



CONTENTS

Agenda item 12:

	Page
Reports of the Economic and Social Council [A/7603, chapters VIII, IX, XI (sections A, B, E, and I) and XIII; A/7203, paragraphs 764 to 770] (continued)	
United Nations Children's Fund (concluded)	417
General debate	423

Chairman: Mrs. Turkia OULD DADDAH
(Mauritania).

AGENDA ITEM 12

Reports of the Economic and Social Council [A/7603, chapters VIII, IX, XI (sections A, B, E and I) and XIII; A/7203, paragraphs 754 to 770] (continued) (A/7561, A/7566, A/7695, A/C.3/618)

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (concluded)
(A/7603, chap. XI, sect. B; A/7603/Add.1, chap. VIII, sect. A; A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2)

1. Mr. MOUSSA (United Arab Republic) said his delegation particularly appreciated the vital role that UNICEF played in improving the younger generation and in preparing it for its ultimate responsibilities. As the report of the Executive Board of UNICEF¹ stated, in a relatively few years the children and youth of today would take an active part in determining the growth and progress of their countries. Consequently, the aid UNICEF provided to youth and children throughout the world would lead to better social and economic development.

2. As a resident of a region which had witnessed a great human tragedy affecting many generations, he fully recognized the role played by UNICEF in the fields of nutrition, health, education and training of children in the developing countries. UNICEF was urgently engaged in a survey of youth needs in his country, which was considered a pilot project to be followed by surveys in other developing countries.

3. His delegation supported the provisions of Economic and Social Council resolution 1445 (XLVII), which recognized the important role UNICEF could play in the Second United Nations Development Decade, inasmuch as the effective participation of the younger generation was essential to the success of the Decade. In that resolution, the Council commended the emphasis which the Fund was

placing on the "country approach" in developing integrated services to meet the needs of children, and appealed to Governments of Member States and other donors to make every effort to increase their contributions to UNICEF. His delegation agreed with the Executive Board that it clearly needed substantially greater resources than were now available.

4. Mr. PIPARSANIA (India) said that, while UNICEF's work centred primarily on social development, its programmes also had an economic aspect. The Secretary-General had rightly pointed out that any increase in the rate of economic growth largely depended on the priority given by countries to the protection of children and adolescents and their preparation for life.

5. Over 70 per cent of the children in developing countries lived in areas receiving aid from UNICEF. In those areas, the infant mortality rate was high and widespread malnutrition retarded growth. Only one fifth of the children of primary school age completed their education. Consequently, the younger generation was ill-prepared to face adult occupations—a situation which was aggravated by the high rate of unemployment, particularly among the young, in urban areas. His delegation therefore welcomed the fact that at its last session the Executive Board had expressed the view that UNICEF must play a more dynamic role in bringing to world attention the needs of children in developing countries. It had also held a Special Meeting on the Situation of Children and Youth in Latin America, to discuss the state of economic and social development in Latin America and the prevailing trends in that region in relation to national policies concerning youth and UNICEF's future policies.²

6. The programmes which UNICEF aided, relating to such matters as the supply of drinking water and environmental sanitation, applied nutrition, and rural development and urban community services, often needed follow-up investments after the pilot demonstration phase. Unless such investments were forthcoming, UNICEF aid would not have the desired impact. Additional resources were therefore required to enhance the impact of UNICEF's activities in relation to the broad development programmes of the various countries. Another important field of UNICEF responsibility was the creation of co-ordinated services for children in zones where Governments were trying to carry out comprehensive rural development programmes, and rural development should be given due attention in the future. Similarly, UNICEF still faced an immense task in the field of child malnutrition, which was more serious in the developing countries than was generally appreciated.

¹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, document E/4711.

² Ibid., document E/4711, paras. 9-26.

Regrettably, the UNICEF allocation for nutrition remained at a relatively low level.

7. His delegation welcomed the fact that UNICEF continued its original task of remaining alert and responsive to the emergency needs of children and mothers, as evidenced by the provision of aid in various areas of conflict and disaster around the world.

8. At the same time, his Government appreciated the assistance which UNICEF had provided for various projects forming part of India's development programme, and hoped that the close co-operation between them would continue to grow in the future.

9. His delegation had been happy to co-sponsor draft resolution A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2, operative paragraph 1 of which duly recognized the important role that UNICEF could play in the Second United Nations Development Decade.

10. Mrs. DE PINOCHET (Chile) said the fact that the Executive Board of UNICEF had held its 1969 session in Chile was evidence of her country's profound concern for children and young people. At the opening of the session, on 19 May 1969, the President of Chile had stressed that one of the most important tasks of any Government was to open the way for youth and children to develop fully. He had noted that there were two aspects to that task; first, it was necessary to realize the importance of childhood and youth and to enable each child to fulfil himself, and, secondly, it was necessary to ensure that the coming generations would continue their predecessors' struggle to build a world fit for mankind without resorting to unnecessary violence or destruction for the sake of destruction. UNICEF's work should therefore be intensified as much as possible, in order to promote development, progress and peace among mankind.

11. In her view, resolution A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2 was the most urgent of any that the Third Committee would adopt, since it concerned the most vulnerable sector of mankind and set forth specific courses of action for UNICEF. She hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

12. Miss DOBSON (Australia) said that, in a statement of 3 September 1969, the Prime Minister of Australia had summarized a major reason why UNICEF functioned so well. He had stated that UNICEF was not inhibited by national boundaries, race, creed or politics. UNICEF must continue its valuable work, and the Prime Minister had affirmed that the Australian Government and people would continue to give support generously.

13. Australia had given practical support to UNICEF by its membership in the Executive Board, its last term having expired on 31 July 1969. Her Government had increased its financial contribution for 1969 by 14.5 per cent, the total Australian contribution in 1968, including non-governmental contributions, having been \$US1,039,000. In addition, Australia had contributed emergency relief valued at \$210,000 through UNICEF during 1968. The Australian National Committee for UNICEF was currently engaged, with the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, in a major

fund-raising drive, through which resources would be provided for UNICEF programmes and emergency assistance in developing countries.

14. Her delegation would be glad to support draft resolution A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2 and hoped that other donors would continue to increase their financial support to UNICEF.

15. Miss CAO-PINNA (Italy) said that, in the view of her delegation, the recent evolution of UNICEF's action towards a planned approach to children's needs as part of national development and of international co-operation deserved special attention.

16. It was increasingly recognized that development was a unified process which had to be directed by means of integrated and balanced medium-term and long-term planning and which should be based on national priorities, usually established by economic and social sector. However, as a result of the great population increase and recent unrest among youth, there was a growing tendency to treat the needs of children and youth as a separate section within national development plans. To a certain extent, such an approach to the needs and problems of children and youth made UNICEF's task of helping developing countries to meet established priorities more relevant and easier.

17. However, it was essential that there should be some preliminary action in order to avoid a "project-by-project" approach. The summary of the UNDP Capacity Study, outlined the main recommendations for future United Nations action in the field of development. If the recommendations were approved, the country approach would become the main feature of United Nations operational activities. UNICEF's policy was already evolving towards that kind of approach, as could be seen from the report of the Executive Board.

18. The Capacity Study attached great importance to the machinery by which programmes were carried out and, consequently, the conclusions of the Governing Council of UNDP might imply a much closer relationship between UNICEF and other United Nations programmes. She therefore suggested that the attention of the Executive Board of UNICEF at its next session should be drawn to the Capacity Study and to whatever conclusions were reached by the Governing Council of UNDP.

19. Mr. PAOLINI (France) said that one of the essential and continuing functions of UNICEF was to provide emergency assistance to mothers and children in disaster areas. Yet millions of children in under-developed countries, representing a very large percentage of the world's population, lived in abysmal conditions. Obviously, any action taken to help those children served to promote development, and for that reason UNICEF was now linking its programmes more closely with national development plans and using a country approach, providing its assistance in accordance with the priorities of Governments.

20. UNICEF action often served as a catalyst for all types of development assistance and provided a focus for governmental and voluntary contributions to development programmes. Although, in absolute terms, UNICEF's resources

were inadequate, it was a source of satisfaction to his delegation that the Fund expected to reach its target for contributions in the near future. His delegation welcomed the fact that the administration could double its work without any substantial increase in administrative costs. His Government intended to continue its support to UNICEF in the future and to maintain its contribution at the same level, despite the effects of devaluation on the national budget.

21. Mr. NICA (Romania) said that his delegation's appreciation of UNICEF's activities in responding to the needs of children in various countries derived largely from the fact that child protection—including nutrition, health and education—was one of the basic features of the social policy of the Government of Romania.

22. His delegation noted with interest that UNICEF intended to adjust its programmes to the objectives of the Second Development Decade and to devote special attention to the developing countries. At the same time, his delegation considered that the relations between UNICEF and the recipient countries should be based on the concept of partnership and that activities should be planned in accordance with the priorities established by Governments themselves. His delegation particularly welcomed UNICEF's desire to amplify and diversify the assistance it provided in cases of emergency and natural disaster.

23. Many provisions of the draft Declaration on Social Progress and Development, especially of article 10 (b), (d) and (e) concerning the elimination of hunger and malnutrition, health protection, and education, of article 11 (b) and (c) concerning the rights of children, were particularly relevant to UNICEF. His delegation was convinced that the Declaration would become a new source of inspiration for UNICEF.

24. His delegation welcomed the fruitful co-operation established by UNICEF and other international organizations and wished to express Romania's readiness to continue and expand its co-operation with the Fund. It warmly supported the draft resolution before the Committee.

25. Mr. AFOLABI (Nigeria) said that, in view of the fact that more than 40 per cent of the population of developing countries were below the age of fifteen, it was easy to appreciate the magnitude of the responsibility placed on UNICEF.

26. He welcomed the Economic and Social Council's consideration of the role UNICEF was called upon to play in the Second United Nations Development Decade. It was important to prepare youth for its future responsibilities and train it to use in a responsible manner its great potential. In that field, UNICEF should co-ordinate its work with that of UNESCO, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication.

27. His delegation had noted that only 4 per cent of supplies for UNICEF programmes were purchased locally and the remaining 96 per cent were imported. Except in the case of contributions in kind, the cost of importing supplies was a drain on UNICEF resources, which, if avoided, would enable UNICEF to cover a wider area of activities.

28. It had been suggested that the country approach might prejudice UNICEF's universal influence on the promotion of child health and welfare. His delegation believed, however, that that approach allowed for better understanding of the needs of a particular country and avoided unnecessary waste of effort and funds.

29. His delegation greatly appreciated the provision of assistance to children, the victims of hostilities, on both sides of the fighting lines in Nigeria, in the form of food, drugs, vehicles, personnel, and so forth. It regretted, however, to note that the Executive Director had referred to the control of an area of Nigeria by the "Biafrans". His delegation took it that the Executive Director had been referring to the other side of the fighting lines in Nigeria. His Government had also noted the activities of UNICEF in Viet-Nam and the Middle East.

30. Mrs. KUME (Japan) said that her Government attached great importance to the work of UNICEF, because of the role children were expected to play in a relatively few years in the economic and social development of their countries. It was encouraging to learn from the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/7603) that the Fund's income might reach the target figure of \$50 million by 1970, particularly since UNICEF could administer at least double the funds available with relatively little strain on its organization and without any basic change in the methods of co-operation with the technical agencies. At the same time, her delegation was greatly concerned by the fact that the value of unfunded projects had reached the level of \$6 million, and it recognized the need to intensify efforts.

31. She greatly appreciated the close co-operation which UNICEF maintained with other organs of the United Nations family and with international organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, and commended the comprehensive evaluation of programmes and projects by UNICEF in the planning, implementation and completion stages, as well as the wider appraisals undertaken by specially appointed consultants in specific fields. Her delegation was convinced that UNICEF was fully capable of playing an important role in the achievement of the objectives of the Second Development Decade, since it had been placing growing emphasis on long-range development activities. In that connexion, her delegation noted with satisfaction the Executive Board's decision to allocate 96.7 per cent of its funds to long-range activities.³ It was for such reasons that her delegation strongly commended draft resolution A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2 to the Committee for its unanimous adoption.

32. Mr. EVDOKEEV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) observed that the activities of UNICEF had deservedly achieved wide international recognition and support. Lenin had attached great importance to the education of children, and the reduction in infant mortality and the elimination of illiteracy, for example, reflected the Soviet State's concern to meet the needs of the growing generation. Much had been done in a relatively short time, and he felt sure that acquaintance with the system of child care in the USSR would be a matter of great interest to the developing countries. The international seminar on the education,

³ *Ibid.*, document E/4711, table 1.

health and nutrition of the pre-school child held at Tashkent in September 1967 had been highly successful. He hoped that it would not stand as the only instance of UNICEF's interest in his country's experience in work with children and that the Fund would help to organize other seminars on pre-vocational training and other important aspects of the education and welfare of children. A most positive aspect of UNICEF's activities was the training of local personnel; the Fund should not allow its resources to be expended in secondary activities, and in future it should concentrate on long-term rather than short-term projects.

33. Eighteen months previously, the Executive Board had unanimously adopted a resolution calling on the organization to provide assistance for the children of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam through the International Red Cross⁴—assistance which, as yet, had not been forthcoming. Appropriate action must be taken as soon as possible, and he also felt that assistance to mothers and children in South Viet-Nam, who were experiencing great suffering, should be provided through the Provisional Revolutionary Government, rather than through the Saigon puppet régime. Only in that way would it be possible to furnish the necessary assistance to those really in need. Lastly, his delegation had no difficulty whatsoever in supporting the draft resolution before the Committee (A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2).

34. Mrs. DE BROMLEY (Honduras) said that influences on the personality had their greatest impact during childhood and youth and were capable of determining the future of the individual and therefore of mankind. The most important work in the world was to provide assistance to children and youth, who represented the hope for the future. Consequently, she wished to join in the support which had been expressed in the Committee for the noble work of UNICEF. She deplored the fact that the Fund had such meagre resources available to it, and she endorsed the appeal for an increase in contributions. She fully supported the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2), which she hoped would be adopted unanimously, and she requested that Honduras should be added to the list of sponsors.

35. Mr. SANON (Upper Volta) said he was glad that the Committee had time at the current session to discuss the work of UNICEF in some detail. On the question of financial resources, he was happy to note the Executive Director's statement that the Fund could absorb twice the target figure of \$50 million per annum and he interpreted that to mean that the Fund would continue its present activities, to which his country attached great importance. For many people, UNICEF was an embodiment of the United Nations not only because it was concerned with children and youth but also because of its flexibility and its capacity for adaptation—qualities which were essential in any operation in the developing countries and which should be a source of inspiration to other agencies. He therefore wished to thank all those Governments whose generosity enabled the Fund to carry on its humanitarian work.

36. One of the problems encountered by UNICEF was the eternal question of co-ordination. Unfortunately, ministries and departments were jealous of their sovereignty and, in

addition, were frequently required by law to allocate funds for specific purposes without taking due account of the impact on the activities of other departments. The establishment of a co-ordinating body operating at the planning level would not necessarily lead to balanced and co-ordinated achievement of the objectives in all areas. Greater collaboration and co-operation should exist between UNICEF and WHO, UNESCO, FAO and the ILO. In that connexion, he congratulated the Fund on its new country approach, which represented a form of co-ordination.

37. Again, there was the problem of determining priorities. The difficulties faced by some Governments in selecting priority sectors were not always fully appreciated. For example, his own Government had been obliged to place more emphasis on training for rural animation than on the shorter-term priority of health, and he expressed his thanks to the Fund and the specialized agencies for their assistance in enabling his Government to meet the greater risks involved. Unfortunately, in the field of nutrition, the task to be carried out was still of immense proportions. It had been pointed out that, in the developing countries, the problem of malnutrition was even more serious than had been thought.

38. In his view, the question of increasing the membership of the Executive Board, which had remained the same since the inception of the Fund, merited further examination both in the Board and in the Economic and Social Council. Lastly, he fully endorsed draft resolution A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2 and requested that the Upper Volta should be added to the list of sponsors.

39. Mrs. CADIEUX (Canada) said that, in view of the possible consequences of the recommendations for important changes made in the Pearson and Jackson reports, it was all the more necessary to take account of the present needs of children in the developing countries. Much greater aid was required to provide for some 700 million children living in countries where the *per capita* income was less than \$100 per annum. It was necessary to supply more abundant and more protein-rich food in order to eliminate the threat of mental and physical retardation and to provide more health services and a suitable educational system so that young people could participate in the development of their countries. The population explosion and the migration to the towns, for example, endangered the right of children to a normal life in contemporary society. As the Pearson report had pointed out, the physical and mental development of children was essential if progress was to be made in the future. Dr. Raul Prebisch, the Director-General of the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning, and others had eloquently stated at the Special Meeting on the Situation of Children and Youth in Latin America, held at Santiago in May 1969, that the economy in most of the South American countries was increasing at so slow a pace that much more attention must be given to the welfare of children and youth and to the aid and educational programmes which would permit them to take a proper place in the complex structure of the present-day world. She hoped that the recommendations contained in the Pearson and Jackson reports would furnish new grounds for improving child services within the over-all effort of the United Nations in the field of development.

⁴ *Ibid.*, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 8, para. 76.

40. UNICEF alone was unable to resolve the urgent problems of youth in many parts of the world. However, as a catalyst, consultant and co-ordinator of assistance programmes, it had a prime role to play. In offering the widest range of those services which were essential for children, it was logically the organization with which the various specialized agencies must co-operate so as to provide generously for the needs of young people. The Fund must continue to issue directives for the elaboration of comprehensive long-term programmes for children. Her delegation felt that health, education, food, vocational training and other services, which were an integral part of such long-term programmes, must meet the future requirements of all countries, and it believed that UNICEF was fully aware of that important point. Moreover, the Fund could play an important role, in co-operation with WHO, in the field of family planning, and she noted with satisfaction the remarks made in that connexion by the Executive Director.

41. She agreed that UNICEF clearly needed greater resources if it was to accomplish its task. Canada believed in the work of UNICEF, and its contribution had always been one of the largest. The Canadian people every year collected almost \$1.5 million for the Fund.

42. UNICEF was an effective organization because it was constantly redefining its role in order to meet changing and ever-increasing requirements. In addition, it had a unique ability to draw on varied sources; many people thus had the opportunity to participate directly, with UNICEF, in the immense task of development.

43. The great changes which were expected to come about in the course of the Second Development Decade should lead not only to an increase in aid, but also to an expansion and administrative restructuring of bilateral and United Nations aid programmes, so as to achieve effectiveness and rapidity in the field of assistance and development. Fulfilment of the needs of children would always be one of the Fund's most important tasks. Accordingly, her delegation was happy to be a sponsor of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2) and hoped that it would be adopted unanimously.

44. Mr. WAHLUND (Sweden) said that the children of today would soon become the generation which had the responsibility of carrying forward the task of social and economic development. His Government therefore welcomed the realization that UNICEF's aid programmes should be fitted into the general development programmes of the recipient countries. Formerly, development had been regarded primarily as a question of raising the gross national product of a given country, but there was now an increasing awareness of the fact that development was a multi-disciplinary and integrated endeavour with economic, social and institutional aspects. The close interrelationship between the economic and social aspects of development meant that UNICEF's activities must form an integral part of the over-all effort and that there must be ever-increasing co-operation between the Fund and the other members of the United Nations family.

45. One aspect of UNICEF programming procedures which he felt to be particularly important was the country approach. It was his belief that country orientation, as

opposed to project orientation, should be one of the basic principles of international development co-operation in the coming decades. At the same time, he considered that the focal point of United Nations development activities at the country level should be the UNDP resident representative, who should be given greater authority.

46. His country's confidence in the Executive Director and his staff was perhaps better reflected in figures than in words. The Swedish contribution for 1970 would be increased from \$2.9 million to \$3.8 million, and a forward pledge of \$5.8 million had been made for 1971. With regard to the new procedures for contributions for specific purposes, he pointed out that his Government had already made such contributions in the amount of \$900,000. He had drawn attention to those financial matters merely to underscore the fact that UNICEF's present resources were limited and that the Organization could, without much strain on the United Nations system, double its present efforts, thus bringing supply more into line with actual demand.

47. Mrs. WARZAZI (Morocco) said that UNICEF's aid to millions of children throughout the world was so valuable that she could do no less than express her profound gratitude to the Fund for its humanitarian work. In that connexion, her country wished to thank the Fund for the aid it offered in all fields with a view to enabling the Moroccan Government to protect the younger generation and prepare it for national development. She strongly supported the Fund's activities, which, through the policy of a country approach, might be termed a policy of investment. Having realized the importance of long-term investments for the developing countries UNICEF had gone beyond the mere provision of assistance to children by establishing modern and dynamic aid programmes. However, although much had been done, the task for the future was even greater. Children and young people must grow up in a world of well-being and peace, and the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to UNICEF in 1965 was the most eloquent proof of the worth of the Fund's activities and its devotion to the cause of children and of peace. In her opinion, if all countries drew up programmes to publicize the goals, problems and successes of the Fund, it would be possible for the latter to attract the attention of those persons and organizations which were in a position to offer it concrete assistance.

48. Her delegation was happy to be a sponsor of the draft resolution, which appealed for greater material aid to UNICEF; that would constitute the best reward and encouragement for the Fund's labours.

49. Mr. EL-FATTAL (Syria) said that he fully endorsed UNICEF's programme; for the organization was an embodiment of human solidarity in the struggle to achieve a better future for children the world over. The goals of the Fund and of his Government in respect of children were complementary, as they were aimed at establishing conditions in which children and youth could live in security and dignity. The new country approach was a realistic one, as it took into account the specific problems of each nation, and particularly those of the developing countries. It was realistic also because the problems and needs of children in the less favoured societies were more acute and urgent than elsewhere.

50. He noted that the report of the Executive Board to the Economic and Social Council gave special consideration to children in areas torn by wars and armed conflicts. Coming from an area in which the younger generation was exposed to the consequences of foreign occupation, he fully appreciated UNICEF's role in alleviating human suffering. He was confident that Member States had those tragedies in mind and would not fail, as a matter of priority, to increase their contributions to the Fund. His delegation wished to become a sponsor of the draft resolution before the Committee, thus reaffirming its conviction of the value of the ideals and programmes of the Fund and its readiness to co-operate to the best of its ability in the realization of UNICEF's humanitarian objectives.

51. Mr. BAL (Mauritania) said that the Government and people of Mauritania greatly appreciated the efforts made by UNICEF, despite its limited resources, for the benefit of children in the developing countries. UNICEF had provided his country with assistance in the training of medical personnel, the granting of scholarships, and the provision of health equipment for maternal and child welfare centres. It had also provided it with much assistance in the field of education. He therefore welcomed the statement in the Council's report (A/7603, para. 410) that UNICEF was increasing its activities in the field of education. He also welcomed the adoption of the country approach and hoped that the action taken by UNICEF would be increasingly co-ordinated with that of the specialized agencies, such as UNESCO, so that the programmes of all of them could be integrated in country plans. The developing countries attached particular importance to UNICEF's activities on behalf of children, not only because children were the most vulnerable part of the population, but also because they represented the future and the hope of all those countries. He therefore commended the staff of UNICEF, both at Headquarters and in the field, for their devotion and hoped that the Fund would extend its operations increasingly into the field of education, particularly nutritional education. He urged the adoption of the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2), and stressed the importance of operative paragraph 5.

52. Mr. TANNER (Finland) noted with satisfaction the outstanding work performed by UNICEF and joined in the tributes paid to it.

53. Unfortunately, as the report of the Board indicated, a number of plans that were ready for execution had had to be postponed or rejected for lack of financial resources. Such a shortage of funds was particularly regrettable when the persons requiring aid were children. He was therefore pleased to inform the Committee that the Finnish Government had proposed to Parliament that the sum of \$300,000 should be allocated as Finland's contribution to UNICEF in 1970—an amount exceeding its current allocation by one third. Moreover, in view of the growing activity of the Finnish Committee for UNICEF, both in raising funds and in distributing information about UNICEF activities, it was likely that the Finnish voluntary contribution would also increase substantially from its present total of \$35,000.

54. His delegation was in agreement with UNICEF on the division of its efforts and resources between its many important tasks.

55. His Government fully supported the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2) and wished to become a sponsor.

56. Mr. ARCHER (United Kingdom) expressed his appreciation of the Executive Director's introductory statement, and particularly his point that UNICEF could not rigidly apportion its work between emergency situations and long-term programmes.

57. Since the United Kingdom had already expressed its views on UNICEF's activities in the Executive Board and in the Economic and Social Council, he would merely reaffirm his Government's continuing support for its work. The United Kingdom would increase its contribution to UNICEF in 1970 by 20 per cent, from £500,000 to £600,000.

58. At the same time, his Government was concerned over the proportion of UNICEF funds being allocated to education and vocational training. While there were undoubtedly aspects of education for which UNICEF was particularly well qualified to give assistance, those aspects had not so far been sufficiently distinguished from other aspects for which it was less qualified. That was particularly important, in view of UNICEF's limited resources and the desperate needs to which it had to minister. Since UNICEF derived its resources not from Governments but from ordinary people who were particularly concerned that their contributions should be used as effectively as possible, government representatives bore a particular responsibility to ensure that the international community received full value for those funds. He would raise that point again in the Executive Board.

59. In view of the remarkable unanimity of the debate, he wondered whether the Committee could review the work of UNICEF, not every year as it had hitherto done, but once every two years. In any event, his delegation fully supported the draft resolution.

60. Mr. TEKLE (Ethiopia) congratulated the Executive Director and his staff on their achievements and expressed his gratitude that UNICEF had been able to increase its work both quantitatively and qualitatively, despite its limited funds.

61. As one of the first recipients of UNICEF aid, his country pledged its help and co-operation to the Fund, which more than any other international organization had become to people all over the world the tangible symbol of hope and peace. He wished that Ethiopia's financial possibilities had been commensurate with its desire to help. His delegation would support the draft resolution, of which it had become a sponsor.

62. Mr. VALLET (Mauritius) said that his delegation had also become a sponsor of draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2).

63. Mr. BENLER (Turkey) informed the Committee that the Ivory Coast and Mali had also become sponsors of the draft resolution.

64. He drew the attention of the representative of Cameroon, who, at the preceding meeting, had raised the

question of the size of the Executive Board, to paragraphs 223-227 of the report of the Executive Board on its 1969 session⁵ in which the Board had included a summary of its discussion on the subject for the benefit of the Economic and Social Council. The Council had not pursued the matter further at its forty-seventh session, and the sponsors of the draft resolution felt that the issue was far too important to be included in their text without a thorough analysis of the implications of the many complex factors involved—a process that was impossible at the current session. They therefore suggested that the Committee should include in its report on the subject of UNICEF a passage indicating that the question of the size of the Executive Board had been raised and that the Committee might decide at the following session whether or not to take up the question. It could also state that it would welcome any special recommendations the Executive Board itself might wish to make on the subject.

65. Mr. BAKOTO (Cameroon) assured the representative of Turkey that his delegation was not seeking to change the draft resolution, which it supported.

66. Since it was the practice of the Executive Board to adopt decisions by consensus rather than by vote, he had assumed that the fact that the prevailing opinion in the Board had favoured some small increase in the size of the Board was tantamount to a decision. Nevertheless, he would be satisfied with the summary proposed by the representative of Turkey.

67. The CHAIRMAN invited the Committee to vote on the draft resolution (A/C.3/L.1745 and Add.1 and 2).

The draft resolution was adopted by acclamation.

68. Mr. LABOUISSSE (Executive Director, United Nations Children's Fund) expressed his gratitude to the members of the Committee for the generous remarks they had made about the work of his staff and noted that the Committee generally approved the objectives, programme and action of UNICEF as laid down by its Executive Board.

69. He himself attached great importance to the country approach. He would continue to try to improve programming, particularly by working in even closer co-operation with the other organizations concerned. For example, according to the agreed procedure, UNESCO provided teaching expertise in all of UNICEF's projects in the field of education, while UNICEF itself supplied equipment and sometimes stipends; there was therefore no duplication of effort. The Fund would continue its close working relationship with UNDP and planned to strengthen its operations in programming and fund-raising with the co-operation of the Programme.

70. He welcomed the comments on the part to be played by UNICEF in the Second United Nations Development Decade. He was glad that the importance of the human element in development was now universally recognized. While he would continue to be alert to special needs for emergency relief, he expected that the bulk of UNICEF's future work would continue to be long-term aid.

71. He thanked the countries which had announced increases in their contributions and all those which had consistently supported UNICEF in the past. He hoped that UNICEF would be able to meet its target of \$100 million, which was surely not a large sum for an international community to devote to the problems of its children.

72. He had taken note of all the comments expressed and would be guided by the recommendations and suggestions made.

GENERAL DEBATE

73. Mr. SCHREIBER (Director, Division of Human Rights), referring to parts of the report of the Economic and Social Council (A/7603) not yet dealt with by the Committee, drew attention to paragraphs 264 and 265, relating to studies on the protection of minorities and on genocide respectively, and to paragraph 274, relating to the development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. With regard to paragraph 266, on the question of slavery, he recalled that the Commission on Human Rights had appointed a Special Rapporteur to consider the problem, including its relationship to *apartheid* in southern Africa and to the work of the ILO on freedom of association and forced labour, and had authorized him to enter into contact with such agencies as the Anti-Slavery Society, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), UNESCO and the ILO, which might be able to contribute to his study.

74. The Economic and Social Council had decided at its forty-seventh session that its functional commissions would now meet every two years. It had made an exception, however, for the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission, which, because of the nature and urgency of their activities, would continue to meet every year.⁶ In order to provide adequate time for the processing of documents and for their pre-session consideration, the Economic and Social Council had made some changes in the conference schedule to permit the Commission on Human Rights to meet one week later than usual and the Commission on the Status of Women to meet in the spring. The present calendar was not, however, considered satisfactory or convenient by a number of members of those bodies and those of the Sub-Commission.

75. With regard to paragraphs 294 and 295 of the report, he reminded the Committee that, at the request of the Commission on the Status of Women, the question of the influence of activities of foreign, economic and other interests on the living conditions of women in dependent Territories had been referred to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, whose report⁷ was now on the agenda of the Fourth Committee.

76. With regard to advisory services in the field of human rights (paras. 319-326) he was glad to note that it was now

⁶ *Ibid.*, *Forty-seventh Session, Resolutions* (E/4735), p. 18 "Measures to improve the organization of the work of the Council", sub-para. a.

⁷ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement Nos. 23 and 23A*.

⁵ *Ibid.*, *Forty-seventh Session*, document E/4711.

widely recognized that such services, though limited in scope, were most useful for the fulfilment of United Nations efforts in the field of human rights. The seminars held in 1969—one at Nicosia (Cyprus) on special problems relating to human rights in developing countries, one at Jassy (Romania) on the effects of scientific and technological developments on the status of women, and one at Cairo (United Arab Republic) on the establishment of regional commissions on human rights with special reference to Africa⁸—had been very successful, particularly because of the high qualifications and experience of the participants. After thanking the Governments of the host countries for their most generous hospitality and the effective arrangements made for the holding of the seminar, he noted that the conclusions of the Cairo seminar relating to the establishment of an African Commission on Human Rights would be communicated to the countries of the region and the co-operation of the Commission on Human Rights, the relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations, and the human rights commissions set up by the Council of Europe, the League of Arab States and the Organization of American States would be requested as appropriate. The programme of the Division of Human Rights in 1970 would include a seminar in Zambia on the realization of economic and social rights with particular reference to developing countries, one in the United States on a subject relating to the protection of the individual in the administration of justice, and one in the Soviet Union on the participation of women in the

economic life of their countries. While no definite arrangements had been made as yet, he had good hopes that a seminar on the role of youth in the promotion of human rights might be held in New York in the spring of 1970 prior to the Youth Assembly to be convened by the General Assembly within the framework of the observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. It might also be expected that seminars on questions relating to youth would be held in the future in Africa and Latin America. No countries had as yet offered to act as hosts to seminars on the status of women after 1970.

77. With regard to the suggestion made in paragraph 623 that there was no further need for the inclusion of an item on advisory services in the field of human rights in the agenda, it might be enough for the Assembly, instead of adopting a draft resolution on the subject, to include in its report a statement to the effect that the Committee noted that change in the procedure of the Economic and Social Council and agreed to a modified application of paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 926 (X) as proposed by the Council.

78. Lastly, he wanted to remark that, as paragraph 546 showed in particular, while the duties of the Division of Human Rights had increased greatly, its resources were increasing in a very limited way. The Division wished to comply to the maximum with the desire of Member States for economy and was resorting to requests for additional funds only when no other possibilities existed.

⁸ For the reports on the seminars, see documents ST/TAO/HR/36, ST/TAO/HR/37 and ST/TAO/HR/38 respectively.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.