Uganda
Liberia	United Republic of Cameroon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	United Republic of Tanzania
Madagascar	Upper Volta
Malawi	Zaire
Mali	Zambia

2. Asia (36)

Afghanistan	Lebanon
Bahrain	Malaysia
Bangladesh	Maldives
Bhutan	Mongolia
Brunei	Nepal
Burma	Oman
China	Pakistan
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Papua New Guinea
Democratic Yemen	Philippines
India	Qatar
Indonesia	Republic of Korea
Iran	Saudi Arabia
Iraq	Singapore
Israel	Sri Lanka
Japan	Syrian Arab Republic
Jordan	Thailand
Kuwait	Viet Nam
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Yemen

## APPENDIX V (continued)

3. Central and South America and Caribbean (37)

Anguilla	Guyana
Antigua	Haiti
Argentina	Honduras
Bahamas	Jamaica
Barbuda	Montserrat
Bolivia	Netherlands Antilles
Brazil	Nicaragua
British Virgin Islands	Panama
Chile	Paraguay
Colombia	Peru
Costa Rica	St. Kitts
Cuba	Saint Lucia
Dominica	St. Vincent
Dominican Republic	Suriname
Ecuador	Trinidad and Tobago
El Salvador	Turks and Caicos Islands
Grenada	Uruguay
Grenadines (Grenada)	Venezuela
Grenadines (St. Vincent)	

4. Europe (40)

Andorra	Liechtenstein
Austria	Luxembourg
Belgium	Malta
Bulgaria	Monaco
Cyprus	Netherlands
Czechoslovakia	Norway
Denmark	Poland
Faroe Islands	Portugal
Finland	Romania
France	San Marino
German Democratic Republic	Spain
Germany, Federal Republic of	Sweden
Gibraltar	Switzerland
Greece	Turkey
Greenland	Union of Soviet Socialist
Holy See	Republics
Hungary	United Kingdom of Great
Iceland	Britain and Northern
Ireland	Ireland
Isle of Man	Yugoslavia
Italy	United Nations (Geneva)
Jersey	

APPENDIX V (continued)

5. North America (4)

Canada  
Mexico

United States of America  
United Nations (New York)

6. Oceania (19)

Aitutaki  
Australia  
Christmas Island  
Cook Islands  
Fiji  
French Polynesia  
Kiribati  
Nauru  
New Caledonia  
New Hebrides

New Zealand  
Niue  
Norfolk Island  
Penrhyn  
Pitcairn Island  
Samoa  
Solomon Islands  
Tuvalu  
Wallis and Futuna

Contributions to operational costs of IYC secretariat

(as at 15 August 1979)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount pledged</u> (in US dollars)	<u>Year(s) pledged</u>
Australia	111,111	1979
Austria	40,389	1977-1979
Bahrain	10,000	1978
Bangladesh	2,000	1979
Belgium	50,000	1977
Bhutan	1,000	1978
Bulgaria	15,432	1978
Canada	95,238	1977
Chile	12,000	1978-1979
Cuba	5,000	1979
Dominican Republic	2,000	1979
Ethiopia	5,000	1978
Finland	29,630	1978
France	52,273	1979
Germany, Federal Republic of	385,932	1978-1979
Ghana	10,000	1977
Grenada	7,000	1979
Honduras	5,000	1978
Hungary	28,137	1978
Iceland	2,500	1979
India	107,653	1977-1979
Indonesia	10,000	1979
Iran	200,000	1977
Iraq	50,000	1978
Ireland	9,862	1979
Israel	5,000	1978
Italy	46,784	1979
Jamaica	561	1978
Japan	400,000	1978
Jordan	3,058	1978
Kuwait	40,000	1978-1979
Liberia	500	1978
Luxembourg	3,448	1979
Maldives	1,000	1978
Mauritania	5,000	1977
Mauritius	2,083	1979
Mexico	19,965	1978
Netherlands	500,000	1977-1979
New Zealand	30,252	1978-1979
Niger	4,545	1978
Norway	897,991	1978-1980
Oman	50,000	1979
Philippines	100,000	1977
Qatar	15,000	1979
Republic of Korea	5,000	1978

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APPENDIX VI (continued)

<u>Country</u>	<u>Amount pledged</u> (in US dollars)	<u>Year(s) pledged</u>
Saudi Arabia	100,000	1978
Seychelles	295	1978
Switzerland	50,000	1977-1978
Thailand	1,000	1978
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	302,286	1978-1980
United Republic of Tanzania	6,821	1978
United States of America	250,000	1977
Viet Nam	1,000	1979
Yugoslavia	9,788	1979
	<u>4,098,534</u>	

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APPENDIX VII

Countries and territories which have agreed in principle  
to issue commemorative coins for IYC which will be included  
in the UNICEF/IYC coin programme

Bahamas	Jordan
Bolivia	Mauritius
Bulgaria	Mongolia
Canada	Morocco
China	Nepal
Colombia	Netherlands Antilles
Egypt	Philippines
Ethiopia	Poland
German Democratic Republic	Seychelles
Hungary	Turkey
India	United Arab Emirates
Jamaica	Zambia

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