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NOTE

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICED	International Council for Educational Development
IFAP	International Federation of Agricultural Producers
ILO	International Labour Organisation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNIPAC	UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen
UNROD	United Nations Relief Operation in Dacca
WHO	World Health Organization

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Executive Board held its 439th to 451st meetings at United Nations Headquarters from 30 April to 11 May 1973. The Board initially met from 30 April to 4 May, then discontinued its meetings to allow the Programme Committee sitting as a Committee of the Whole to hold its session, and resumed its meetings on 10 May. The Committee on Administrative Budget met on 26 and 27 April. The Chairman of the Board was Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines), the Chairman of the Programme Committee was Mr. Hans Konzett (Switzerland), and the Chairman of the Committee on Administrative Budget was Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay). The agenda of the Board, as adopted, is contained in document E/ICEF/625.
2. The following States members of the Board were represented: Algeria, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malawi, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela. A list of representatives and observers attending the session is given in document E/ICEF/CRP/73-25.
3. A list of documents issued in connexion with the session is contained in document E/ICEF/INF/35.

II. MAIN ISSUES

4. A basic starting point for the Board discussions was the recognition, brought out in the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/626, chap. I, paras. 1 and 2), that the level of living of millions of children in developing countries was still pitifully low, and that the numbers, though not the proportion, of children living under such conditions appeared likely to grow at least through the end of the century. But progress was also being made: mortality rates for infants and children were lower and in many countries a new generation of trained people, pragmatic in outlook, and working for the improvement of life for their countrymen, was appearing at every level of government. A marked change was also evident in attitudes towards development; there was a new realization that it was necessary to attack "head on" the problems of poverty. The problems of deprived children offered one starting point for that approach. It was clear that the challenges and the opportunities called for a greater intensity of efforts by UNICEF to help developing countries accelerate progress for their children.

5. A major interest of the Board concerned the measures that Governments of developing countries were taking, with co-operation from UNICEF and other sources of aid, to improve the quality and coverage of services for their children and adolescents in ways relevant to the needs of their countries and at costs which they could afford. As a catalyst with limited resources UNICEF had a responsibility to be concerned with the best options and the most effective methods for helping in that process. There was broad agreement in the Board on the basic principles guiding UNICEF activities and the use of available resources. Concentration on younger age groups and children in the most deprived groups was generally supported. ^{1/} A major agenda item at the session was an assessment of possibilities for improving and expanding non-formal education of rural children and adolescents.

6. Emphasis was placed on various practical steps that had been, or could be, taken by UNICEF to translate objectives of assistance policy into programme action. Possible action to improve the situation of children and adolescents was considered from three main points of view. First, there were the links with national development and with the ministries most directly concerned with services benefiting children, e.g. health, education, agriculture, interior, community development, welfare. Secondly, it was seen that many situations affecting the well-being of children (e.g. village drinking water supply, child nutrition, family planning, the special needs of the young child and of children in disadvantaged areas and groups) required the collaborative action of several of those ministries. Thirdly, there were a number of programme emphases that seemed to deserve more attention, such as innovation in the system of delivery of services, involvement of local communities and local leadership, greater use of national technical resources, the use of evaluation and feedback to guide the development of programmes and the use of aid for emergency relief and rehabilitation to lay a basis for programmes of long-range

^{1/} The Board discussions were based on information given in the general progress report of the Executive Director, regional programme progress reports and individual project recommendations, as well as in the documentation for agenda items on children and adolescents in the Second United Nations Development Decade and non-formal education for rural children and adolescents.

impact. There was a general reaffirmation that UNICEF should combine its material assistance for projects with an advocacy of strategies for action on behalf of children and adolescents in the context of national planning and a unified approach to economic and social development. UNICEF administrative and staffing questions were considered by the Board in the light of the above.

7. The Board reviewed the financial situation of UNICEF and agreed with the view of the Executive Director that, although UNICEF was making good progress in programme development, it was capable of much greater tasks. An absolute prerequisite was greater financial support. The Board therefore requested the Economic and Social Council to recommend that the General Assembly convene, in 1974, a special pledging conference for contributions to UNICEF (see para. 139 below).

8. While the attainment of the \$100 million income goal in 1975 depended mainly on the response of Governments, the Board was highly appreciative of the important role of the 30 or so UNICEF national committees - almost entirely in the industrialized countries - which did much to bring about a greater understanding of the needs of children in developing countries and of the work of UNICEF, and, in most cases, handled greeting card sales and organized fund-raising for UNICEF. The Board also welcomed the substantial progress being made to develop closer relations with non-governmental organizations, both through the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF and through individual international non-governmental organizations and their national affiliates. Warm thanks were expressed to the tens of thousands of individuals and to the artists who had generously given of their time and talent for UNICEF's greeting cards and the various fund-raising and information campaigns. 2/

2/ Chapter V of the general progress report of the Executive Director gives details on the work of national committees and non-governmental organizations; see also the report of the Chairman of the NGO Committee on UNICEF to the Executive Board (E/ICEF/NGO/144).

III. COMMITMENTS APPROVED AT THE SESSION

9. The Board approved commitments totalling \$76.5 million. ^{3/} Of that amount \$69.5 million was for aid to projects in 52 countries and for regional projects. Typically, it provided support for projects for several years; about four fifths was expected to be called forward by UNICEF field offices during 1973 and 1974, and the rest later. Commitments of \$7.0 million were approved for supplementary 1973 and 1974 administrative services.

10. In addition the Board "noted" 11 potential projects totalling \$7.3 million of additional assistance as worthy of support if financing through special contributions became available. With the addition of "noted" projects previously approved for which funding was being sought, the total required for the potential projects was \$13.2 million.

11. Table 1 gives commitments by region and main sectoral fields of aid. It should be noted that the classification of fields of aid is not clear-cut because a number of projects have a multisectoral character, and in some cases the classification depends upon which ministry has the predominant operational responsibility.

12. A list of commitments approved in 1973, as at the end of the Board session, by country and project, is given in annex 1, ^{4/} as well as information on the annual level of probable call-forwards. ^{5/} Under the procedures approved by the Board in 1970, programme commitments are generally made for a three-year to five-year period, and assistance is called forward by field offices as required by the progress of the project. However, as a result of the rise in prices of supplies and changes in exchange rates, it is expected that in some cases commitments may be completely called down before the terminal date foreseen in project recommendations. Recommendations for renewal may then come before the Board earlier than would normally have been the case. To the extent that this happens, the number of new projects that can be assisted by UNICEF will be reduced, unless more revenue is forthcoming than is at present forecast.

^{3/} This sum includes approximately \$7.4 million of commitments entering into effect as special contributions, received during the period January-March 1973.

^{4/} The main points arising in the Programme Committee's consideration of these commitments are contained in a statement made by the Chairman of the Programme Committee at the conclusion of the Committee's session (E/ICEF/P/L.1593).

^{5/} Estimated call-forwards by calendar year of new commitments approved at the session as well as revised estimates relating to the remaining years of commitments previously approved are given in E/ICEF/P/L.1580, annex II. This phasing of call-forwards constitutes the basis upon which the Executive Director will authorize future expenditures from year to year as required.

Table 1

Summary of commitments approved in 1973 as at end of the Board

session by region and type of programme a/

(Including trust fund projects subject to commitment by the Board)

(In thousands of US dollars)

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	The Americas	Inter- regional	Total	Per cent
Child health	7 075	11 556	2 085	442	2 287	-	23 445	41.1
Child nutrition	936	2 906	-	118	2 238	-	6 198	10.9
Family and child welfare	2 136	765	165	36	461	-	3 563	6.2
Education (formal, nonformal + pre-vocational)	5 317	4 018	4 942	97	1 225	-	15 599 <u>b/</u>	27.3
Country planning and project preparation	230	220	60	-	288	1 200	1 998	3.5
Other long-range aid	231	448	369	30	118	12	1 208 <u>c/</u>	2.1
Total long-range aid	15 925	19 913	7 621	723	6 617	1 212	52 011	91.1
Emergency aid	-	3 467	-	-	-	1 600	5 067	8.9
Total programme aid	15 925	23 380	7 621	723	6 617	2 812	57 078	100.0
Programme support services							12 407 <u>d/</u>	
Total assistance							69 485	
Administrative services							7 023 <u>e/</u>	
GRAND TOTAL COMMITMENTS							76 508	

a/ These commitments, in addition to those approved at the Board session, also include commitments entering into effect as special contributions received January-March, amounting to \$7,389,555. Further such additions may be expected during the remainder of 1973.

b/ Includes \$14,576,000 for formal education, \$782,000 for non-formal education and \$241,500 for pre-vocational training.

c/ Includes communication support (\$1,052,300), transport organization (\$144,000) and Maurice Pate Memorial Award (\$12,000).

d/ Includes \$11,434,000 for 1974 and \$972,700 supplementary budget for 1973.

e/ Includes \$6,561,000 for 1974 and \$462,300 supplementary budget for 1973.

IV. PROGRAMME TRENDS AND POLICY

Some programme statistics

13. As a result of action by the Board at the end of the session, UNICEF was aiding projects in 111 countries and territories: 38 in Africa; 32 in the Americas; 26 in Asia (excluding countries in the Eastern Mediterranean); 14 in the Eastern Mediterranean and one in Europe. The child population of those countries and territories through 15 years of age was 780 million in 1970.

14. The general progress report of the Executive Director presented some programme statistics on the number of institutions and centres receiving UNICEF equipment and supplies and the number of persons receiving stipends for training (E/ICEF/626, chap. II, paras 37-40). While those figures did not indicate programme quality and effectiveness, they illustrated something of the scope of UNICEF aid. Over 92,000 institutions and centres were expected to receive UNICEF equipment and supplies in 1973, a two and-a-half-fold increase over 1971. Most of them were at the village level and were basic starting points for the growth of child health and nutrition services in areas hitherto uncovered.

15. The number of national staff receiving training for services benefiting children with the aid of UNICEF stipends were expected to total 242,000 in 1973, an increase of about 40 per cent over 1971. The largest increases would be in the training of primary school teachers, health assistants, traditional birth attendants and village youth leaders. Some 95 per cent of those trained with UNICEF stipends were enrolled in short courses of three months or less, reflecting the emphasis of UNICEF programme aid on the training of auxiliary and middle-level workers and on refresher and reorientation courses.

16. Over 80 per cent of UNICEF project expenditures during the past year had been on the procurement and delivery of supplies and equipment. Purchased with some 70 different currencies, over 8,000 separate shipments had been loaded at about 65 ports in industrial or semi-industrial countries for discharge in about 160 ports in the developing world. The value of purchases had totalled \$41 million (f.o.b.). Procurement on a reimbursable basis undertaken for sister United Nations agencies and for Governments and non-governmental organizations for projects benefiting children had amounted to an additional \$4 million. Purchases of supplies locally produced or locally available had risen in 1972 to \$4.3 million in 47 countries as compared with \$2.3 million in 20 countries in 1971, reflecting a recognition that under certain circumstances some local purchases were better suited for use in a project than imported supplies. Some 20,000 UNICEF-provided cars and trucks had been in operation in 1972 and, in addition, some 10,000 motorcycles, 500 boats and tens of thousands of bicycles.

Planning for children and adolescents
in national development

Recent emphases

17. Programming for children and adolescents was becoming increasingly recognized as an important element in the preparation of national plans. There had been several examples of that trend during the past year, notably in India, Indonesia and Nigeria. It had also received an impetus in 1972 from UNICEF-aided regional conferences on children and youth, which had been held at Lomé, in May of that year, for West and Central African countries, and at Guatemala City, in August, for Central America and Panama. A third conference on the role of women in national development in Arab States had been held at Cairo in September. The conferences had brought together, in many instances for the first time, people professionally concerned with development planning and those concerned with programmes specifically for children. The planning for the conferences, the preparation of background materials analyzing main needs and priorities, and the recommendations and reports of the conferences had primarily been the work of the countries concerned. The close involvement of decision-makers and top officials in the process, an involvement that had included, in a number of instances, consideration of national policy and programmes for children and youth at the cabinet level, gave promise for the future of the inclusion of stronger programmes for children and youth in development plans.

18. To lay the basis for a better translation of the inclusion of children and youth in development plans into programmes of action, UNICEF had an interest in strengthening the capacity of national planning agencies and departments concerned with different sectors of development. UNICEF considered it particularly important to ensure that the needs of children were accorded a more central place in development programmes, and that economical organizational patterns were evolved that would reach more children, more effectively, including especially younger children and those in disadvantaged socio-economic groups and in the more backward areas of countries.

19. That made it increasingly the task of UNICEF field staff to work with sectoral and planning ministries in their formulation of national policies and priorities for children as an integral part of national development plans, and to help them prepare specific long-term, soundly conceived projects in that context. As was apparent from the documentation considered by the Programme Committee and the presentations by the regional directors and other field staff, part of the task was to ascertain how a potential project fitted into the country's general pattern of services benefiting children and how it might lead to an expanded national and local effort. That imposed upon UNICEF staff the need for careful study of development opportunities for improving the situation of children and youth. It also called for careful consideration of country priorities and required that account be taken, in each country's situation, of the application of appropriate Board policy guidelines for different types of programmes. Related matters were UNICEF assistance to countries in training planners, in undertaking national studies on the needs of children, and in developing statistics on children and youth, the encouragement of greater use of national resources (see paras. 96-100 below), better programme evaluations (see paras. 108-112 below), and an endeavour to interest additional sources of external aid in programmes benefiting children.

UNICEF experience in UNDP country programming

20. The role described above for UNICEF field staff, together with the task of securing maximum catalytic effects for UNICEF programme assistance, had the possibility of achieving a larger scope and a more systematic approach through the introduction of country programming in UNDP. The main objective of UNICEF would be to help the planning ministries and other ministries concerned, in their efforts to take account of aspects concerning children in the national development programmes. It could also afford a useful opportunity for a discussion of those aspects among aid-giving organizations on the one hand, and the country's planning and programming authorities on the other.

21. In a statement to the Board, the Deputy Administrator (Programme) of UNDP said that UNDP was aware that it was only one component of the United Nations development system; other agencies, particularly UNICEF, were equally essential. Co-operation between UNICEF and UNDP was important in the analytical process of programme discussion and preparation, and in the establishment of relationships between various components of development. UNDP could supplement UNICEF's endeavours with some of its inputs, and vice-versa.

22. The discussion in the Board noted the uneven quality of UNICEF participation in country programming and some difficulties arising from differences between the UNDP programming cycles and the cycles followed by UNICEF, which were based on the plan periods of the countries concerned. Those difficulties were related to co-ordination rather than to substantive and policy differences. There was confidence, therefore, that they would be resolved through closer contacts between UNDP and UNICEF at both the headquarters and field levels.

23. Board members recognized that the well-being of children had to be secured in part through development programmes which were intended to serve the entire population and, in part, through more specific interventions. There was general agreement that UNICEF should be more involved in country programming, maintaining both its broad view towards development and its own identity. It was felt that UNICEF, in its advocacy on behalf of children, would serve to heighten concern for social development and further a unified, long-range approach to development. ^{6/}

24. The Board reached a general consensus on the first conclusions that could be drawn from its review of UNICEF experience in UNDP country programming, and generally endorsed five main recommendations, suggested by the secretariat, for special UNICEF attention in the future, relating specifically to:

^{6/} The Board had before it a preliminary report of a workshop held at United Nations Headquarters on 26 April 1973 on the role of non-governmental organizations in country programming (E/ICEF/NGO/154). Sponsored by the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF, it had the participation of key staff members of UNICEF and UNDP. The workshop recognized that while non-governmental organizations did not participate directly in the formal UNDP country planning exercises, they had an important role to play before and after the country programme was formulated, and it examined ways in which the role could best be achieved at national and local levels. A detailed report on the workshop will be issued at a later date.

- (1) The establishment of closer links between UNICEF and UNDP headquarters for the review of policies and programmes of both organizations;
- (2) The finalization of instructions to UNICEF field staff to identify specific points of co-operation between UNICEF and UNDP;
- (3) The provision of active participation of UNICEF in the proposed interim reviews of UNDP country programmes; that would help to ensure preparatory action and a proper basis for participation in the next country approach;
- (4) A continuation of the dialogue and exchange of information between UNICEF staff and UNDP resident representatives, with special emphasis on creating greater awareness of the needs of children and their importance to all future development efforts;
- (5) The interpretation and application of experience gained in recent regional conferences (e.g. at Lomé and Guatemala City), 7/ as a basis of country plans. UNICEF should continue its endeavours to help prepare background documentation for the examination and discussion of critical areas of children's needs to be taken into consideration at the time of the country programming exercise.

Perspective study

25. A study prepared by the UNICEF secretariat entitled: "Children and adolescents in the Second Development Decade" (E/ICEF/627 and E/ICEF/627(summary)) was considered by the Board. An earlier version of the study had been presented to the 1972 session of the Board.

26. The revision was made in the light of comments and suggestions offered by the members of the Board at that session and, at various stages, by specialized agencies of the United Nations and by non-governmental organizations. 8/ Valuable comments had also been received from responsible authorities in several developing countries.

27. In its review of the study in relation to the future work of UNICEF, the Board recognized that much of the work for children had to be done at the grass-roots, at the level of the family and the community, against the background of local and regional development needs and possibilities. Since UNICEF's work

7/ See para. 17 above.

8/ The participation of non-governmental organizations in the preparation of the revised study and their views on it were presented to the Board in a statement by the Ad Hoc Committee of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF (E/ICEF/NGO/153).

touched upon several areas of policy, greater attention needed to be given to common and unifying elements between several different and often artificially separated sectors of development. In many of the less developed countries, especially those at the lower end of the scale of development, there existed not only serious resource constraints, but also substantial inadequacies in organization and personnel and, in particular, in administrative and planning structures. Those inadequacies were met with even more at the subnational and local levels than at the national level. In development at those levels, there were possibilities of developing cross-sectoral approaches to the solution of practical problems affecting children, of achieving combinations of economic and social inputs, and of enlarging the contribution of local communities and non-governmental organizations.

28. The assessment of priorities for children for the period of the Second United Nations Development Decade had important general implications for development policy within each country as well as for UNICEF and other agencies concerned within the United Nations. It was appreciated that the evolution of policies and programmes on behalf of children was still in its early stages, and there was need for a clearer expression of policies for children within the scheme of priorities adopted in different sectors of development. Moreover, experience had shown that, while sectoral approaches were important, to achieve the maximum impact on the well-being of children and adolescents, cross-sectoral approaches had to be stressed and appropriate combinations of activities, both formal and non-formal, had to be evolved. Members of the Board felt that, through its wider circulation, the study might assist the less developed countries in their future planning for children and adolescents in keeping with their own needs and circumstances.

29. A major objective in UNICEF co-operation with countries should be to help strengthen their inherent capacities to sustain and expand the effort for change and development and to harness the resources of local communities. Therefore, experimentation and innovation should be elements of fundamental importance in the use of UNICEF resources in support of services for children. There was a need constantly to seek simpler and more economic methods of delivery and to discover how best local communities could assume a greater share of responsibility in securing the well-being of all their children.

30. A wide range of constructive suggestions was offered by members of the Board with a view to making the study an effective tool in the development of children and adolescents. It was suggested that, since there was an urgent need for social planners, UNICEF should continue to make a major effort in the area of training in social planning and development. In that task, the co-operation of institutions specially concerned with the training of social planners could be of considerable value.

31. The hope was expressed that, despite the present lack of statistical and other information and the wide scope of activities involved, UNICEF would participate in the development of social indicators and help ensure that policies and programmes which were important particularly for women, children and adolescents were fully taken into account in that effort. New formulations would be required for identifying and providing for under-privileged groups who stood in the greatest need of essential services. In that connexion, attention was drawn to methods that had recently been proposed for a more scientific and less subjective evaluation of projects in social development.

32. It was felt that, while the study offered a positive basis for progress towards the practical application of the unified approach to development and planning, it would be appropriate for UNICEF to prepare itself to contribute to the mid-Decade review and appraisal of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade that it was proposed the United Nations should undertake in 1975.

33. A view was expressed that practically all the developing world was confronted with immense problems arising from the rapid growth of population. In the further revision of the study for publication, that aspect might be highlighted. Although family planning was frequently treated, as in the study, as a natural extension of mother and child health programmes, in view of the central nature of the problem it would be desirable to devote greater space to the analysis of family planning experience, the obstacles encountered, and the methods to be recommended. That would enhance the value of the study as a manual for planners and social workers. A suggestion was also made that the study might draw attention to the principles declared by the World Health Assembly in relation to action during the Second United Nations Development Decade.

34. The need to give to the institution of the family a central focus in the development of children was emphasized by some members of the Board. Young children and adolescents formed part of family units, so that family care and family welfare were of paramount importance.

35. UNICEF should give particular attention to in-depth evaluation of experience gained in individual countries. It should also make more widely available the results of significant efforts to deal with the needs of children in the more backward rural regions and those belonging to the weaker and more disadvantaged socio-economic groups. It would be helpful if countries made available to UNICEF information concerning the progress they had made in achieving the goals set forth in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (General Assembly resolution 1386 (XIV)).

36. The role of non-governmental organizations, which had been stressed in the study, could be elaborated with advantage, especially in terms of their contributions towards the formation of public opinion and national policy for children and adolescents and in stimulating voluntary efforts, developing leadership, and participating in innovative demonstration programmes and pilot projects which Governments could eventually take over.

37. Members of the Board also expressed the hope that the development of children and adolescents would progressively draw larger international support from multilateral as well as bilateral sources.

38. The Board welcomed the study as a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the main policy and programme implications of the development of services of concern to children and adolescents, undertaken as an integral part of national development and planning. It expressed the desire that the report should be widely circulated. A number of suggestions were offered with a view to making the study a perspective guide on the development of children and adolescents which would be of help to individual countries, to UNICEF and other agencies of the United Nations, and also to countries providing bilateral assistance. It was agreed that those suggestions, and such others as might be received in the near future, would be taken into consideration in preparing the report for general distribution.

Basic health services

Maternal and child health

39. UNICEF's main investment continued to be in basic health services, in which maternal and child health was the main element. UNICEF was currently helping to strengthen and expand such services in over 90 countries. At the current session commitments for health totalled \$23.4 million, or over 41 per cent of all programme aid. UNICEF equipment and supplies were being provided in 1973 to some 13,900 rural health centres and subcentres and 1,500 urban MCH centres, district and referral hospitals and maternity homes. Some 17,000 health workers would receive training stipends in 1973, an increase of 4,000 over 1971; that figure included 5,400 auxiliary nurses and midwives and traditional birth attendants, 4,000 nurses and midwives and 5,300 public health workers such as sanitary engineers, health inspectors and medical and health assistants.

40. Board members welcomed the evidence of innovative approaches in some countries to bring simple health services to children in areas of countries where they were not available, particularly through a more extensive use of paramedical and auxiliary health workers, and an emphasis on preventive and community health, involving community-level participation and, if necessary, personnel and services outside the formal structure of health services. The trend towards the diversification of single-purpose campaigns was welcomed, as was the establishment in some places of mobile polyvalent services based upon provincial and district health services in order to increase coverage and speed of service. The importance was emphasized of providing immunizations to children on a wide-scale. One delegation, while favouring integration of basic health services, stressed the fact that certain countries in Africa still required mobile mass campaigns against major communicable diseases.

41. The Board looked forward to receiving at its 1975 session a study, already begun by WHO in co-operation with UNICEF, on alternative approaches to the development of minimal health services. The study would be considered in the first instance by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy.

42. In response to a concern expressed about progress in leprosy control work, the Deputy Executive Director (Programmes) stated that UNICEF would ask WHO for an evaluation of the work currently being carried out and a review of the guidelines for aid in that field which were developed following UNICEF/WHO Joint Policy Committee recommendations in 1966.

Rural drinking water supply

43. There was considerable interest in the Board in UNICEF aid for rural drinking water supplies. In 1969 the Board had approved criteria for UNICEF aid for environmental sanitation and rural water supply. ^{9/} One of the criteria, namely, that UNICEF aid should be concentrated on demonstration projects, was subsequently

^{9/} E/ICEF/590, paras. 114-131.

broadened by the Board's approval of aid to a number of projects with wide coverage. ^{10/} Other criteria for aid to environmental sanitation and rural water supply remained valid. UNICEF was currently assisting some 70 countries in the field of environmental sanitation, mainly in the improvement of rural water supplies. UNICEF expenditures for water supply in 1972 amounted to about \$7 million. The Board was informed that the WHO secretariat, in consultation with UNICEF and others, was preparing detailed guidelines for the orientation of the responsible government officials and field staffs of both organizations. In addition to policy, the guidelines would be concerned with the strengthening of government structures at the national and local level, better co-ordination between technical services, the provision of finance, local governmental and community participation and provision for maintenance of water supply installations.

44. There was also a need to improve the design of locally produced hand pumps so that they would stand up to intense wear and tear and could be maintained by local personnel. Trials were now being made in Bangladesh, where UNICEF had helped the Directorate of Health Engineering to develop an improved design for a rugged handpump to be locally produced. It was hoped that the design would be applicable in a number of other countries.

45. In addition to the important direct effects of clean water in reducing enteric diseases of children, the supply of drinking water, as was emphasized at the Lomé conference (see para. 85 below), could have multiple benefits of a broad development value. Such programmes improved the quality of life of whole communities and freed the mother from the burdensome task of carrying water for long distances. Moreover, the provision of village water supplies could be one of the catalytic elements in a widening circle of health-oriented and other co-operative, self-help, community efforts, such as sanitation activities, family food production, reforestation for domestic fuel supply, and local support of health and education services. Such efforts could contribute greatly to the delivery of simple preventive health care by giving the community the capacity to maintain a healthy environment for all its members.

Family planning

46. There was recognition in the Board that a close relationship with maternal and child health was essential for successful family planning services; moreover, the integration of family planning into basic health services could provide an important impetus for expanding maternal and child health coverage and the quality of services.

47. However, as was recognized by the Executive Board at its 1972 session, ^{11/} other social measures were also required. They included various forms of women's

^{10/} Including, in India, a large-scale village drinking water supply programme in the hard-rock areas of 13 states; in Bangladesh, a programme to ensure clean drinking water for more than half the rural areas of the country; and in Indonesia, a well-sinking programme to serve about 1 million people. At the current session, aid approved for Ghana included provision for getting clean water to 50 per cent of the population. Large-scale programmes were also underway in Bolivia and in drought-stricken areas of Afghanistan and sub-Saharan Africa.

^{11/} See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third Session, Supplement No. 9, document E/5128 - E/ICEF/624, paras. 44-51.

education, including literacy campaigns, as a means of raising the status of women and increasing their motivation towards responsible parenthood. Social welfare services, schools, nutrition activities, agricultural and home economics extension, community development, industrial health services and the communication media had an important role to play.

48. In 1972 UNICEF assistance for maternal and child health, and in some cases other promoters of the educational and motivational aspects of responsible parenthood, had been given to 27 countries with official policies in family planning (13 in Asia, 7 in Africa, 4 in the Americas and 3 in the Eastern Mediterranean). Aid to maternal and child health in those countries had totalled \$11.7 million, of which UNFPA had funded \$1.6 million for family planning services.

49. A number of delegates were gratified that more countries were turning to UNICEF for help in family planning and that the scope of UNICEF participation was being broadened. The integration of maternal and child health and family planning was especially welcomed. Social welfare personnel had an important, although thus far under-used, role to play in family planning programmes. It was suggested that a greater effort should be made to motivate and educate men in responsible parenthood. It was noted that a number of countries, especially in Africa, did not have a family planning policy and had not requested UNICEF aid for such programmes. In that connexion, reference was made to the value of educational work by non-governmental organizations. Two delegations reiterated their view that UNICEF should not provide contraceptive devices. The Executive Director pointed out UNICEF was not a general supply agency for contraceptive devices; when they were provided, they were an element requested by Governments as part of larger aid to maternal and child health services. Virtually all of UNICEF expenditures specifically for family planning came from UNFPA.

50. Interest was expressed in the Board on knowing more about progress being made in family planning programmes and the results achieved. The Deputy Executive Director (Programmes) agreed that more attention should be given to establishing methods of review and assessment. He also referred to the preparation, in agreement with UNFPA, of instructions on working relations between the two organizations; the policies and procedures relating to plans of operations, supplies and financial accounting would be those UNICEF normally followed. The co-ordination of efforts by various United Nations agencies in support of responsible parenthood was another matter calling for greater attention by all concerned. UNICEF was prepared to contribute to better programme preparation, implementation and evaluation in that field.

51. With regard to UNICEF participation in activities for the observation of World Population Year, 1974, the Executive Director informed the Board that, in addition to the substantive projects it was aiding related to the general aims of the Year, UNICEF was preparing an information programme to promote awareness of the need for improving child health and education and the situation of mothers as an important contribution to responsible parenthood. UNICEF would be represented at the World Population Conference and would support efforts to achieve awareness of the priority of programmes benefiting children and mothers.

52. The Executive Director pointed out that when UNFPA financed the family planning components of UNICEF-assisted projects in the fields of health and social services for children, timing problems sometimes arose if the UNFPA decision was made between Board sessions. It was necessary either to delay UNICEF implementation

until the next session or to resort to a mail poll, a procedure the Board normally preferred to reserve for matters of unusual urgency, such as emergencies. Accordingly, the Executive Director recommended that he be authorized to accept funds from UNFPA and also to proceed with implementation without specific approval by the Board, so long as he was satisfied that the assistance so financed was consistent with the established policies of the Board and was of a type already approved.

53. That recommendation was generally supported by Board members in order to expedite project implementation. Two delegations had reservations about the proposal: one felt that, instead, the Board should approve the projects in advance, subject to UNFPA's subsequently making funds available for their implementation; the other questioned a procedure whereby UNICEF accepted funds from another organization to implement that organization's programme.

54. The Board, while noting the reservations of those delegations, and the conditions for the acceptance and utilization of such contributions, approved the proposals of the Executive Director (contained in chapter III, paragraphs 29 and 30, of his progress report) for their use in the implementation of programmes jointly supported by UNICEF and UNFPA.

Child nutrition

55. The Board approved commitments for child nutrition totalling \$6.2 million, or 10.9 per cent of all programme aid. In view of the adverse effects of dietary deficiencies and malnutrition on the child's future development, Board members were concerned at the relatively low level of aid - a concern also expressed at previous sessions. It was recognized that, in part, it reflected too slow a recognition by decision-makers that child malnutrition could be a serious deterrent to national development; in part, it was because there were no quick and easy ways to tackle the problem, which included the need to change traditional diets, particularly those that families prepared for young children. Furthermore, an adequate food intake needed to be accompanied by an adequate social and physical environment. A fundamental requirement for improvement was a national food and nutrition policy, and a fundamental difficulty was the absence of such a policy, or a commitment to its implementation, in many developing countries.

56. A new element of concern was the drought, which had continued to produce a succession of bad harvests in large parts of Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, bringing about a deterioration in child nutrition. A consignment of corn-soya-milk (CSM), a high-protein food mixture, was being sent by UNICEF for use in child feeding in a number of West African countries, and acceleration of help for well-digging was under discussion. UNICEF help was also being provided for the acceleration of village well-digging projects in drought areas in Afghanistan and India (see footnote 10). The attention of the Board was directed to the concern expressed by the Director-General of FAO that an indirect effect of the drought and the consequent reduction of global food stocks might be to reduce the "surplus" foods available for donation to child-feeding programmes.

57. Board members were encouraged by the evidence of progress in the development in some countries of locally processed weaning foods, which were now approaching production or marketing trials. It was felt important to keep such programmes

under review and to share the lessons that could be learned from them, including, particularly, how to reduce the prices of those foods to bring them within the reach of larger population groups, as well as to develop simplified processing equipment suitable for production at the village level at sufficiently low costs.

58. At the same time, it was stressed in the Board's discussions that considerably increased emphasis was required to discourage premature weaning from breast-feeding. The trend toward abandonment of that form of nutrition was alarming, and the serious consequences of artificial feeding, particularly in regions where the economic level could not support the necessary food and hygienic facilities, needed to be brought to the attention of Governments, educators, and health workers. It was suggested that ways of encouraging breast-feeding should be studied and that UNICEF should play a more active role in its promotion as part of its support of child nutrition. More emphasis was required on extending nutrition education through health, social and community programmes, and on making special efforts to educate mothers before their babies began to suffer from malnutrition at the weaning stage. The problem of nutrition information was a complex one, and more use needed to be made of mass communications, including mass media and nutrition training.

59. With regard to UNICEF support to help countries establish long-term supplementary child feeding schemes, for which the assistance policy was reviewed at the 1972 session, 12/ the Executive Director reported that several projects along those lines were under discussion, and that the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations System was preparing guidelines for evaluation of such programmes. In Bangladesh, as part of a rehabilitation programme, some 3 million children were being reached by a child-feeding programme in 1973.

60. UNICEF was contributing to more favourable conditions for the development of national food and nutrition policies as its field staff, in co-operation with FAO staff, discussed with Governments assistance to long-term nutrition projects as part of the country's development efforts. In that process the need was considered for "nutrition intervention programmes" to meet the specific needs of mothers and children, particularly young children and those in disadvantaged areas. UNICEF was also helping more directly to promote national food and nutrition policies by supporting regional conferences and seminars, as well as national preparations for such meetings, which involved representatives of planning and sectoral ministries in Latin America and the Eastern Mediterranean region. UNICEF had also supported national seminars on guidelines for the development of food and nutrition policies in Thailand and Malaysia early in 1973. In connexion with those activities, several delegations stressed the need for nutrition activities to be integrated in various sectors, such as agriculture 13/ and the food industry, health, family planning, education, income redistribution and price policy.

12/ Ibid., paras. 32-35.

13/ A statement submitted to the Executive Board by the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (E/ICEF/NGO/151) called attention to the potential of farm organizations in helping influence public opinion in that direction and the intention of IFAP to give particular attention in the future to the relevance and success of aid programmes in rural areas and to associating the people and other representatives with planning and implementing projects.

61. In the meantime, UNICEF-assisted nutrition activities were increasing at the village level. Some 11,700 nutrition demonstration centres, community gardens, school gardens and canteens would be receiving equipment and supplies from UNICEF in 1973, compared with 3,900 in 1971.

62. Assessments of applied nutrition programmes continued in a number of countries (including Brazil, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malaysia, the Philippines and the Republic of Korea). The assessments generally showed the need for improvement in the training and also in the educational aspects of the programmes at the grass roots. One of the main objectives of the programmes was to encourage and help families in rural areas to produce and use more nutritious foods for their families and children. A key problem seemed to be how to stimulate village participation. An important gain from the applied nutrition projects was that they had served to increase awareness of nutritional problems. Training was an important element in all of them; most of the 97,000 workers receiving UNICEF stipends for training in nutrition in 1973 were engaged in those programmes.

63. In 1972 guidelines had been approved for UNICEF aid to prevent blindness in young children through large doses of vitamin A distributed in areas at risk. Board members were glad to learn that the Governments of Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and the Philippines had begun field trial programmes and that other Governments were considering it. 14/

64. At the 1972 session of the Board the protein problem confronting developing countries was discussed in relation to its effects on child nutrition. 15/ In that connexion the valuable work of the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations System was noted and some concern was expressed that the resources of Protein Advisory Group did not permit expansion of its work.

65. The Board was glad to learn that the UNICEF, FAO and WHO secretariats had agreed on a joint study on child nutrition in developing countries. Specific recommendations of the study would be particularly directed to greater attention to children's needs in the formulation of national food and nutrition policies, action programmes to implement those policies, and other, less comprehensive, programmes in countries without a national food and nutrition policy. The Board agreed to place the study on the agenda of its 1975 session.

14/ The World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (WCWB), which had brought the problem to the attention of the Board in 1971, submitted a report summarizing activities of WCWB and two of its constituent members, the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind and the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, in that field. Welcoming the progress made, WCWB stressed that UNICEF should also increase its concern with the development of educational services and related programmes for pre-school and school-age blind children (E/ICEF/NGO/150).

15/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-third session, Supplement No. 9, document E/5128-E/ICEF/624, paras. 29-31.

66. The Board granted the 1973 Maurice Pate Memorial Fund Award of \$12,000 to the University of Ibadan in Nigeria for use in training and studies to improve the impact of the university's work in child nutrition in the African region.

Education

Formal education

67. The Board approved commitments for formal education programmes totalling \$14.6 million, or one fourth of all programme aid. There was considerable interest in the Board in the extent to which UNICEF-aided projects were reflecting the guidelines adopted the previous year. Essentially, the guidelines provided that the future direction of UNICEF aid should be towards projects for educationally deprived children of primary school age, and that there should be a focus upon innovatory patterns of services designed to reach more children more effectively. 16/

68. The Executive Director reported that the new approach was, in general, being given a good reception. On the whole, UNICEF would be phasing out support at the secondary school level over the next several years, except for health, nutrition, child care and pre-vocational education. The new guidelines were already being applied in a number of countries that were undertaking radical revisions of primary education to make it more relevant to the local situation. Evaluations of UNICEF-aided education programmes made in several countries were laying the basis for future UNICEF aid at the primary level, with emphasis on curriculum reform and teacher training.

69. Some of those developments were already being reflected in programme statistics. In 1973 over 61,000 primary schools would be receiving UNICEF equipment and supplies, compared with 13,000 in 1971; and 97,000 primary school teachers would be receiving UNICEF training stipends, compared with 28,000 in 1971. At the same time, provision of equipment and supplies to secondary schools would decrease (from 3,500 schools to 1,600), as would the number of secondary school teachers receiving training stipends (from 6,600 to 5,200).

70. To help implement the new approach, both UNICEF and UNESCO headquarters had begun field staff orientation and UNESCO was strengthening its regional offices for education and establishing a small servicing unit at its headquarters. UNICEF was sharing with UNESCO the costs of strengthening its staff, particularly at the regional level.

71. It had been recognized when the new policy was adopted that it would be necessary for UNICEF to carry out commitments approved in previous years for particular programmes, even though they did not conform to the guidelines. The Executive Director had found, during the year, that for several countries project planning had reached a stage prior to the adoption of the guidelines where it would have been extremely difficult for the countries to maintain those plans if UNICEF aid were not given; accordingly the programmes were recommended to the Board for

16/ Ibid., paras. 60-85.

one or two years commitments, during which period other sources of support would be sought. Those recommendations were approved by the Board along with the other recommendations for aid to education. One delegation felt that such commitments, based on a superseded policy, were a move in the wrong direction. Another delegation believed that UNICEF should concentrate its assistance on non-formal education, leaving formal education to UNESCO.

72. The Board approved aid totalling \$242,000 for pre-vocational programmes. In 1969 the Board approved guidelines for UNICEF aid in pre-vocational training. The Board was informed that the guidelines and their implementation would be reviewed by the ILO and UNICEF secretariats and the results would be reported to the Board (see para. 92).

Non-formal education for rural children and adolescents

73. A main item on the Board's agenda was an interim report prepared for UNICEF by the International Council for Educational Development (ICED), entitled "Non-formal education for rural development: strengthening learning opportunities for children and youth" (E/ICEF/L.1284). ^{17/} The Board also had before it comments of the Executive Director on the report (E/ICEF/L.1285).

74. The study concluded that the educational deprivation of rural children and adolescents in the developing world was even more serious than was generally assumed; in many rural areas 10 per cent or fewer of the youth population were receiving a full primary education. Nothing short of a massive and innovative effort over the next two decades would correct the situation. The study found evidence of promising new approaches, but pointed out that any acceptable and workable solution must involve radical departures from conventional educational patterns and doctrines.

75. While non-formal education existed in developing countries, particularly in agricultural and youth leadership services, it reached only a minimal fraction of rural children and adolescents, especially the out-of-schoolers. Defined as organized learning programmes outside the established formal education system, non-formal education covered a range of activities such as pre-school and day-care centres and nurseries; school equivalency programmes to provide a "second chance" for those who had missed schooling or had dropped out early; adolescent or adult literacy classes; school-based extra-curricular activities such as scouting or young farmers' clubs, sports and recreational groups; and occupational training for adolescents (in agriculture, industry, etc.) carried on outside the formal school structure.

76. Consistently with the growing recognition that education must be seen as a life-long process, the study suggested a broadened educational strategy which would strengthen and systematically support the neglected non-formal aspect and integrate it with formal education and informal learning from day-to-day experience.

^{17/} A parallel study relating to older youth and adults is being carried out by ICED for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

It recommended a minimum "package" of basic essential learning that should be provided for all rural children. The package would include reading, writing and working with numbers, basic health and nutrition and skills to help earn a living, raise a family and take part in the development and activities of the community. The strategy for a comprehensive and coherent rural learning system would be tailored to each country's circumstances and was conceived as an integral part of rural development and the attack on rural poverty, unemployment and gross inequality. It would involve the redesign and reorientation of formal education and parallel innovations in non-formal education. The strategy would have a "grassroots" basis, mobilizing and using the interest and energies of the people involved - while changing present attitudes of parents, teachers and administrators, where necessary, and redirecting educational efforts away from excessive preoccupation with urban-oriented schooling and towards meeting practical and rural learning needs.

77. The study warned, however, against rushing into action without preparation. It outlined appropriate initial actions for the next two or three years, which would provide the information on which a developing country could base a viable strategy. The programme would include a stock-taking of the country's present position: a short, intensive inquiry to study needs, to inventory existing activities, to survey co-ordination arrangements and possibilities of support and to determine immediate priorities, as well as to begin finding ways to train appropriate personnel.

78. To develop a new broadened educational strategy, there should be exploration and consideration of such unconventional possibilities as:

- transforming existing schools into a new system combining features of both formal and non-formal education; and concentrating on older children and adolescents;

- "stretching" primary schooling over more years, on a part-time basis, with the emphasis in later years on practical subjects; or

- converting existing primary schools into community learning centres open to children, adolescents and adults for basic and practical studies.

79. The ideas underlying the strategy leaned heavily towards making the most of motivation: tailoring programmes to meet the real interests and wishes of the students and their parents, stressing self-instruction supported by educational broadcasts and low-cost printed materials, with "teachers serving more as guides and coaches... than as drill-masters and substitutes for a textbook". Scarce resources "now heavily wasted in producing primary school drop-outs" would be redeployed into programmes for more mature and motivated older children and adolescents.

80. In the Board's discussion delegates welcomed the timeliness of the study and its basic thesis that alternatives must be found to supplement and complement current formal education delivery systems. There was a general appreciation of the fact that the study had mapped out the domain of non-formal education, while at the same time recognizing the interdependence of formal and non-formal education. Appreciation was also expressed of the practical approach of the study in seeking to provide an orientation and guidelines for planners, decision makers and others

in developing countries, as well as for UNICEF and other organizations interested in co-operating with them. There was general agreement that special attention needed to be given to the most seriously neglected groups - pre-school children, school-age children not in school, and adolescents who were drop-outs or had never been to school, and especially to girls, who were particularly deprived in all those groups. There was general approval of the recommendation of the study that a number of essential preparatory steps should be undertaken before any large scale action was launched.

81. Some delegations, while agreeing with the recommendations, called attention to the practical obstacles to be overcome in implementing the lines of action suggested in the study and relating them to the larger educational context of life-long education as set forth in the report of the International Commission on the Development of Education (the Faure Commission). Attention was directed to the problem of mobilizing resources for non-formal education without diverting funds from other essential educational programmes. It was noted that the case studies being prepared in connexion with the study would provide fuller treatment of selected aspects of non-formal education. A number of suggestions were made regarding aspects that might be given more detailed attention in the final report. They included giving greater attention to organization and supervision and the co-ordination of the many ministries, agencies and organizations concerned with aspects of non-formal education; taking account of the experience of more countries; identifying clearly, in the light of experience and research currently available, educational objectives which were to be attained; reviewing in depth the different factors that came into play in non-formal education, as well as the obstacles and results; paying attention to the content of non-formal education, including its interdisciplinary nature, the problems of reaching the children it was intended to reach and meeting their aspirations, the training of staff, the pedagogical methods used, and relationships with indigenous learning systems; analysis of cost problems, including local recurring costs; attention to the possibilities of voluntary resources and the often innovative activities of non-governmental organizations; 18/

18/ In that connexion statements were submitted to the Board by six international organizations having consultative status with UNICEF: The Associated Country Women of the World drew attention to the experience of ACWW national affiliates on non-formal education for women and girls in rural areas and offered to help the ICED to use that experience (E/ICEF/NGO/149); the International Board on Books for Young People suggested that greater emphasis should be given to the role of children's books and other literature in non-formal education and offered its services to ICED and the UNICEF secretariat in developing that role (E/ICEF/NGO/147); the International Organization of Consumers Unions suggested that greater emphasis should be placed on learning which enabled the child and his family to perform effectively in their role as consumers (E/ICEF/NGO/148); the Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association called attention to the findings of a workshop it had organized in the Philippines on continuing education of out-of-school girls (E/ICEF/NGO/146); the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession felt that greater attention should be paid to the role of teachers and teacher's organizations in informal education and offered its collaboration to that end (E/ICEF/NGO/145); the World Young Women's Christian Association listed certain points which it suggested should be elaborated in the final report (E/ICEF/NGO/152).

and exploring the contribution that co-operatives, agrarian reform movements and social action by various population groups could make to changing rural society and education. In addition a number of comments and suggestions were made relating to **specific passages in the study**; an alternative definition of non-formal education was offered.

82. The Board heard statements from the representatives of UNESCO, the ILO, FAO, and WHO, all of whom congratulated the authors of the study and expressed the interest of their organizations in the preparation of the final version of the report and in co-operating with UNICEF in assistance programmes in that field. Those agencies, as well as others in the United Nations system, many organizations and individuals in developing countries and several bilateral aid agencies and research organizations, had co-operated in the study.

83. The Board expressed its appreciation to the authors and all who had contributed to the report, especially those in the developing countries who had helped to analyse national experience for the report. It decided to put the final report on the agenda of its 1974 session. It also took note of the interest and contribution of specialized agencies and of their readiness to help countries, along with UNICEF, to extend non-formal education among children and adolescents. It approved two immediate steps recommended by the Executive Director in his comments on the study:

(a) The Executive Director should continue discussions with other interested organizations of the United Nations system, interested foundations, other non-governmental organizations and interested bilateral aid agencies. Included in those discussions would be an exploration of how to give effect to recommendations in the report dealing with techniques for preparation of personnel, finding a centre that would undertake the exchange of information, and the identification and circulation of needs for research;

(b) The Executive Director should explore with a few of the Governments with which UNICEF was now co-operating in that field to learn whether any of them would like to begin the further steps recommended for Governments, e.g. the inventory of present actions, preparation of personnel, and extension of non-formal education services. UNICEF should be prepared to begin assistance to a few countries in that process.

Special emphases

The young child

84. The child from birth to six years of age had been a principal interest of UNICEF for some time. The young child was reached through immunization programmes, maternal and child health services, nutrition programmes, village drinking water supply programmes, women's programmes and day-care centres, and those programmes had, on the whole, proved successful in themselves. In general, however, there had not been enough progress in developing a systematic approach to the infant, weanling and pre-school-age child that would encompass the whole range of his needs - with special emphasis on those areas where action seemed possible - and that would involve parents and the community. Major difficulties were the absence of well-established channels for educating parents and, in the case of day-care centres,

establishing and maintaining them at costs which the country and family could afford. Those and other matters were the subject of a study currently being carried out by UNICEF on what could be done to improve the situation of the young child in developing countries. 19/ The Board looked forward to having the study as a major item on the agenda of its 1974 session.

Mothers and girls

85. Considerable attention was given at the Board's session to the key place that women and girls occupied in the lives of children in developing countries. From the UNICEF point of view, emphasis on education and training of women and girls was important not only because of their right to individual development and occupational opportunities, but also because of the relationship between mother and child, and the enormous potential for helping children through the enlightenment and emancipation of women. That point of view was reflected in the conference at Lomé, where there was emphasis on reducing the number of hours which women spent in drudgery (see para. 17 above), in the conference on women in national development in the Arab states (ibid.), in the approach of UNICEF in its aid for family planning (para. 47 above) and in the Board's discussion of non-formal education (paras. 73-83 above).

86. The concern with women's education was a continuation of the special attention that had been paid to the problem at every session of the Board in recent years. It was the subject of a major agenda item in 1970, when the Board had had before it an assessment on the education and training of women and girls for family and community life. 20/ It received special attention in the Board's discussion of children and adolescents in slums and shanty towns in 1971 21/ and in its discussion of education policy in 1972. 22/

87. In the Board's discussion at the current session there was recognition that the integration of women in the development effort would benefit the quality of life of their families and their children, and UNICEF hoped to participate in the programme for International Women's Year in 1975. Several delegations also stressed the importance of the role of the father in child rearing and family planning (see para. 49), which should not be neglected by UNICEF. The intention of the Executive Director to increase the number of women staff members, particularly in field offices, was commended (see para. 142 below).

19/ In that connexion, the Chairman of the NGO Committee on UNICEF suggested that UNICEF should seek to become a global centre for the study of the young child and for formulating health, social, psychological and educational standards and targets (see E/ICEF/SR.443).

20/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No.8, document E/4854 - E/ICEF/605, paras. 51-62.

21/ Ibid., Fifty-first Session, Supplement No.8, document E/5035 - E/ICEF/612, para. 123.

22/ Ibid., Fifty-third Session, Supplement No.9, document E/5128 - E/ICEF/624, paras. 65 (5) and 73.

Children in urban slums and shanty towns

88. Following the Board's approval in 1971 of guidelines for the expansion of UNICEF aid for children in urban slums and shanty towns, arrangements had been made with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning to provide UNICEF with one official on a full-time basis and, at the same time, to make its over-all technical resources available. Two projects were approved by the Board in 1972 (in Egypt and India), and two additional ones at the current session (in Colombia and Indonesia). Preparatory work was under way for several projects to be presented to the 1974 session. In addition to the general adviser from the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, five project advisers and national advisers were working on project preparation or implementation.

89. The Executive Director felt that the following additional steps were advisable: strengthening of the training for national staff in their own countries or regions (the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning was ready to assist in the matter); greater use of consultants from the United Nations and specialized agencies or elsewhere to meet specific needs for expert advice; and the addition of a second general adviser to help in the early stages of exploration or preparation of projects.

90. Board members expressed satisfaction that progress was beginning to be made in that field, and there was general support for the additional steps, which, it was hoped, would accelerate it. Suggestions were made that the UNICEF role in relation to that of other agencies should be clearly defined in each project, and that greater emphasis should be placed on the training of staff.

Children in rural development zones

91. The Board was interested to learn that new possibilities for UNICEF aid were arising in countries engaged in development planning for rural zones. By supporting comprehensive and co-ordinated services for children, UNICEF could encourage the social component of that development, which was often too weak. At the same time the growth of income in those areas offered a unique opportunity to provide services for children. In several countries UNICEF was in the early phases of association with comprehensive development planning of the countries, including support of studies of needs and services for children in the zones; in several others, UNICEF was supporting child health, nutrition, day-care, vocational training, family and child welfare and community development services in the context of comprehensive rural development efforts.

Adolescents

92. Consideration at the current session of non-formal education of rural children and adolescents (see paras.73-83) reflected the concern of UNICEF with one aspect of the problems of rural youth. The Board was informed of projects in several countries where useful beginnings were being made in the training of adolescents in modern farming and rural vocational skills as well as in community service programmes. At the same time, recent case studies of pre-vocational training projects jointly assisted by the ILO and UNICEF indicated that, for the most part, they catered to a very limited number of young people, usually coming out of the formal school system and moving on to more advanced vocational training. In addition, those projects were of relatively high cost. Some basic reorientation

seemed necessary if the large mass of out-of-school youth was to be reached. In 1969 the Board had approved guidelines for aid to pre-vocational training on the basis of an assessment of projects jointly assisted by the ILO and UNICEF. ^{23/} Experience had since indicated that the implementation of those guidelines needed to be reviewed, leading possibly to a review of the guidelines themselves. That review was being undertaken by the ILO in consultation with UNICEF (see para. 72).

Child drug abuse

93. The Executive Director reported (see E/ICEF/626, chap. II, paras. 69-73) that in recent months the UNICEF secretariat had had discussions with the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), arising out of its desire that UNICEF should provide complementary assistance to combat child drug addiction in selected developing countries which requested it. The assistance would be given in the context of existing programmes aided by UNICEF.

94. A number of delegations were in favour of that form of assistance, some referring to the growing problem of drug abuse in their countries. Others felt that it should not be a high priority for UNICEF aid because other organizations were better equipped to deal with it. Still others felt that UNICEF should not become involved, because drug abuse was not a major problem in most developing countries. Several delegations questioned whether enough was known about effective methods of prevention, and felt that until the question had been studied further and consultations held with WHO and UNESCO, action in that field by UNICEF would be premature. If information-education programmes were to be developed, the content and methodology should be carefully researched and an evaluation component should be mandatory, especially as some educational programmes seemed to have stimulated interest in drug use, rather than the contrary.

95. The conclusion of the Board was as follows. The Board recognized that drug addiction in children was, or could be, an important problem in some countries. It also recognized that where it was a problem, and when requested by the Government, UNICEF could participate in programmes being initiated by other agencies of the United Nations competent in that field, within its aid to child health, education and welfare programmes. That participation would be in accordance with over-all guidelines for UNICEF aid in those areas and would take into account the reservations of some members.

Greater use of national resources

96. A major element in the success of a programme was the extent to which it involved local participation and helped release community energy and resources. Another was the extent to which it involved national technical resources. The attention of the Board was directed to a number of cases in which UNICEF was helping to encourage a greater use of national resources in projects it was aiding. That trend was welcomed by Board members.

^{23/} Ibid., Forty-seventh Session, document E/4711 - E/ICEF/590, paras. 95-113.

Encouraging local initiatives

97. Active involvement of people at the level of the community or district was essential if developing countries were to break out of the financial restraints in which they found themselves. In programmes being aided by UNICEF there was a trend for greater emphasis on elements which stimulated local community leadership and voluntary efforts, involved community participation from the outset of the programme, and educated and motivated parents, women's groups and school children. The enthusiasm and concern of volunteer effort and non-governmental organizations could be an important factor not only in extending the reach of government's efforts but also in focusing attention on neglected problems and launching innovative activities. One of the problems was to make available technical and material support, both national and international, in forms sufficiently varied to be able to respond to local priorities, initiatives and traditions.

98. Attempts to help families and communities develop their own intrinsic resources and capacities as part of a general programme orientation did occur in a number of different contexts in UNICEF-aided projects - education and training of women and girls, the young child, applied nutrition, maternal and child health, rural drinking water supply, and children and adolescents in slums and shanty towns and rural development areas. However, the promotion of local participation was by no means widespread.

99. Recently there had also been a considerable growth of project support communication activities, which aimed at getting people involved in UNICEF-assisted projects in a planned and systematic way. It was reflected in the increase of communication support elements incorporated in project recommendations coming to the Board for approval. Some of the projects were aimed at helping to ensure closer contact within the programme between the central and intermediate levels and the periphery, others were to help pinpoint the target beneficiary group and develop the most appropriate channels for reaching it, still others were for training workers in communication techniques.

National technical resources

100. Through assistance to regional conferences, national studies, training of planners, contracts with national institutions for certain aspects of project development and the development of statistics on children and youth, UNICEF had been trying to encourage the greater use of national technical resources for activities benefiting children (see paras. 17-19 above). Such assistance was not only more economical than the services provided by international staff, but had the advantage of bringing into those studies a closer knowledge of the local situation and, it was hoped, a continuing involvement. The method was one being used in the study of the young child, to be considered by the Board at its 1974 session (see para. 84 above). In addition, as indicated elsewhere, UNICEF was trying to encourage the greater use of national resources for programme evaluation and a continuous review of project operations (see para. 109 below).

Fitting aid to needs

101. Progress in aiding the least developed countries continued. At the 1972 session of the Board there had been an increase in the relative volume of commitments approved for 14 "least developed countries" on the United Nations

list; at the current session, that was the case for 9 additional countries, which was in line with the criteria for UNICEF aid to countries in various stages of development reviewed by the Board in 1970. ^{24/} They included child population as the basic statistical criterion, with per capita GNP an important related factor. Other factors taken into account were the intrinsic value of the projects proposed, efficiency in the use of assistance, the size and geography of the country, and the availability of multilateral and bilateral aid. The purpose was gradually to achieve a relative shift in UNICEF aid in favour of projects benefiting children in the least developed countries and in the more backward areas of some of the more populous countries in the middle range. It was understood that the shift would not normally take place through a reduction in existing levels of aid to countries in the middle range, but rather through increased UNICEF resources as they became available, and the reduction of material aid to projects in countries passing out of the GNP level which required UNICEF assistance.

102. The inclusion of "noted" projects in UNICEF-aided country programmes had increased aid to the least developed countries and the disadvantaged areas of those in the middle range, since a number of Governments and other donors were interested in making special contributions for such projects. In that connexion the Executive Director informed the Board that he had found that some donors preferred to support one or more programme elements belonging to the regular rather than the "noted" component of the same project. Under existing procedures, such support, while serving to augment UNICEF's general resources, would not increase the level of UNICEF's assistance to the project. The Executive Director believed that the problem would be solved if he were authorized to transfer from general resources to the "noted" component a sum equivalent to the special contribution for the regular component of the project (see E/ICEF/626, chap. III, paras. 26-28).

103. Most delegations were inclined to support the recommendation of the Executive Director. However, reservations about such interchangeability were raised by several delegations: it tended to weaken the right of the Board to approve programmes; it might complicate relations with the recipient countries and create problems for the secretariat; it might result in an imbalance of assistance in favour of some developing countries.

104. The Board, while noting the reservations of some members, approved, on a trial basis, the proposal of the Executive Director, subject to the understanding that experience would be reviewed after two years. It was further understood that the number of cases in which the facility for interchangeability would be exercised within the same project during the period would be very small and limited to the least developed countries.

105. Earlier the Board had agreed that for countries at the earliest stages of development, more flexible types of aid might be required, particularly for recurring and other local costs, and for strengthening the national administrative and operational structures of the countries to help them increase their absorptive

^{24/} Ibid., Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 8, document E/5035 - E/ICEF/605, paras. 96-106.

capacity. The Deputy Executive Director (Programmes) told the Board that equal attention must also be given to the logistics aspects of distribution of supplies and equipment. That would mean broadening aid for training to include not only technical and auxiliary personnel, but also staff performing administrative and logistic functions.

106. For the more advanced of the developing countries, there was an increasing tendency for UNICEF to limit its material assistance and to offer co-operation in policy and administrative matters concerning children's services. Emphasis was increasingly being placed on pilot projects to reach especially disadvantaged children, on training, surveys and seminars, and on the procurement of supplies and equipment on a reimbursable basis. In the newly independent Gulf States in the Middle East, where the problem was largely one of lack of technical resources and experience in services for children, UNICEF, in collaboration with the technical agencies of the United Nations, was helping Governments to profit from the experience of other countries in developing services for children. The possibility was being explored of sharing with some of the Gulf States with relatively abundant resources the cost of UNICEF work in poorer neighbouring countries.

107. Delegations generally welcomed those trends. Some, however, were concerned lest increased aid to the least developed countries might be made at the expense of basic services which were still needed by children in other developing countries, particularly in especially deprived areas and groups. One delegation suggested that there should be an increase in assistance to countries in which the level of living of 40 per cent or more of the population was below a standard acceptable in the light of the country's total GNP national average. On the other hand, one delegation felt that, in addition to providing a larger percentage of increased UNICEF resources to the least developed countries, consideration should be given to a redistribution in their favour not limited to future resource increases; it would be desirable for the Board at some future session to undertake a thorough review of criteria for aid. One delegation felt that UNICEF should continue to extend its co-operation to any country in which major child welfare problems existed; moreover, greater use should be made of the experience of countries that had, in the recent past, faced a situation similar to that confronting developing countries at the present time. Another delegation stressed size and geography of the country as a criterion for aid.

Programme evaluation

108. Considerable interest was displayed by Board members in programme evaluation. The general progress report of the Executive Director discussed various types of review currently being carried on: annual project reviews on the basis of which commitments for the next year were called forward; less frequent reviews to determine future long-term objectives and commitments; internal audits of delivery of project aid; and global assessments of fields of aid (see E/ICEF/626, chap. II, paras. 202-218). The documentation before the Board and the presentations by the regional directors gave a number of examples of evaluations of individual projects involving government ministries, UNICEF staff and specialized agency and other experts.

109. Some efforts were being made by UNICEF to help countries strengthen their own national evaluation capacity. They included aid for national studies, the training of planners, the development of statistics on children and youth and the

greater use of national and regional technical, scientific and academic institutions and other voluntary agencies in programme evaluation. However, little had been done so far to help countries establish evaluation units to work in fields of service benefiting children.

110. The Executive Director called attention to the fact that some planning commissions and ministries were interested in initiating continuous evaluative processes or action research, which would provide a feedback for use in finding operational solutions to difficulties and improving projects while they were in operation. The Executive Director felt it would be desirable for UNICEF to help with such an approach in a few selected large projects.

111. The following views were among those expressed in the Board's discussion: care should be taken to ensure that the studies and research supported by UNICEF would be on the basis of the Board's criteria and designed to yield practical results; there should be a co-ordination of project evaluation within the United Nations system as part of country programming; efforts should be made at the beginning of a project to establish socio-economic baselines to enable progress to be measured; greater attention in evaluation should be given to analysing the distribution of services to see if they were being delivered where they were needed; evaluation should bring to the notice of officials in charge of planning and administering programmes the people's reactions to the project; the concept of participation as a tool of development should be more clearly defined as a basis for examining UNICEF's methods and success in working with it; more analyses should be made of UNICEF activities by regions and detailed reports made on selected countries in the region; UNICEF might act as a clearing-house for the collection and dissemination of information on small-scale development activities; there was a need for studies on how to encourage the development of gifted children as leaders of the future society; more evaluation be made of the education and training given to adults in programmes supported by UNICEF. 25/

112. While generally welcoming the efforts being made in evaluation, Board members urged that further work should be undertaken in that area, particularly on strengthening the national capacity for evaluation and on laying the basis for more effective and economically sound programming. Members expressed interest in being better informed regarding evaluations that had been made and the effect of those evaluations on the projects.

Emergency relief and rehabilitation

Experience in the past year

113. Although UNICEF participation in emergency relief and rehabilitation over the past year had not reached the unprecedented level of the preceding year, it was nevertheless substantial. The UNICEF pattern of action took the following forms:

(a) Participation of UNICEF staff in the assessment of the most urgent needs of mothers and children in the area of an emergency;

(b) The diversion of suitable UNICEF supplies already on the spot to meet immediate needs;

25/ See para. 50 for views on evaluation in family planning programmes.

(c) Expeditious supply of equipment and supplies from the UNICEF warehouse in Copenhagen (in several cases with free airfreight obtained through the intervention of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO)). In addition, by offering its purchasing and shipping services to other agencies, the flow of needed equipment and supplies had been accelerated;

(d) Purchase and shipment of specially needed supplies in some cases; and

(e) Provision of field staff in certain instances.

114. In all such emergency situations UNICEF operations had been closely co-ordinated with the over-all effort of agencies of the United Nations system and other assistance sources. Close co-operation had been established between UNDRO and UNICEF from the beginning, particularly during the emergency operations in the Philippines (flood), Pakistan (Gilgit earthquake; resettlement of displaced mothers and children in areas formerly occupied by Indian military forces) and Nicaragua (earthquake). UNICEF operations in those situations were described in chapter II, paragraphs 219-250, of the Executive Director's general progress report, along with other relief activities carried on during the year: Afghanistan (drought), Burundi (refugees from civil disturbances) and Sudan (rehabilitation in areas of former civil conflict).

115. In some of the above cases, where it was not feasible to charge the emergency aid to the regular programme for the country, or where the aid was not entirely in the form of donated children's food, it had been necessary to draw on the Executive Director's \$1 million emergency reserve. It had been the practice of the Board to replenish that reserve at each session. Upon the recommendation of the Executive Director, the Board decided to establish the accounting period for the reserve on a calendar year basis rather than from session to session, and it approved a commitment of \$1.6 million to cover the period from May 1973 to the end of 1974. At its 1974 session the Board would be requested to replenish the reserve to the level of \$1 million for the calendar year 1975, and the process would be repeated in subsequent years.

116. In connexion with the largest rehabilitation programme carried on by UNICEF, namely in Bangladesh, the Board had before it a special report, 26/ and confirmed its authorization to the Executive Director to receive and expend special contributions towards meeting the needs of children in that country. Aid for village water supply, child health services and schools was now classed as long-term aid.

Indochina peninsula

117. The Board unanimously approved a recommendation by the Executive Director for relief and rehabilitation measures for mothers and children in the Indochina peninsula, as set forth in E/ICEF/P/L.1592. It included approval of an initial commitment of \$3 million from the general resources of UNICEF to permit the

26/ E/ICEF/P/L.1585, supplemented by an oral report made to the Programme Committee and subsequently circulated as a conference room paper (E/ICEF/CRP/73-24).

continuation of current assistance and the possibility of some expansion. The Board also authorized the receipt and expenditure of special contributions that might be made to UNICEF, whether paid directly or channelled through an appeal launched by the United Nations. A review by the Executive Director of appropriate fields for UNICEF aid indicated that, for 1973-74, \$30 million could be required.

118. Following the adoption of the Executive Director's recommendation, upon the proposal of the Chairman of the Programme Committee, the following statement was approved for inclusion in the report of the Executive Board:

"A number of delegations wish to endorse the recommendation of the Executive Director concerning assistance to children and mothers in countries of the Indochina Peninsula as follows:

- "(1) Assistance to the children of this region after the cessation of the conflict should start as soon as possible, and effectively.
- "(2) Assistance should be given to all children in Indochina in conformity with the recommendation and in accordance with established UNICEF procedures. The amount of assistance should correspond to the extent of needs of mothers and children.
- "(3) While giving assistance, UNICEF may use the International Institutions of the Red Cross as one of the means of channelling aid to children in Indochina."

119. One delegation said that in its view the statement neither added to nor subtracted from recommendations for assistance approved by the Board in E/ICEF/P/L.1592. Another delegation made a statement, which was endorsed by several others, emphasizing that the intention was that the Board would approve assistance to children in those needy areas without discrimination of any kind and without encumbering the Executive Director in any way, allowing him full liberty to find ways and means to provide assistance, in agreement with the authorities in the areas. One delegation believed that the Chairman of the Executive Board should encourage and assist the Executive Director and the secretariat of UNICEF in implementing the Board's decision as a matter of the highest priority. Another delegation, while believing that the greatest need at present was for relief rather than rehabilitation, hoped that the aid would be integrated into long-term development programmes as soon as circumstances permitted. Another delegation expressed the expectation that if UNICEF proceeded in due course to make special appeals for financial support, the appeals would be endorsed by the Secretary-General as being consistent with any over-all United Nations plans for the Indochina Peninsula.

Mothers and children from liberation movements and refugees

120. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII) concerning the implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Board was informed of the action that UNICEF had been

able to take thus far, which consisted principally in assisting mothers and children from liberation movements or refugees in certain countries in Africa and training staff for children's services. 27/

121. A number of delegates, while welcoming the steps taken, stressed the need for UNICEF to study ways of making its efforts in that area more effective. The Board noted the action UNICEF had been able to take and requested the Executive Director to continue that assistance and include in his progress report next year information on what UNICEF had been able to do, as well as any problems that had been encountered.

27/ This was detailed in conference room paper E/ICEF/CRP/73-11, which contained an excerpt on UNICEF activities from a report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (document A/9051, dated 22 March 1973).

V. FINANCIAL SITUATION

122. UNICEF income in 1972, together with funds-in-trust received for meeting commitments approved by the UNICEF Board, had amounted to \$80.8 million, about \$11-12 million of that amount being specifically for relief and rehabilitation. About 68 per cent had come from direct regular and special contributions of Governments, 23 per cent from private sources (campaign collections, individual donations and greeting card profits), 4.5 per cent from the United Nations system (UNFPA and emergency relief funds for Bangladesh and Pakistan), and the rest from miscellaneous sources.

123. In addition UNICEF had also handled some \$10.7 million in funds-in-trust not subject to Board commitment, notably for emergencies on behalf of the United Nations system, and for reimbursable procurement on behalf of the United Nations system and some governments for supplies for which UNICEF had a special purchasing capacity. 28/

124. UNICEF had also received donations in kind, mainly in the form of children's foods and freight for emergency relief, the value of which had not been taken into UNICEF accounts. Thus, altogether, UNICEF had handled \$91.5 million in funds during the year and additional supplies estimated at \$22.3 million.

125. The funds received in 1972 for meeting Board commitments had risen by 26.8 per cent over 1971. That higher level reflected significant increases in funds available for specific purposes, both as special contributions and as funds-in-trust.

126. The Board noted that price increases and exchange rate changes in recent years had served to diminish the real value of increases expressed in constant United States dollar terms. While the estimated income in 1973 showed a 7.5 per cent rise in dollar amount, it would be only slightly higher than the 1972 level taking into account exchange rate adjustments (see paras. 129 and 130).

127. The financial "core" for UNICEF's work came from funds for long-term projects and general purposes. The prospects at present for increasing these funds are shown in the figures below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount for long-term projects and general purposes</u> (In millions of US dollars)	<u>Increase over previous year</u>
1972	69	21 per cent, of which approximately 5 per cent due to changes in exchange rates
1973	73-75	estimated at 7.5 per cent, of which approximately 5 per cent due to changes in exchange rates
1974	78-80	estimated at 6.5 per cent
1975	80-84	estimated at 5 per cent

28/ Annex IV gives details on funds received in 1972 compared with 1971 and estimated for 1973.

128. It was thus clear that the income currently foreseen for 1975 - aside from special contributions for relief and rehabilitation - would be considerably below the target of \$100 million.

Effects of currency realignments and price increases

129. The situation became more serious when account was taken of currency realignments and price increases. As indicated above, the book value of UNICEF funds in 1972 and 1973 had increased as a result of exchange rate changes. Those changes had also resulted in an increase in annual expenditures for administration services and programme support of over \$1 million.

130. The costs of programme aid had also gone up. Price for supplies purchased by UNICEF in 1972 had been about 7 per cent higher than in 1971, taking an average for purchases in Europe, Japan, and North America. In addition the devaluation of the dollar of 1971 by 10 per cent had increased the average cost of programme supplies by 5 per cent, since UNICEF bought about one half of its supplies in non-dollar areas. Accordingly costs for supplies had risen about 12 per cent in 1972. As a result of a further devaluation of the United States dollar in 1973 and price increases, it appeared that the costs of programme supplies would rise another 12 per cent in 1973. 29/

Government contributions

131. Contributions of Governments in 1972 to the general resources of UNICEF had amounted to \$45.6 million, an increase of \$7.5 million, or 19.7 per cent, over 1971. The number of contributing Governments in 1972 had been 131. More and more Governments had come to regard UNICEF as a regular item in their budgets each year. Special contributions to UNICEF from Governments in 1972 had amounted to \$3.6 million, a decrease of \$0.9 million. In addition Governments had provided UNICEF with \$5.7 million in funds-in-trust for meeting Board commitments in 1972 (\$4.0 million for long-term projects and \$1.7 million for relief and rehabilitation). The comparable figure for 1971 was \$0.6 million (\$0.4 million for long-term projects and \$0.2 million for relief and rehabilitation). Annex II lists regular and special contributions from Governments for 1971 and 1972.

Non-governmental contributions

132. Funds from private fund-raising campaigns (other than the Greeting Card Operation) and unsolicited contributions had risen to the record level of \$12.5 million in 1972, \$1.2 million higher than in 1971. Of that total, \$7.1 million was for general resources, \$5.4 million for special purposes and funds-in-trust (of which \$4.5 million was for relief and rehabilitation and \$0.9 million for long-term projects).

29/ For a discussion of the possible effects of this on programme commitments, see para. 12.

133. Hallowe'en collections in the United States and Canada, which were included in the above total, amounted to \$4.6 million, and proceeds from special events (television appeals, concerts, etc.), mainly in Europe, amounted to \$0.6 million. Special contributions for long-term projects had been about the same as in 1971, with 15 long-term projects being supported by non-governmental sources. Contributions for relief and rehabilitation, at double the 1971 level, had virtually all been for Bangladesh. 30/

Greeting Card Operation

134. An amount of \$6 million had been transferred to UNICEF's general resources in 1972, being the net profit of the Greeting Card Operation for the 1971/72 sales campaign. That was \$1.2 million more than for the preceding year.

Funds-in-trust from the United Nations system

135. In 1972 UNICEF received \$1.2 million from UNFPA to finance family planning components of UNICEF-assisted projects in the fields of health and social services for children. UNICEF also received \$2.3 million from UNROD for rehabilitation activities in Bangladesh and \$100,000 from the Secretary-General's appeals for emergency relief in Pakistan.

Financial plan 1973-1975

136. The Board approved a financial plan for the period 1973-1975, set forth in the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/626, chap. IV, para. 29). 31/ A main purpose of the plan was to set a level of commitments that would give rise to annual call-forwards and hence expenditures that could be financed from income expected to be received in each year of the plan. The plan included the following estimates as a basis for planning the work of UNICEF:

(a) Commitments for call-forward in 1973 and subsequent years:
\$105 million approved by the Board prior to 1973; \$77 million in new commitments approved in 1973;

(b) Target of commitments to be recommended in 1974 for call-forward in 1974 and subsequent years: \$120 million, a figure which included several large commitments for the whole period of national five-year plans beginning in 1974;

30/ Annex III lists by country the contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources in 1971 and 1972, including revenue from the Greeting Card Operation. Contributions from non-governmental sources for specific purposes in 1972 are listed in the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/626, chap. IV, annex II).

31/ This financial plan was reviewed in the first instance by the Committee on Administration and Finance (see E/ICEF/AB/L.130/Add.1).

(c) Expenditures for general purposes and long-term projects: in 1973 - \$68 million; in 1974 - \$78 million; in 1975 - \$82 million (plus \$18 million in 1973 for relief and rehabilitation, a sum which did not take into account any additional assistance arising from special contributions for new relief and rehabilitation projects);

(d) Income, including trust funds available for meeting Board commitments for general purposes and long-term projects: in 1973 - \$73-75 million; in 1974 - \$78-80 million; in 1975 - \$80-84 million (plus \$11 million in 1973 for relief and rehabilitation); these were current working estimates set at levels below the corresponding targets;

(e) Funds-in-hand and government receivables at the end of the year: would generally be in line with the Board's guidelines that they should not be less than half the expenditures expected the following year.

\$100 million goal and pledging conference

137. Appreciation was expressed in the Board for the financial support given to the work of UNICEF by Governments, UNICEF national committees, non-governmental organizations, and many individuals. It was a gratifying counterpart to the opportunities for effective action, and the confidence that developing countries were continually showing in their increasing requests for UNICEF co-operation. The Board welcomed the announcement by several Governments at the session of increases in their regular annual contributions. The response in providing special contributions was also gratifying. It was noted, however, that special contributions, by their very nature, could not be depended upon in the same way as regular annual contributions for providing better help to developing countries for long-range programmes.

138. It was clear to the Board that there was a need for additional resources, not only to meet its current income target of \$100 million by 1975, but, more importantly, to respond more fully to the as yet unmet needs of children. In that connexion the Board recalled that in 1969 it had decided to set a target for 1975 of \$100 million income in contributions from Governments and other donors. At present, it appeared that the prospect of reaching that goal by 1975 was uncertain. Clearly, there was a need for intensified efforts to reach the target.

139. To help meet that need, the Executive Board requested the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly that it convene a special pledging conference for UNICEF at an appropriate date in 1974, for pledging voluntary contributions to be made in 1975. The special pledging conference would provide an occasion for a concerted appeal for increased contributions to UNICEF by Governments in 1975 - an appeal reiterated in Economic and Social Council resolution 1709 (LIII) of 28 July 1972 and in General Assembly resolution 3015 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972.

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

140. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Administration and Finance, contained in its report (E/ICEF/AB/L.130/Rev.1 and E/ICEF/AB/L.130/Rev.1/Add.1), 32/ the Board took the following actions:

- It approved the revised 1973 administrative and programme support budget estimates set forth in E/ICEF/AB/L.125 and revised in E/ICEF/AB/L.125/Add.1;

- It approved the 1974 administrative and programme support budget estimates set forth in E/ICEF/AB/L.126 and revised in E/ICEF/AB/L.126/Add.1;

- It approved the revised 1973 and 1974 budget estimates of the UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen (UNIPAC) set forth in E/ICEF/AB/L.128.

141. The commitments approved by the Board for these budgets are set forth elsewhere in this report (see table 1 above). 33/ The discussion in the Committee on these budgets and on organizational and staffing matters related to them are set forth in the Committee's report.

142. Included in the 1973 administrative budget was provision for an overview survey of the organization to be undertaken by a firm of management consultants with the broad objective of determining how UNICEF might secure more benefits for children for each unit of money and time spent. Related to that was the general agreement in the Committee and the Board on the need for a long-term staffing policy, which would take into account the fact that assisted countries were increasingly regarding UNICEF programme support staff as an integral part of UNICEF aid, the increasing responsibilities of field staff in linking UNICEF aid to national development and the increasing average age of the present staff. There was general agreement on the need for more women in senior staff positions; a higher proportion of professional staff from developing countries; more national officers; and more volunteers, especially at the village level.

143. The Board noted that the Committee had reviewed and noted:

- The reports of the Board of Auditors on UNICEF 1971 accounts and on the accounts of the Greeting Card Operation for the 1970/71 season, and the action taken by the Executive Director to meet the comments of the Board of Auditors on these accounts and those of earlier years (E/ICEF/AB/L.120/Rev.1; E/ICEF/AB/L.122);

- The UNICEF 1972 accounts and the accounts of the Greeting Card Operation for the 1971/72 season (E/ICEF/AB/L.123 and E/ICEF/AB/L.123/Add.1; E/ICEF/AB/L.121);

- A report by the Executive Director on progress in the implementation of recommendation of an overview survey of the Greeting Card Operation (E/ICEF/AB/L.127).

144. The Board also noted that the Committee had approved the Greeting Card Budget estimates for the 1973/74 season and a provision for advance costs for the 1974/75 season, set forth in E/ICEF/AB/L.129.

32/ The Committee's name was changed at the Board session to reflect its responsibility for consideration of the UNICEF financial plan (see footnote 31); previously it was known as the Committee on Administrative Budget.

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

VII. CONDUCT OF THE BUSINESS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

145. The business of the Board was conducted in accordance with decisions and suggestions made at the previous Board session. ^{34/} Delegations felt that the changes made had generally yielded good results. On the other hand, they noted the continuation of some problems, including late circulation of documents. They made a number of suggestions for improving the work of the Board with respect to documentation, further streamlining of the proceedings of the Board and Programme Committee, the time-span of the session and dates for the meetings.

146. It was agreed that the various suggestions would be taken into account by the Chairmen of the Board and the Committees and by the Executive Director in planning the next session, and that the Board would continue to have on its agenda an item on the conduct of business. The Executive Director agreed to prepare for the next session draft revised terms of reference and rules of procedure for the Board and its committees, and a document summarizing the basic policy decisions of the Board and those of the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly relating to UNICEF.

^{34/} The plan for the conduct of the Board's business was set forth in E/ICEF/L.1283.

VIII. SUBJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION AT FUTURE SESSIONS

147. During the course of the session, a number of decisions were taken and views expressed which had a bearing on preparations for the 1974 and later sessions. In addition to the general progress report of the Executive Director, which would form the basis of the general debate, and regional progress reports from the four regions which had not reported to the current session, 35/ there would be the following special reports: the final report on non-formal education (see para. 83 above); a study on the young child (see para. 84 above); a study of UNICEF assistance for transport organizations supporting rural health and other social services; a report on an overview survey of the UNICEF organization (see para. 142 above); a draft revision of the terms of reference and rules of procedure of the Board and its Committees (see para. 146 above); and a summary of basic policy decisions of the Board and those of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly relating to UNICEF (ibid.). The Board would also have on its agenda an item on the conduct of business (ibid.). At the 1975 session the Board would have before it a study on child nutrition in developing countries (see para. 65 above) and a study of child health delivery systems (see para. 41 above). The Board would also review at its 1974 or 1975 session UNICEF policy on its information activities, including publications.

35/ The Americas, East Africa, Eastern Mediterranean, South Central Asia.

ANNEX I

Aid approved in 1973, as at end of Board session, by countries

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number</u> E/ICEF/	<u>Project</u>	<u>Approved</u>	
			<u>For the period</u>	<u>Commitment</u> (in US dollars) <u>Noted</u>
<u>AFRICA</u>				
Botswana	P/L.1590	Services for children Education	1973-1977 1973-1975	500,000 130,000
Burundi	*	Typhus control	1973-1975	389,000
Cameroon	*	Services for children Education	1973-1974 1973-1976	509,000 1,000,000
Congo	*	Services for children	1974-1975	215,000
Ghana	*	Services for children Health	1974-1975 1974-1975	951,000 80,000
Guinea	*	Education	1973-1974	140,000
Ivory Coast	*	Services for children	1974-1975	492,000
Liberia	*	Services for children	1974-1977	1,090,000
Madagascar	*	Services for children	1973-1976	488,000
Mali	P/L.1591 *	Services for children Services for children	1973-1975 1973-1975	1,200,000 1,000,000
Mauritania	*	Services for children	1974-1975	341,000
Mauritius	*	Services for children	1973-1975	160,000
Niger	P/L.1588 *	Services for children Rural water supply	1974-1977 1974-1975	1,590,000 300,000
Nigeria	P/L.1578	Services for children	1974-1977	5,075,000
Rwanda	*	Services for children	1973-1977	592,000
Senegal	<u>a/</u> P/L.1540	Education of women and girls	1973	180,765
Togo	*	Services for children	1973-1975	300,000
Uganda	*	Health services	1973-1974	150,000

* Short-form presentation (see E/ICEF/P/L.1586 and Add.1).

a/This project was "noted" by the Board at its 1972 session, and has become a commitment, corresponding to a special contribution of \$180,765 pledged prior to the 1973 session of the Board, to cover the requirements in 1973 (E/ICEF/P/L.1576).

ANNEX I (continued)

Aid approved in 1973, as at end of Board session, by countries (continued)

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number</u> E/ICEF/	<u>Project</u>	<u>For the period</u>	<u>Approved</u>	
				<u>Commitment</u> (in US dollars)	<u>Noted</u>
<u>AFRICA (continued)</u>					
Upper Volta	*	Health	1973-1974		400,000
Zaire	P/L.1587	Services for children	1973-1975	1,522,000	
Regional	*	Post basic nursing (Yaoundé)	1973-1974	40,000	
TOTAL, AFRICA					15,924,675
<u>ASIA</u>					
Afghanistan	*	Health services	1973-1974	905,000	
Bangladesh	b/ P/L.1585	Relief and rehabilitation	1973-1974	6,312,682	
Burma	*	Education	1973-1974	575,000	
Hong Kong	*	Services for children	1973-1976	134,000	
India	P/L.1589	Services for children	1974	4,181,000	
	*	Rural water supply	1973-1974		1,250,000
Indonesia	P/L.1584	Services for children	1973-1974	3,989,000	
Malaysia	*	Family planning	1973-1975	2,041,000	
	c/ P/L.1572	Education	1973-1975	60,000	
Mongolia	*	Health services	1973-1975	245,000	
Nepal	P/L.1581	Services for children	1973-1975	1,270,000	
		Textbook production	1973-1975		470,000
Pacific Islands	*	Services for children (block commitment)	1974-1976	475,000	
Pakistan	P/L.1583	Services for children	1974-1975	4,802,000	
	b/ P/L.1573	Relief and rehabilitation	1973	467,375	

* Short-form presentation (see E/ICEF/P/L.1586 and Add.1).

b/ This commitment corresponds to contributions received or pledged so far, prior to the 1973 session of the Board, for relief and rehabilitation activities for which UNICEF aid was approved last year.

c/ This was "noted" by the Board at its 1972 session and has become a commitment corresponding to a special contribution to this project of \$60,000 pledged prior to the 1973 session of the Board (E/ICEF/P/L.1576).

ANNEX I (continued)

Aid approved in 1973, as at end of Board session, by countries (continued)

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>For the period</u>	<u>Approved</u>	
				<u>Commitment</u> (in US dollars)	<u>Noted</u>
<u>ASIA (continued)</u>					
Papua/New Guinea	*	Health services	1973-1977	250,000	
Philippines	*	Services for children	1973-1978	960,000	
Republic of Korea	*	Rural vocational preparation	1973-1974	154,000	
Singapore	*	Training of social workers	1973-1975	60,000	
Sri Lanka	P/L.1582	Services for children	1973-1974	1,020,000	
		Vaccine production and textbook production	1973-1974		500,000
Indochina Peninsula				3,000,000	
Regional	*	Asian Centre for Training and Research in Social Welfare	1973-1974	100,000	
TOTAL, ASIA				31,001,057	
<u>EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN</u>					
Bahrain	*	Education	1973-1974	60,000	
Egypt	*	Urban services for children	1973-1974	140,000	
Iran	*	Project preparation	1973-1974	50,000	
Oman	*	Services for children	1973-1975		600,000
Sudan	<u>d/</u>	P/L.1490	1972-1975	157,106	
TOTAL, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN				407,106	
<u>TURKEY</u>					
	*	Services for children	1973-1977	316,000	
TOTAL, TURKEY				316,000	

* Short-form presentation (see E/ICEF/P/L.1586 and Add.1).

d/This project was "noted" by the Board at its 1972 session and has become a commitment corresponding to a special contribution of \$157,106 pledged prior to the 1973 session of the Board, to cover the first year's requirements (E/ICEF/P/L.1576).

ANNEX I(continued)

Aid approved in 1973, as at end of Board session, by countries (continued)

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>For the period</u>	<u>Approved</u>	
				<u>Commitment</u> (in US dollars)	<u>Noted</u>
<u>THE AMERICAS</u>					
Bolivia	*	Services for children	1973-1974	406,000	
Brazil	*	Services for children	1973-1975	867,000	
Chile	*	Integrated services for children	1973-1974	500,000	
Colombia	*	Slums and shanty towns	1973-1975	250,000	
Cuba	*	Child feeding system, Havana	1973-1976		1,610,000
<u>e/</u>	P/L.1567	Health services	1972-1974	211,715	
Dominican Republic	*	Health services	1973-1976	349,000	
Ecuador	P/L.1579	Integrated services for children	1973-1976	1,250,000	
Haiti	*	Services for children	1973-1976	336,000	
Mexico	*	Integrated services for children	1973-1976	1,000,000	
Nicaragua	*	Services for children	1973-1974	280,000	
Peru	*	Services for children	1973-1974	500,000	
Subregional Caribbean	*	Social services training	1973-1976	167,000	
Subregional	*	Central American Planning Conference for Children and Youth	1973-1974	250,000	
Regional	*	Promotion of national food and nutrition policies	1973-1975	250,000	
TOTAL, THE AMERICAS				6,616,715	
<u>INTERREGIONAL</u>					
	E/ICEF/626/ Part III (paras.31-33)	Emergency reserve	mid 1973/ mid 1974	1,600,000	
	P/L.1580	Maurice Pate Memorial Award	1973	12,000	

* Short-form presentation (see E/ICEF/P/L.1586 and Add.1).

e/ This was "noted" by the Board at its 1972 session and has become a commitment corresponding to a special contribution to this project of \$211,715, pledged prior to the 1973 session of the Board (E/ICEF/P/L.1576).

ANNEX I (continued)

Aid approved in 1973, as at end of Board session, by countries (continued)

<u>Region/country</u>	<u>Document number E/ICEF/</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Approved</u>	
			<u>For the period</u>	<u>Commitment Noted (in US dollars)</u>
<u>INTERREGIONAL (continued)</u>				
	P/L.1577	Country planning and project preparation	1974	1,200,000
		TOTAL, INTERREGIONAL		2,812,000
		Total, Programme commitment		57,077,553
		Programme support services	1973-1974	12,406,700 <u>f/</u>
		TOTAL ASSISTANCE		69,484,253
		Administrative services	1973-1974	7,023,300 <u>g/</u>
		GRAND TOTAL		76,507,553

f/ Includes \$11,434,000 for 1974 and \$972,700 supplementary budget in 1973.

g/ Includes \$6,561,000 for 1974 and \$462,300 supplementary budget in 1973.

ANNEX II

Contributions from Governments for 1971 and 1972

(In thousands of US dollars)

Column (1) shows contributions for general resources. Column (2) carries contributions for specific purposes. Column (3) refers to cash contributions in trust from Governments in UNICEF-assisted countries towards local costs of UNICEF field offices.

<u>Governments</u>	1972				1971			
	<u>General resources</u>	<u>Specific purposes</u>	<u>Local costs</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General resources</u>	<u>Specific purposes</u>	<u>Local costs</u>	<u>Total</u>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Afghanistan	20.0	-	-	20.0	20.0	-	-	20.0
Algeria	51.1	-	34.1	85.2	49.6	-	37.7	87.3
Antigua	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Argentina	100.0	-	-	100.0	52.9	-	-	52.9
Australia	655.0	-	-	655.0	627.0	-	-	627.0
Austria	172.9	-	-	172.9	119.1	-	-	119.1
Bahamas	3.0	-	-	3.0	2.9	-	-	2.9
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0
Barbados	4.5	-	0.4	4.9	1.8	-	0.2	2.0
Belgium	386.4	-	-	386.4	347.1	-	-	347.1
Bolivia	8.1	-	-	8.1	8.1	-	-	8.1
Botswana	1.9	-	-	1.9	2.0	-	-	2.0
Brazil	100.0	-	83.4	183.4	75.0	-	67.9	142.9
British Honduras	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.6
British Virgin Islands	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-
Brunei	5.3	-	-	5.3	4.9	-	-	4.9
Bulgaria	25.6	-	-	25.6	42.7	-	-	42.7
Burma	61.0	-	41.9	102.9	64.7	-	40.6	105.3
Burundi	-	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	5.0
Byelorussian S.S.R.	67.9	-	-	67.9	62.5	-	-	62.5
Cameroon	27.8	-	-	27.8	25.2	-	-	25.2
Canada	1 734.7	2 000.0	-	3 734.7	1 485.1	113.9	-	1 599.0
Central African Republic	13.3	-	-	13.3	10.8	-	-	10.8
Chad	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	5.4
Chile	120.0	-	3.8	123.8	120.0	-	4.6	124.6
China	60.0*	-	-	60.0*	10.2 ^d	-	-	10.2 ^d
Colombia	229.5	-	16.1	245.6	284.7	-	17.8	302.5
Congo	16.7	-	-	16.7	14.4	-	-	14.4
Costa Rica	30.0	-	-	30.0	30.0	-	-	30.0
Cuba	40.0	-	-	40.0	70.6	-	-	70.6
Cyprus	3.5	-	-	3.5	3.5	-	-	3.5
Czechoslovakia	104.2	-	-	104.2	104.2	-	-	104.2
Dahomey	-	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	7.2
Democratic Yemen	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	-	0.8
Denmark	1 002.5	324.3	-	1 326.8	874.7	874.1	-	1 748.8
Dominica	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.0
Ecuador	9.6	-	-	9.6	18.0	-	-	18.0

* Contribution for 1970 received after closure of 1971 accounts. See also UNICEF financial report and accounts for the year 1971 (Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7B, (A/8707/Add.2)), p.16, footnote a.

ANNEX II (continued)

Contributions from Governments for 1971 and 1972 (continued)

(In thousands of US dollars)

Governments (continued)	1972				1971			
	General	Specific	Local	Total	General	Specific	Local	Total
	resources	purposes	costs		resources	purposes	costs	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Egypt	230.0	-	9.8	239.8	-	-	9.7	9.7
Ethiopia	19.7	-	24.1	43.8	27.2	-	25.9	53.1
Fiji	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	2.0
Finland	499.9	-	-	499.9	399.4	-	-	399.4
France	1 639.9	-	-	1 639.9	1 509.2	271.7	-	1 780.9
Gabon	24.7	-	-	24.7	26.9	-	-	26.9
Gambia	3.1	-	1.6	4.7	3.2	-	1.3	4.5
Germany, Federal Republic of	2 358.5	471.7	-	2 830.2	2 081.7	2 052.7	-	4 134.4
Ghana	18.8	-	-	18.8	21.0	-	-	21.0
Greece	90.0	-	-	90.0	69.0	-	-	69.0
Grenada	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.8
Guatemala	15.0	-	0.9	15.9	15.0	-	-	15.0
Guinea	35.2	-	-	35.2	40.8	-	-	40.8
Guyana	6.0	-	-	6.0	6.0	-	-	6.0
Holy See	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.0
Honduras	30.0	-	-	30.0	30.0	-	-	30.0
Hong Kong	11.1	-	2.1	13.2	10.3	-	2.6	12.9
Hungary	7.2	-	-	7.2	6.7	-	-	6.7
Iceland	13.6	-	-	13.6	11.7	-	-	11.7
India	1 030.4	-	225.5	1 255.9	1 000.0	-	160.0	1 160.0
Indonesia	60.0	-	88.1	148.1	50.0	-	152.2	202.2
Iran	300.0	-	29.5	329.5	300.0	-	36.9	336.9
Iraq	89.1	-	-	89.1	84.2	-	-	84.2
Ireland	74.7	90.6	-	165.3	75.0	72.8	-	147.8
Israel	42.5	-	-	42.5	42.5	-	-	42.5
Italy	515.5	-	-	515.5	480.8	-	-	480.8
Ivory Coast	9.9	-	31.7	41.6	9.0	-	28.8	37.8
Jamaica	13.9	-	-	13.9	12.2	-	-	12.2
Japan	1 000.0	-	-	1 000.0	786.0	-	-	786.0
Jordan	9.2	-	4.6	13.8	5.6	-	2.8	8.4
Kenya	14.0	-	-	14.0	8.4	-	-	8.4
Khmer Republic	14.5	-	-	14.5	10.0	-	-	10.0
Kuwait	3.0	-	-	3.0	40.0	-	-	40.0
Laos	3.0	-	-	3.0	3.0	-	-	3.0
Lebanon	27.9	-	4.9	32.8	13.8	-	4.6	18.4
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	2.8
Liberia	20.0	-	-	20.0	20.0	-	-	20.0
Libyan Arab Republic	-	-	1.1	1.1	17.6	-	4.2	21.8
Liechtenstein	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	2.0
Luxembourg	18.2	-	-	18.2	14.0	-	-	14.0
Madagascar	10.0	-	-	10.0	18.0	-	-	18.0
Malawi	1.3	-	-	1.3	1.2	-	-	1.2

ANNEX II (continued)

Contributions from Governments for 1971 and 1972 (continued)

(In thousands of US dollars)

Governments (continued)	1972				1971			
	General resources	Specific purposes	Local costs	Total	General resources	Specific purposes	Local costs	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Malaysia	70.5	-	13.9	84.4	65.5	-	12.1	77.6
Maldives	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	0.9
Mali	23.5	-	-	23.5	21.6	-	-	21.6
Malta	2.5	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	6.9	-	6.1	13.0	4.7	-	6.1	10.8
Mauritius	4.4	-	-	4.4	4.0	-	-	4.0
Mexico	220.0	-	66.8	286.8	-	-	62.4	62.4
Monaco	3.7	-	-	3.7	1.8	-	-	1.8
Mongolia	2.4	-	-	2.4	2.5	-	-	2.5
Montserrat	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	0.2
Morocco	50.1	-	27.0	77.1	50.1	-	32.0	82.1
Nepal	2.5	-	1.0	3.5	2.5	-	-	2.5
Netherlands	625.0	51.6	-	676.6	277.8	108.4	-	386.2
New Zealand	178.7	-	-	178.7	149.6	-	-	149.6
Niger	11.8	-	-	11.8	10.8	-	-	10.8
Nigeria	91.2	-	-	91.2	70.0	-	-	70.0
Norway	1 873.4	500.0	-	2 373.4	1 446.0	49.0	-	1 495.0
Oman	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	20.0
Pakistan	67.6	-	47.1	114.7	155.4	-	61.6	217.0
Panama	40.0	-	-	40.0	20.0	-	-	20.0
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	20.0
Peru	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
Philippines	179.1	-	40.8	219.9	204.8	-	34.1	238.9
Poland	271.7	-	-	271.7	220.0	-	-	220.0
Qatar	-	-	-	-	200.0	-	-	200.0
Republic of Korea	28.0	-	28.0	56.0	28.0	-	28.0	56.0
Republic of Viet-Nam	26.0	-	-	26.0	26.0	-	-	26.0
Romania	25.0	-	-	25.0	25.0	-	-	25.0
Rwanda	2.0	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	-	2.0
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.8
St. Lucia	3.0	-	-	3.0	3.0	-	-	3.0
St. Vincent	0.8	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	-	0.8
San Marino	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	1.6
Saudi Arabia	20.0	-	10.0	30.0	20.0	-	4.2	24.2
Senegal	-	-	7.8	7.8	18.0	-	10.2	28.2
Sierra Leone	18.8	-	-	18.8	19.2	-	-	19.2
Singapore	11.3	-	1.4	12.7	8.4	-	1.6	10.0
Somalia	10.2	-	-	10.2	10.0	-	-	10.0
South Africa	44.6	-	-	44.6	50.0	-	-	50.0
Spain	150.5	-	-	150.5	100.0	-	-	100.0
Sri Lanka	20.2	-	6.0	26.2	20.2	-	6.0	26.2
Sudan	26.0	-	-	26.0	25.2	-	-	25.2
Swaziland	2.5	-	-	2.5	1.9	-	-	1.9
Sweden	8 421.1	-	-	8 421.1	5 814.0	193.8	-	6 007.8

ANNEX II (continued)

Contributions from Governments for 1971 and 1972 (continued)

(In thousands of US dollars)

<u>Governments (continued)</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Specific</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>General</u>	<u>Specific</u>	<u>Local</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>resources</u>	<u>purposes</u>	<u>costs</u>		<u>resources</u>	<u>purposes</u>	<u>costs</u>	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Switzerland	1 132.8	351.3	-	1 484.1	1 036.5	134.5	-	1 171.0
Syrian Arab Republic	11.6	-	4.7	16.3	11.6	-	4.7	16.3
Thailand	256.3	-	73.5	329.8	177.2	-	65.9	243.1
Togo	12.0	-	-	12.0	10.8	-	-	10.8
Tonga	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	1.0
Trinidad and Tobago	11.4	-	-	11.4	10.0	-	-	10.0
Tunisia	27.0	-	11.0	38.0	27.0	-	12.9	39.9
Turkey	238.1	-	23.0	261.1	133.3	-	22.8	156.1
Uganda	40.9	-	13.5	54.4	40.9	-	26.8	67.7
Ukrainian SSR	135.7	-	-	135.7	125.0	-	-	125.0
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	732.8	-	-	732.8	675.0	-	-	675.0
United Arab Emirates	-	-	34.3	34.3	75.0	-	-	75.0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1 765.4	-	-	1 765.4	1 455.0	240.0	-	1 695.0
United Republic of Tanzania	14.2	-	16.8	31.0	14.2	-	16.8	31.0
United States of America	15 000.0	-	-	15 000.0	13 000.0	607.4	-	13 607.4
Upper Volta	10.9	-	-	10.9	10.0	-	-	10.0
Uruguay	5.0	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-
Western Samoa	1.5	-	-	1.5	1.4	-	-	1.4
Yemen Arab Republic	-	-	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	220.0	-	-	220.0	220.0	-	-	220.0
Zaire	23.6	-	-	23.6	23.6	-	-	23.6
Zambia	25.2	-	25.2	50.4	17.3	-	25.2	42.5
	45 624.3	3 789.5	1 062.2	50 476.0	38 101.8	4 718.3	1 031.2	43 851.3
Adjustments to prior years' income	-	(200.0)	-	(200.0)	(10.0)	(50.0)	-	(60.0)
TOTAL ^{a/}	45 624.3	3 589.5	1 062.2^{b/}	50 276.0^{a/}	38 091.8	4 668.3	1 031.2^{b/}	43 791.3^{c/}

^{a/} There were, in addition, funds-in-trust for projects (table 12, document E/ICEF/AB/L.123) from the following Governments:

	<u>In 1972</u>	<u>In 1971</u>	
Bangladesh	\$ 641.0	Finland	\$ 240.3
Denmark	1 017.5	Norway	100.0
Finland	523.0	Switzerland	50.2
Germany, Federal Republic of	340.0	United States of America	220.5
Norway	2 272.7		
Sweden	610.5		
United States of America	220.0		

^{b/} Contributions for local costs have been credited against the budgetary expenditures of field offices in accordance with the fiscal year of the contributing Governments (statement III, document E/ICEF/AB/L.123).

^{c/} To arrive at the funds available for UNICEF programme expenditures, contributions for local costs (in the amounts of \$1,062.2 for 1972 and \$1,031.2 for 1971) must be deducted.

^{d/} Payments made before 25 October 1971.

ANNEX III

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources
including revenue from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1971 and 1972

(In US dollars)

Sources	1972				1971			
	General resources	Specific purposes	a/ Net transferred	b/ Total	General resources	Specific purposes	a/ Net transferred	b/ Total
Afghanistan	-	-	1 658	1 658	-	-	776	776
Algeria	392	-	12 566	12 958	20	-	10 106	10 126
Argentina	-	-	105 088	105 088	83	-	161 182	161 265
Australia	35 135	162 491	120 752	318 378	5 767	852 911	95 895	954 573
Austria	16 903	-	77 338	94 241	5 937	-	55 747	61 684
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Bahrain	-	-	147	147	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	182	182	-	-	119	119
Belgium	222 706	13 680	229 468	465 854	18 115	210 790	155 374	384 279
Bermuda	-	-	3 924	3 924	-	-	3 472	3 472
Bolivia	-	-	5 403	5 403	-	-	3 949	3 949
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-	-	618	618
Brazil	-	-	286 511	286 511	-	-	199 243	199 243
British Honduras	29	-	-	29	31	-	-	31
Burma	20	-	8 515	8 535	-	-	10 124	10 124
Burundi	-	-	176	176	-	-	190	190
Cameroon	-	-	138	138	-	-	452	452
Canada	949 673	458 371	693 233	2 101 277	550 000	406 153	605 094	1 561 247
Central African Republic	-	-	479	479	-	-	503	503
Chad	-	-	91	91	-	-	-	-
Chile	7	-	134 612	134 619	-	-	169 531	169 531
Colombia	-	-	21 737	21 737	-	-	18 781	18 781
Congo	38	-	870	908	-	-	619	619
Costa Rica	-	-	3 376	3 376	-	-	4 015	4 015
Cuba	-	-	4 797	4 797	-	-	2 168	2 168
Cyprus	122	-	609	731	-	-	802	802
Czechoslovakia	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	38
Dahomey	-	-	191	191	-	-	125	125
Democratic Yemen	-	-	387	387	-	-	139	139
Denmark	5 811	421	155 424	161 656	3 794	1 795	110 512	116 101
Dominican Republic	-	-	245	245	-	-	435	435
Ecuador	-	-	2 790	2 790	-	-	3 000	3 000
Egypt	-	-	11 628	11 628	-	-	10 843	10 843
El Salvador	-	-	7 304	7 304	-	-	6 612	6 612
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	148	148	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	219	-	2 891	3 110	-	-	2 180	2 180
Fiji	-	-	244	244	-	-	698	698
Finland	16 794	89 822	92 573	199 189	5 848	28 157	38 872	72 877
France	305 058	147 223	926 525	1 378 806	300 993	166 964	721 443	1 189 400
Gabon	-	-	753	753	-	-	831	831
Gambia	-	-	129	129	-	-	237	237
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	1 161 045	114 050	1 548 630	2 823 725	1 140 685	30 120	934 284	2 105 089
Ghana	-	-	6 608	6 608	-	-	2 193	2 193
Gibraltar	-	-	490	490	-	-	723	723

ANNEX III (continued)

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources
including revenue from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1971 and 1972

(In US dollars)

Sources	1972				1971			
	Sales revenue			Total	Sales revenue			Total
	General resources	Specific purposes ^{a/}	Operation 1971/72 ^{c/} Net transferred		General resources	Specific purposes ^{a/}	Operation 1971/72 ^{c/} Net transferred	
Greece	457	-	21 522	21 979	-	-	15 801	15 801
Guatemala	-	-	7 232	7 232	-	-	5 389	5 389
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 474	4 474
Guyana	-	-	3 123	3 123	-	-	3 162	3 162
Haiti	-	-	286	286	-	-	235	235
Honduras	-	-	2 265	2 265	-	-	2 195	2 195
Hong Kong	-	-	2 970	2 970	-	-	2 194	2 194
Iceland	-	-	2 614	2 614	-	-	2 877	2 877
India	1 061	-	92 891	93 952	225	523	89 093	89 841
Indonesia	-	-	9 401	9 401	27	-	7 160	7 187
Iran	-	-	14 440	14 440	-	-	10 604	10 604
Iraq	-	-	8 729	8 729	-	-	-	-
Ireland	94 054	1 263	21 079	116 396	56 326	4 950	10 798	72 074
Israel	-	-	3	3	-	1 226	16	1 242
Italy	52 393	21 139	124 324	197 856	45 876	7 383	80 220	133 479
Ivory Coast	-	-	3 637	3 637	-	-	2 990	2 990
Jamaica	-	-	2 816	2 816	-	-	2 484	2 484
Japan	126 296	81 396	15 598	223 290	110 556	61	10 885	121 502
Jordan	-	-	566	566	-	-	143	143
Kenya	14	-	1 518	1 532	-	-	1 204	1 204
Khmer Republic	-	-	1 482	1 482	-	-	382	382
Kuwait	-	-	1 013	1 013	-	-	985	985
Laos	-	-	396	396	-	-	582	582
Lebanon	18	32	11 413	11 463	-	-	8 725	8 725
Liberia	-	-	339	339	5	-	410	415
Libyan Arab Republic	-	-	5 134	5 134	-	-	4 188	4 188
Luxembourg	21 262	3 104	20 901	45 267	-	2 010	14 104	16 114
Madagascar	-	-	779	779	-	-	145	145
Malawi	-	-	770	770	-	-	801	801
Malaysia	-	-	2 083	2 083	-	-	1 782	1 782
Mali	-	-	1 060	1 060	-	-	472	472
Malta	-	-	1 450	1 450	-	-	937	937
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 590	1 590
Mauritius	-	-	639	639	-	-	117	117
Mexico	-	4 003	32 082	36 085	44	-	24 878	24 922
Monsco	-	-	3 136	3 136	615	-	2 185	2 800
Morocco	-	-	6 738	6 738	-	-	4 155	4 155
Nepal	-	-	800	800	-	-	464	464
Netherlands	45 394	420 556	318 750	784 700	33 533	305 775	254 583	593 891
New Zealand	1 191	129 859	44 859	175 909	2	163 979	31 663	195 644
Nicaragua	14	-	-	14	-	200	516	716
Nigeria	-	-	15 323	15 323	12	-	12 210	12 222
Norway	28 151	26	154 309	182 486	17 518	876	126 799	145 193
Oman	-	-	156	156	-	-	26	26

ANNEX III (continued)

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources
including revenue from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1971 and 1972

(In US dollars)

Sources	1972				1971			
	Sales revenue		Sales revenue		Sales revenue		Sales revenue	
	General resources	Specific purposes ^{a/}	Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 ^{b/} Net transferred	Total	General resources	Specific purposes ^{a/}	Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 ^{b/} Net transferred	Total
Pakistan	-	-	20 136	20 136	-	7	17 889	17 896
Panama	-	-	6 408	6 408	-	-	4 208	4 208
Papua and New Guinea	71	-	3 527	3 598	-	-	3 323	3 323
Paraguay	-	-	3 302	3 302	-	-	33 145	33 145
Peru	-	-	45 904	45 904	-	-	12 390	12 390
Philippines	169	-	21 864	22 033	-	-	7 813	7 813
Poland	-	-	10 475	10 475	-	-	2 212	2 212
Portugal	-	-	2 177	2 177	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	57	57	-	-	-	-
Republic of Korea	-	-	871	871	-	-	538	538
Republic of Viet-Nam	-	-	6 021	6 021	606	-	6 361	6 967
Romania	33 143	-	-	33 143	113	-	2 500	2 613
Rwanda	-	-	268	268	-	-	152	152
St. Lucia	-	-	602	602	-	-	531	531
Saudi Arabia	-	-	977	977	-	-	232	232
Senegal	-	-	11 910	11 910	-	-	11 238	11 238
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 151	1 151
Singapore	-	-	4 751	4 751	-	-	3 163	3 163
Somalia	-	-	409	409	-	-	494	494
South Africa	-	-	6 715	6 715	-	-	9 320	9 320
Spain	113 867	50	92 896	206 813	26 181	85	61 556	87 822
Sri Lanka	-	-	9 985	9 985	12	-	9 489	9 501
Sudan	-	-	2 135	2 135	-	-	636	636
Swaziland	-	-	101	101	-	-	-	-
Sweden	11 185	314 488	179 586	505 259	7 971	41	126 386	134 398
Switzerland	27 232	227 489	276 978	531 699	118 648	162 135	207 207	487 990
Syrian Arab Republic	-	-	630	630	-	-	308	308
Thailand	31	39	19 583	19 653	1 852	58	10 407	12 317
Togo	-	-	627	627	-	-	61	61
Tonga	-	-	78	78	-	-	82	82
Trinidad and Tobago	255	-	918	1 173	4	-	-	4
Tunisia	-	-	3 832	3 832	-	-	2 262	2 262
Turkey	-	-	8 756	8 756	-	-	5 703	5 703
Uganda	-	-	3 882	3 882	8	-	3 297	3 305
USSR	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 500	62 500
United Arab Emirates	-	-	1 321	1 321	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 243	320 675	311 010	645 928	15 285	223 069	206 429	444 783
United Republic of Tanzania	-	-	2 087	2 087	-	-	2 936	2 936
United States of America	3 865 434	2 114 610	4 320 368	10 300 412	4 942 913	**/ 529 644 **/	3 753 788	9 226 345
Uruguay	-	-	17 407	17 407	10	-	15 214	15 224
Venezuela	-	-	6 981	6 981	-	-	-	-
Western Samoa	-	-	206	206	-	-	145	145

ANNEX III (continued)

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources
including revenue from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1971 and 1972
(In US dollars)

Sources	1972				1971			
	General resources	Specific purposes	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 ^{a/} Net transferred ^{c/}	Total	General resources	Specific purposes	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1971/72 ^{a/} Net transferred ^{c/}	Total
Yemen Arab Republic	-	-	709	709	-	-	216	216
Yugoslavia	-	-	14 724	14 724	-	-	14 042	14 042
Zaire	-	-	6 627	6 627	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	5 608	5 608	-	-	3 054	3 054
United Nations Secretariat	5 342	3 067	-	8 409	10 735	386	-	11 121
Miscellaneous	-	-	874	874	-	-	522	522
TOTAL*	<u>7 155 229^{b/}</u>	<u>4 627 854^{b/}</u>	<u>10 861 539^{c/}</u>	<u>22 644 622</u>	<u>7 420 350^{b/}</u>	<u>3 099 308^{b/}</u>	<u>8 679 448^{c/}</u>	<u>19 199 106</u>

^{a/} Details for 1971 are given in annex III of document E/ICEF/616, and for 1972 in annex III of document E/ICEF/626, Part IV.

^{b/} Contributions from non-governmental sources, excluding income from Greeting Card and related operations, amounted to \$US 10,519,658 in 1971 and \$US 11,783,083 in 1972. Transfers of \$US 159,510 and \$US 102,704 respectively, were made to the Public Information Revolving Fund towards UNICEF's costs for television campaigns, leaving a net non-governmental income of:
\$US 10,360,148 in 1971
\$US 11,680,379 in 1972

^{c/} To arrive at the funds available for UNICEF programmes, the costs of the Greeting Card Operation for producing cards, sales brochures, freight and related costs have to be deducted. These costs were \$US 3,986,234 and \$US 4,896,281 respectively leaving a net Greeting Card Operation income of:
\$US 4,693,214 for the 1970/71 season
\$US 5,965,258 for the 1971/72 season

* There were, in addition, funds-in-trust for projects (table 12, document E/ICEF/AB/L.123) from non-governmental sources in the following countries:

	In 1972	In 1971
Germany, Federal Republic of	\$US 825,331	\$US 328,043
United States of America	\$US 19,751	-

** After the closure of UNICEF's accounts for 1971 and at the request of the United States Committee for UNICEF, the total of contributions for general resources and specific purposes should be broken down to read \$4,820,044 for general resources and \$625,513 for specific purposes.

ANNEX IV

Funds received in 1972 compared with 1971 and estimates for 1973

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973 ^{a/}</u> (estimated)
<u>INCOME</u>			
- in millions of US dollars -			
<u>Government contributions</u>			
Regular annual contributions	38.1	45.6	50.5
Special contributions for:			
(a) long-term projects	0.7	0.3	0.5
(b) relief and rehabilitation	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Subtotal government contributions	42.8	49.2	52.0
<u>Non-governmental contributions for general resources</u>			
Hallowe'en campaigns	5.4	4.6	4.6
Special events (TV appeals, etc.)	1.0	0.6	0.7
Other collections and individual donations	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Special contributions for:			
(a) long-term projects	1.1	0.9	0.5
(b) relief and rehabilitation	<u>1.9</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>4.5</u>
Subtotal non-governmental contributions	10.4	11.7	11.3
<u>Greeting Card Operation</u>	4.7	6.0	7.5
<u>Other income</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total income	60.8	70.7	73.3
<u>FUNDS-IN-TRUST FOR COMMITMENTS BY THE BOARD</u>			
From UNFPA	1.4	1.2	2.3
From UNROD	-	2.3	2.3
Secretary-General's appeals for Pakistan	-	0.1	0.3
From Governments for:			
(a) long-term projects	0.4	4.0	3.2
(b) relief and rehabilitation	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.5</u>
From non-governmental sources:			
(a) long-term projects	-	-	-
(b) relief and rehabilitation	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>TOTAL INCOME AND FUNDS-IN-TRUST FOR MEETING COMMITMENTS BY THE BOARD</u>	63.7	80.8	84.4 (say 84-86)
<u>SPECIAL FUNDS-IN-TRUST FROM:</u>			
United Nations system for emergencies	22.2	3.2	
Governments and organizations for reimbursable procurement and services	3.7	6.4	
Assisted Governments for local costs	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.1</u>	
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>90.6</u>	<u>91.5</u>	

^{a/} These estimates include increases in book values as a consequence of the currency realignments in February-March.

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