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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
ILO	International Labour Organisation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Executive Board held its 483rd to 491st meetings at United Nations Headquarters on 17 and 18 May 1975 and again from 26 to 28 May. The Programme Committee, sitting as a committee of the whole, held its 381st to 390th meetings on 19 and 20 May and again from 24 to 26 May. The Committee on Administration and Finance met on 21 and 22 May. The session ended on 28 May. The Chairman of the Board was Dr. Hans Conzett (Switzerland), the Chairman of the Programme Committee was Miss Zagorka Ilic (Yugoslavia), and the Chairman of the Committee on Administration and Finance was Mr. M. A. Sriamin (Indonesia). The agenda of the Board, as adopted, is contained in document E/ICEF/641, with the addition of an item for the election of the Chairman of the Programme Committee.
2. The following States members of the Board were represented: Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Guinea, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Yugoslavia. A list of representatives and observers attending the session is given in annex I.
3. A list of documents issued in connexion with the session is contained in document E/ICEF/INF/38.

II. MAIN ISSUES

The situation of children

4. Underlying its deliberations and its consideration of the course of UNICEF actions in the future was the Board's awareness of the situation of children in developing countries. Both the introduction to the Executive Director's general progress report to the Board (E/ICEF/642 (Part I)) and UNICEF field reports indicated that the situation of children in many parts of the developing world had deteriorated further in 1975. The number of children dying from preventable diseases, suffering from severe malnutrition and missing the educational preparation for a decent life was clearly on the increase.

5. Many Governments had been forced to delay the implementation of development plans, or to shift resources within plans from social services to financially productive activities, thus seriously hampering the expansion of services for children. The rising costs of imported construction materials had closed some health centre construction projects. Some Governments had had to impose a freeze on new employment and on salaries. Local costs for training had in some cases doubled or trebled in the course of two or three years. In many countries supervisory personnel in basic health and education services had had to reduce their travel because of cuts in travel allowances and funds for vehicle operation and maintenance. Increased transportation costs had cut down the frequency of distribution of drugs to rural health institutions. Escalating fuel costs had forced many rural health clinics to reduce or abandon the use of electric generators.

6. There was also increasing evidence of recovery from depression, leading slowly to an economic upturn in 1976. Better harvests in a number of countries that had experienced disastrous food shortages in recent years had improved the situation of children in large areas, and there were numerous reports of initiatives by Governments to help offset the worsening situation of their children by taking specific action to meet their most pressing needs, particularly in the form of services in the villages. There appeared to be a growing recognition of the need for more co-ordinated and balanced development through the provision of mutually supporting services for children at the community level. With large regions of the world now apparently moving towards recovery, and assuming that external aid maintained present levels in real terms, there was reason to believe that the worst aspects of the depression and its effect on children might be receding.

7. The poorest countries, however, continued to suffer from recent major economic changes in the prices of foods, fuel, fertilizer and manufacturers, and would need augmented assistance for a significant period of time. The "quiet emergency" facing millions of children daily, to which UNICEF had been calling attention for many years, still existed. 1/

Summary of proceedings

8. The Executive Board approved commitments totalling almost \$91 million. It prepared a special report for the sixty-first session of the Economic and Social Council on the expansion of Basic Services for children in developing countries (E/5848-E/ICEF/645), and undertook policy reviews of assistance priorities, of the appraisal, monitoring and evaluation of assistance and of criteria and procedures to be followed with regard to special assistance. The Board discussed relations with UNICEF National Committees and reviewed the question of a UNICEF charter. It approved the measures taken and planned by the Executive Director to strengthen the management of UNICEF.

9. The Board was gratified that UNICEF revenue in 1975 had reached a record level of \$141 million. However, that level constituted only a 7 per cent increase in real terms over 1974 revenue. In the light of the magnitude of unmet needs of children in developing countries, the deterioration of services for children in many parts of the developing world during 1975 and the practical and effective opportunities offered to improve the situation of children through the expansion of Basic Services as part of development strategy, the Board approved an immediate goal of \$200 million revenue from regular resources and contributions for specific purposes.

1/ Some indications of the magnitude of unmet basic human needs of young children in developing countries are given in the report of the Executive Board on the expansion of Basic Services for children, submitted to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. (See E/5848-E/ICEF/645, para. 9; see also para. 15 of the present report.)

III. COMMITMENTS APPROVED AT THE SESSION

10. The Board approved commitments totalling \$90.8 million. Of that amount, upon the recommendation of the Programme Committee, \$77 million was earmarked for programme aid (new assistance to projects in about one half of the countries with currently assisted projects, 13 regional or interregional projects and programme support services). About two thirds of those commitments would be called forward in 1976 and 1977, and the rest later. 2/ A summary of those commitments by region and main sectoral fields of aid 3/ is given in annex II. A table showing the annual phasing of estimated call-forwards for these commitments together with the phasing of earlier commitments is given in annex III. A listing of commitments by country and project is given in annex IV. Included in the total of commitments is \$13.8 million for administrative services in 1977 (see para. 152).

11. In addition to commitments, the Board "noted" 29 potential projects for support if financing through special purpose contributions became available. The total required for those potential projects was \$56 million (see paras. 59-68).

12. As a result of action by the Board, UNICEF, at the end of the session, was aiding projects in 103 countries and territories: 45 in Africa; 22 in the Americas; 25 in Asia (excluding countries in the Eastern Mediterranean); and 11 in the Eastern Mediterranean. Assistance to those projects would flow from the fulfilment of earlier commitments still outstanding as well as those approved at the present session, and expenditure during 1977 was forecast at approximately \$160 million (see para. 137).

2/ The Board noted that estimated call-forwards by calendar year of new commitments approved at the session, as well as a comprehensive list of revised estimates relating to the remaining years of commitments previously approved, were given in document E/ICEF/P/L.1629, annex II. The phasing of call-forwards constituted the basis upon which the Executive Director would authorize future expenditures from year to year as required. The Board also took note of a report on the implementation of call-forwards of commitments in 1975 (E/ICEF/CRP/76-5).

3/ See paragraph 70 for a discussion of breakdowns by main sectoral fields of aid.

IV. PROGRAMME POLICY REVIEWS

Expansion of Basic Services for children ^{4/}

13. The Board had before it a report by the Executive Director entitled "Basic Services for children in developing countries" (E/ICEF/L.1342 and Corr.1), which had a two-fold purpose:

(a) To provide the basis for a report to be submitted in response to General Assembly resolution 3408 (XXX), in which the Assembly had invited the Board "to consider this matter in depth and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session, through the Economic and Social Council";

(b) To encourage and contribute towards a wider discussion, both in developing countries and among the international community, of the strategies and resources currently required for the expansion of Basic Services to meet the essential human needs of children and mothers in unserved and under-served areas of the developing world.

14. The Board established a working group, which met during its session, to prepare a draft of the report requested by the General Assembly. The report, as adopted by the Board, is to be considered in the first instance by the Economic and Social Council. It is issued separately as document E/5848-E/ICEF/645.

15. The Executive Director's report stressed the urgency of the situation of the 900 million persons - 350 million being children under 12 years and expectant and nursing mothers - who lived in absolute or relative poverty in developing countries.

16. The most practicable and effective means of meeting their essential needs lay in the development of a group of interrelated mutually interacting Basic Services in the fields of maternal and child health, including family planning, nutrition, water supply, basic education and supporting services for women. The approach proposed was an extension of that described in the joint WHO/UNICEF study on primary health care presented to the 1975 session of the Board. ^{5/}

^{4/} For references to Basic Services in other sections of this report, see paragraphs 9, 38, 41, 67(a), 79, 88, 91, 96, 112, 121, 125, 183 and 188.

^{5/} V. Djukanovic and E.P. Mach, eds., Alternative Approaches to Meeting Basic Health Needs in Developing Countries (Geneva, World Health Organization, 1975). See also the 1975 report of the Executive Board (Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-Ninth Session, Supplement No. 6 (E/5698-E/ICEF/639), paras. 23-43).

17. The field application of the concept of Basic Services for children would depend for its success on the active involvement and support of the community itself from the initial planning stage; the use of locally selected persons as village agents for delivery of simple routine services; and the engagement in the public services of substantially increased members of auxiliary personnel, who, given increased responsibilities, would free professionals to devote more time to direction training, supervision, referral and support services. It was, of course, evident that the firm commitment of the Government to that concept and strategy would be an essential precondition for the development of Basic Services on any major scale in a given country.

18. The importance for the whole development process of the expansion of Basic Services was emphasized by the Executive Director. Being labour-intensive, they provided opportunities for the productive use of human resources, which were abundantly available but substantially neglected. In particular, they provided an opportunity for mobilizing that large proportion of the population in many countries that constituted an untapped reservoir of energy, potential skill and leadership, namely, women (see para. 121).

19. Basic Services could be so designed that they would be progressively upgraded as the level of general development rose. There was no question of suggesting an inferior level of attention when advocating Basic Services; rather, what was offered was a chance to begin services in unserved or under-served areas, which could be improved as personnel and other necessary resources grew.

20. In outlining a possible organizational and administrative pattern for the development of Basic Services, the Executive Director indicated that the example given was purely illustrative of what might be desirable. The pattern was a matter for decision by the Governments concerned. The actual components of a Basic Services programme were also for determination at the country level in accordance with locally perceived needs and priorities.

21. The quantification of requirements and costs that had been attempted in the report represented broad estimates designed solely to suggest a general order of magnitude of the resources that might be needed. Over-all costs for establishing Basic Services benefiting children in a population of 900 million people might range from 1 to 2 billion dollars a year over a period of 15 years. Actual requirements, of course, could only be determined following detailed discussions within countries.

22. The Executive Director envisaged an equal sharing of those costs between participating countries and donors. He emphasized that, while the concept of Basic Services would provide guidelines for future UNICEF programming actions, the resources which UNICEF itself might be able to allocate would be entirely inadequate to meet requirements. However,

assistance for Basic Services might be available to requesting countries from such sources as bilateral donors, the World Bank and regional development banks, UNDP, non-governmental agencies and foundations, in accordance with their respective mandates. Technical support might be provided by the specialized agencies, which would now need to address themselves to the requirements for the development of Basic Services. Similar action would need to be taken by appropriate national institutions and by non-governmental agencies.

23. Board members welcomed the report and commended it for its attempt to give a global perspective to the needs of the world's children in areas most in need of development and for its endeavour to elaborate the concept of Basic Services and establish criteria for its application.

24. The Board's report to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly was adopted without objection and expressed the basic views of members, which are not repeated here. In addition, a number of comments were made by various delegations, which are set out in the following paragraphs.

25. It was particularly important to assess the degree of political commitment on the part of Governments to the strategy and approach. The latter required a readiness on the part of Governments to accept greater decentralization of authority and responsibility within their own administration, and to encourage popular participation in the planning and implementation of project activities. The successful expansion of Basic Services would depend essentially on Governments' acceptance of the proposed approach as an integral part of their national development strategies.

26. A number of delegates emphasized the importance of community participation and the need to take account of local customs, traditions and mores throughout the entire process of planning and developing Basic Services. A number also highlighted the importance of the training element in Basic Services and expressed the view that preparing and conducting courses suitable for auxiliary personnel and for the proposed village agents would require special attention. Several delegates stressed the necessity of using existing facilities and personnel to the fullest extent in the development of Basic Services. Reorientation would be particularly important in the case of professionals. The initial planning should involve making an inventory of existing resources that could be used and then identifying additional requirements.

27. Several delegates warned against Basic Services being regarded as a panacea. Such was not the case, and other forms of traditional UNICEF assistance to benefit children should continue to receive support. On-the-spot studies, as well as regional and national workshops and conferences would facilitate the accumulation of information on existing programmes, governmental and voluntary, under which the provision of Basic Services

was already being made. Ongoing examples would provide opportunities for identifying the most successful approaches in given situations. It was appreciated that the formulation and development of Basic Services on a large scale in any country would require time and careful phasing.

28. A number of delegations felt that the concept and its implications required more study and analysis based on actual situations. Such steps were necessary so that the feasibility of the suggested approach to the development of Basic Services could be examined in the local context. That would contribute to a more adequate formulation of the concept and would strengthen aspects of it which at the moment, understandably, appeared somewhat theoretical.

29. Reference was made to the fact that in the Executive Director's report the problem of urban slums and shanty towns had not been dealt with in detail. It was suggested that that area should be the subject of a separate study.

30. Some delegations referred to the opportunities that specific projects in the area of Basic Services would provide for more active collaboration between UNICEF and bilateral and other organizations. The Board indicated it would welcome such collaboration; the secretariat was urged to promote it.

31. The representatives of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO welcomed the Basic Services approach, and stated that their organizations looked forward to working with UNICEF in developing it further.

32. The Chairman of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF and representatives of several non-governmental organizations informed the Board of the readiness of their organizations to assist in carrying out the various suggestions for collaboration contained in the report, particularly in community action programmes at the national and local levels. 6/ The representative of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness and the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind expressed the view that the emphasis of the Basic Services concept on labour-intensive, interdisciplinary action at the village level would provide the fundamental conditions required for prevention of blindness and other disabilities in developing countries. 7/

6/ See the statements by the representatives of the International Council on Social Welfare (E/ICEF/NGO.167), the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (E/ICEF/NGO.170) and the International Organization of Consumers Unions (E/ICEF/NGO/171); see also the statement by the Chairman of the Non-governmental Organization Committee on UNICEF (E/ICEF/NGO/169), which in addition discusses the work of the Committee during the past year.

7/ See the statement by Sir John Wilson on the outlook for the prevention of blindness in children (E/ICEF/NGO/168).

33. There was a general consensus that the report of the Executive Director provided an important stimulus, and the hope was expressed that the UNICEF field staff and other members of the secretariat would vigorously pursue the ideas expressed in the report in discussions both at the national and international levels. UNICEF staff should carefully monitor the development of Basic Service programmes and report on progress to succeeding sessions of the Board.

The setting of UNICEF programme assistance priorities

34. The Canadian delegation to the UNICEF Board submitted a paper on the setting of UNICEF programme assistance priorities, entitled "From Conception to Year Five" (E/ICEF/L.1340); the Board had before it in that connexion the Executive Director's comments on the paper (E/ICEF/L.1341).

35. The Canadian delegation's working paper proposed that UNICEF concentrate its assistance on the period from conception to year five primarily for four reasons: first, the importance of that period for the physical, intellectual and personality development of the child and adult; secondly, the current and prospective lack of resources to meet all needs of all children; thirdly, the need to improve co-ordination among aid-giving organizations; and fourthly, the desirability of maintaining the identity of UNICEF, which could be enhanced by giving UNICEF a sharper definition. UNICEF should use conception to year five as a priority-setting yardstick in pursuing its advocacy role, which should receive greater emphasis, and its investment role, which needed sharper focus. That approach would have a beneficial impact not only on UNICEF but also on the United Nations development system and the outside development assistance network.

36. In elaborating on those views in the Board's discussion, the representative of Canada stated that until UNICEF articulated its priorities clearly the central question of resource allocation would remain an issue. His delegation was not suggesting that those useful assistance programmes being carried out by UNICEF which did not fit the priority proposed by his delegation should simply be discontinued. The advocacy role of UNICEF should be to draw other agencies increasingly into the funding of programmes which benefited children indirectly. As funding was taken over by others, the UNICEF resources thus freed could be transferred to the extension of services for under-fives and their mothers. Meanwhile, the onus should be on those proposing UNICEF involvement in indirect services to demonstrate to the Board that pre-school age children would benefit most from UNICEF intervention.

37. In the absence of any breakdown of UNICEF expenditures on education between formal and non-formal education, the Canadian delegation found it difficult to judge whether a disproportionate amount of UNICEF's resources was being spent on education. Moreover, the breakdown would need to be related to a review of amounts and types of aid being spent on education by the various agencies in the United Nations system. Such a survey would enable the Board to spell out under what circumstances UNICEF might be prepared to give aid for certain aspects of education.

38. UNICEF should guard against becoming too enmeshed in the generalities of development needs. While neither country programming nor the Basic Services approach could by themselves be effective methods of setting priorities, taken together with the conception-to-year-five priority-setting pattern they would facilitate the task of the UNICEF Board and staff in deciding how the organization's limited resources could best be used. They would also be an effective tool for improving the process of co-ordination with other aid-giving agencies and moving beyond co-ordination to complementarity of assistance.

39. The Executive Director, in his comments on the Canadian proposal, pointed out that the Board, in periodically reviewing UNICEF policies and procedures, had endorsed priority for UNICEF aid to the young child (aged 0-5), but it had never proposed that assistance to projects benefiting other age groups should be excluded. The Executive Director agreed with that position. In addition to the delivery of direct benefits to the young child (immunization, special feeding, paediatric and child care), much more could be, and was being, done for the young child's protection and development through indirect measures. In fact, major benefits of both immediate and long-term significance accrued to the young child indirectly but effectively from most of the activities in which UNICEF was engaged, some of which also benefited the older age groups. Concern for the young child was, in fact, the *raison d'être* of projects relating to health services, responsible parenthood, safe and sufficient water supplies for drinking and household use, the improved sanitation of the environment in which the child was reared, the domestic production and use of better foods, the lightening of women's daily drudgery and more social welfare services. Young children were the main beneficiaries of those services, which, in turn, represented the main practical channels for reaching such children.

40. In the field of education it was the experience of UNICEF that the agencies in the United Nations system were not in a position to replace UNICEF as a provider of material assistance. Moreover, in many of the poorer countries the primary school system was the only service which reached down to the village level and could provide a base for various activities benefiting young children, their families and the communities generally.

41. The Executive Director believed that, from the standpoint of programme assistance strategy, effective action by UNICEF would be lessened if aid was limited to the 0-5 age-group. Initial approaches to ministries had to be related to existing national priorities, planning, points of entry and the country's administrative framework. The most important means of improving the situation of children in any country was the

development of a comprehensive policy for children, and a system of services benefiting them as part of the development effort. A focus on Basic Services constituted the best available method of responding to the special needs of the young child, while at the same time not neglecting the needs of older children, at least through the years of primary school age.

42. The Executive Director shared the desire of the Canadian delegation to concentrate UNICEF aid sufficiently for it to have maximum effectiveness. That could be done by concentrating assistance in limited areas, districts or provinces of countries, rather than by age groups. Actually, that approach was being followed more and more, as was reported in the Executive Director's general progress report (see E/ICEF/642 (Part II), paras. 19-27), because it fitted in well with the area or zonal approach of countries' development plans, often in connexion with rural development and integrated services programmes.

43. In conclusion, with the exception of assistance to formal education at the primary school level, the Executive Director did not believe that there was a fundamental difference between the intent of the Canadian working paper and the policies and programme procedures which the UNICEF secretariat was seeking to follow. He did not, therefore, believe it necessary or desirable for the Board to revise its assistance policies at the present time.

44. The representative of Canada did not agree with the conclusion of the Executive Director that there was no need for the Board to revise UNICEF assistance policy.

45. Delegations welcomed the working paper of the Canadian delegation as a valuable contribution to efforts to define more clearly the field of UNICEF activities and achieve greater effectiveness in its assistance programmes. There was general agreement that the period from conception to year five was the most crucial in a child's life and that therefore it was appropriate to give high priority to aid for services benefiting the young child. There was also agreement on the need to guard against an over-extension of UNICEF resources and activities, and on the necessity of maintaining the special identity of UNICEF and improving co-ordination among donor agencies.

46. While agreeing on a continued high priority for the young child, most delegations were not able to go as far as the Canadian delegation had proposed in excluding aid for children outside the 0-5 age group. A number of arguments were advanced. It was of great significance for UNICEF to be able to respond to the priorities of developing countries with regard to their children; the country approach of UNICEF required a reasonable degree of flexibility and an appropriate balance in the types of aid offered, with emphasis, wherever practicable, on benefits to the young child. It was difficult to make a sharp distinction as to the programme activities that were most productive in protecting the young child; for example, the health and education of young girls who were soon to be mothers, community activities which affected the well-

being of the family and the various elements of responsible parenthood were important. There were other areas with which UNICEF also had to concern itself, such as meeting the minimal learning needs of children and improving the situation of children in the more backward and needy areas of countries and especially disadvantaged groups. One delegation stressed that the programme priorities of UNICEF should be in those fields in which it already had long experience - maternal and child health, nutrition and education; it was especially important to help the poorer countries to establish social service infrastructures related to those fields.

47. With regard to improved co-ordination it was pointed out that it was important to involve not only agencies in the United Nations development system but also bilateral aid and voluntary agencies. A reduction in the scope of UNICEF activities would not alter or simplify the necessity for co-ordination efforts.

48. At the conclusion of its debate the Board expressed its appreciation to the delegation of Canada for bringing up for reconsideration a very important aspect of UNICEF assistance policies. The Board concluded that the high priority currently accorded the young child should be reaffirmed.

49. Given the increasing proportion, over the last decade, of the amount of the total programme budget going to education, the Board requested the Executive Director to present to its 1977 session a report on the flow of external aid of various types to formal education at the primary school level and to non-formal education, and on the substantive aspects of the evolution of UNICEF participation therein.

Criteria for programme appraisal,
monitoring and evaluation

50. The Board had before it a paper by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/P/L.1628), prepared at its request, dealing with criteria for programme appraisal, monitoring and evaluation. The Executive Director pointed out that UNICEF had invested considerable resources in evaluative activities during the past ten years. Those activities had embraced administrative reviews, prospective appraisals, monitoring, retrospective evaluations, programme auditing and global assessments of major programme assistance policies. While UNICEF had performed well in some aspects of evaluation, its record in developing and implementing a programme for systematic evaluation at all levels was less than had been desired.

51. Several problems had hampered evaluation activities. Many Government ministries did not believe that strengthening their evaluation capabilities was a priority need at the current stage of development of their services. Other problems included: possible embarrassment to officials if they exposed problems; the absence of national personnel trained in evaluation methodology; insufficient indicators for measuring the outcome of programmes benefiting children; and inadequate participation of programme managers in evaluation studies. Difficulties that UNICEF could tackle more directly included inadequate understanding on the part of many members of the UNICEF programme staff of evaluation and of their responsibility for the preparation, management and follow-up of evaluation activities.

52. The Executive Director proposed a programme for 1977-1979 that would provide an operational framework within which detailed discussions on evaluation could be pursued at the country level. The central aim would be to provide better information for decision-making. UNICEF field staff would be mainly concerned with supporting evaluation activities carried out by ministries or other institutions of the countries concerned rather than carrying out the evaluations themselves. In supporting evaluation activities they would give primary attention to ensuring timeliness and relevancy; disseminating evaluation findings; and assessing the degree to which the findings influenced the improvement of project development and operations; and encouraging appropriate action. To improve the UNICEF administration of evaluation activities, back-up support to field offices would be strengthened and more systematic training would be undertaken of UNICEF programme staff in project preparation and assessment and management of such activities.

53. The approach set out in the Executive Director's report was generally welcomed in the Board's discussion. In supporting it, delegations stressed a number of points to be taken into account by the Executive Director as he developed a programme of activities in that field. Attention needed to be given to the close interaction between programme design and evaluation. A well-elaborated programme design facilitated good programme implementation, thus making monitoring and evaluation easier to accomplish. The maximum use should be made of national resources, in terms of both expertise and institutions. There was a need for adequate indicators on the progress of programmes and their impact on the situation of children; those indicators should be appropriate to relevant national and local characteristics so that they could contribute effectively to the decision-making process. Clear definitions were required of the responsibilities to be undertaken by UNICEF and those of the national institutions; the division of responsibilities within UNICEF between headquarters, regional offices and area and country offices should also be clarified. There was a need for close co-operation in that field between UNICEF and agencies in the United Nations development system and bilateral aid agencies; in that connexion the possibility was suggested of holding a meeting among experts from those agencies to discuss methodological and practical problems in the field of evaluation relating to services benefiting children. Basic to the whole approach was the need for training of both UNICEF staff and national officials; the training should include wider dissemination of the results of evaluation efforts. In its review of the progress of the evaluation programme, the Board should have information on the costs involved.

54. At the conclusion of its debate on the item, the Board expressed appreciation of the report by the Executive Director. It endorsed in principle the criteria he suggested for guidance of UNICEF activities in these areas and the programme he proposed for 1977-1979 with the objective of:

(a) Increasing the interest and capabilities of ministries or departments in strengthening their evaluation machinery;

(b) Strengthening the decision-making process, especially in relation to project implementation;

(c) Making a greater use of national expertise and institutions available in the country or a neighbouring country or the region; and

(d) Evaluating services that absorbed substantial government and UNICEF inputs or might do so in the future.

55. At the country level, each UNICEF field office would identify at least one country in which it intended to co-operate intensively with national institutions in supporting evaluative activities.

56. The Board stressed the need to relate work in evaluation to questions of improved programme design and to improved and more effective tools for decision-making by national authorities as well as by UNICEF itself. The Board noted that that would not diminish the responsibility of UNICEF for evaluation and auditing of UNICEF inputs into projects.

57. The Board also emphasized the need for close co-operation in the evaluative activities with the agencies concerned within the United Nations system and with the bilateral agencies that had developed mechanisms or methodologies for that purpose.

58. The Board recognized that the strengthening of back-up support of field offices, meeting staff training needs in evaluation and providing more support to countries for evaluative activities would require that more UNICEF resources be directed to evaluative assistance. The Board agreed that the cost of the UNICEF assistance required should be an integral part of the respective project commitments. Related activities of a more general nature, as for instance those concerned with training, development of methodology, exchange of information, etc., could be charged against the country planning and project preparation fund. The Board expressed the wish to receive from the Executive Director reports on the progress of UNICEF activities in the field of evaluation, with detailed information on the costs involved.

Special assistance

59. The Board had before it a paper by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/L.1343) submitted in response to the decision taken at its 1975 session to discuss criteria and procedures to be followed with regard to special assistance.

60. "Special assistance" projects, and contributions for specific purposes to help fund them, were authorized by the Board as part of the response by UNICEF to the declaration of an emergency for children made at the 1974 session. Included in the term "special assistance" were previously existing categories of assistance for relief and for rehabilitation of services benefiting children after natural disasters and warfare situations; the new element was assistance for services benefiting children in situations that were later called "economic emergencies" (in the sense in which the term was understood in General Assembly resolution 3510 (XXX), on immediate needs resulting from economic emergency situations).

61. The Executive Director pointed out in his report that contributions for specific purposes had reached an important level, amounting to \$27.8 million in 1974 and \$39.7 million in 1975. The content of special assistance projects was governed by the same considerations as for regular assistance and did not involve any change in UNICEF programme assistance policy. Most projects were prepared along with regular projects for the "most seriously affected" and "least developed" countries and had been related to immediate needs.

62. In addition to special assistance projects, projects "noted" by the Board as worthy of support but for which UNICEF funds were not otherwise available were shown in another category. Noted projects were of a long-term nature and not restricted to the most seriously affected or least developed countries, though going primarily to them.

63. In an increasing number of cases with more long-term elements in special assistance projects, however, the distinction between special assistance and noted projects was no longer clear-cut. The Executive Director suggested, therefore, that the two types of projects be combined into one category called "special assistance and other noted projects". He also proposed that the procedure for approval be that which had been in effect for noted projects, namely Board approval for each project. That would be a change from the "blanket" approval in effect for special assistance, which had made it possible to begin programme implementation in advance of the next Board session as soon as funds were received. Flexibility for rapid response could continue, when needed, by using existing procedures for emergency assistance. In illustration of the working of that proposal, the Executive Director submitted to the current session for noting all the projects for special assistance that were currently known, and they were so approved.

64. In the course of the discussion in the Board there was general agreement with the view of the Executive Director that, while UNICEF would continue to need specific purpose contributions to supplement its general resources, contributions to general resources had to remain the mainstay of UNICEF operations. General resources gave a more secure basis for planning and preparing assistance programmes for future years; they also enabled the Board more fully to shape the content of the

programme and its geographic distribution. Too great a proportion of UNICEF revenue coming from specific purpose contributions might dilute the multilateral character of the organization and change the emphasis of its programming policies; the best way of decreasing that proportion would be to increase substantially the general resources. Each donor Government should consider the ratio between its regular and specific purpose contributions; in a normal year the total volume of regular contributions should be considerably higher than contributions for specific purposes. There was also recognition that one of the reasons contributions for specific purposes had reached a relatively high level was that they could be made from national budgetary resources additional to those used for regular contributions.

65. The assurance of the secretariat that criteria for preparing special assistance projects and controlling their implementation were essentially the same as for regular projects was welcomed. Various additional views were expressed by delegations. It was important to ensure that special assistance projects were responsive to the most urgent needs of children in the countries for which the projects were being proposed. Special assistance should be primarily an instrument to enable UNICEF to take action when urgent new needs arose, but thereafter those needs should be covered from regular resources. The possibility of attracting extra resources should not be a reason for excluding a project from regular commitments. Another view was that the existing pattern of aid through contributions for specific purposes should continue. One delegate stressed that it was important for UNICEF to be in a position, so far as was practical, to implement special assistance projects as soon as possible once funds were received.

66. The Executive Director was requested to present to the Board at its next session information on the distribution of special assistance and other noted projects in relation to the criteria for the distribution of UNICEF aid. He was also asked to provide more information on the staff and other support costs for projects financed from contributions for specific purposes and on the content of aid in those projects.

67. The Executive Director's proposal with regard to the handling of special assistance in the future was generally supported. It was felt however, that he should be accorded more flexibility than he had proposed in starting projects as soon as funds were received, without needing to refer to the Board for specific approval. The Executive Director's recommendations, as modified to take that into account, were adopted by the Board as follows:

(a) The main emphasis in programming should continue to be on assisting in the rapid extension of basic services for children. The resources required would come primarily from UNICEF regular income, and would be supplemented by extra funds given by donors for specific purposes (through support of special assistance and other noted projects). That was the most appropriate response by UNICEF to both the immediate and long-term needs of children, especially in the most seriously affected and least developed countries.

(b) Special assistance projects should, whenever possible, be submitted to the Board at its annual sessions for noting. When an urgent response was required to meet needs of children arising between Board sessions, including those arising from "economic emergencies", it would be dealt with under the procedure of the Board's general approval for an appeal for funds and would be put into immediate use when received, an information note being transmitted to the Board.

(c) Major emphasis in fund-raising should continue to be on increasing contributions to general resources, with appropriate attention to funding for special assistance and other noted projects as required and as the opportunity arose.

(d) In future programme and financial reporting, categories of assistance should be simplified as follows:

- (i) Regular projects (financed from general resources);
- (ii) Long-term projects funded by the United Nations (e.g. by UNFPA);
- (iii) Special assistance and other noted projects;
- (iv) Emergency assistance (including response to natural and man-made disasters, and unforeseeable situations of economic emergency). The first rehabilitation assistance would be included in "emergency assistance", but continuing, foreseeable project needs would be included in the category "special assistance and other noted projects" presented to the Board for noting at its annual sessions.

68. As indicated elsewhere in this report (para. 126) a description of special assistance and other noted projects approved by the Board at the current session, for which funding was currently being sought, has been issued in a single volume for the consideration of prospective donors (E/ICEF/Misc.260). 8/

8/ During the course of the debate one delegation pledged support for special assistance projects in Burundi and Ethiopia, and stated that it was considering support for a project in Rwanda.

Some general programme trendsExpenditure for assistance

69. UNICEF expenditure for assistance (programme aid and programme support services) totalled \$111 million in 1975 (see table 1 below, "total assistance" line), which compared with an annual average of \$37.9 million during the period 1965-1969 and \$64 million during the period 1970-1974. While the real value of aid delivered decreased in 1973-74, owing to inflation, dollar devaluation and population growth, there was a continuing increase in the volume of aid delivered over the period and a substantial upturn in 1974 and 1975.

70. Table 1 below classifies expenditure by main fields of aid. The classification is not entirely satisfactory, since it depends, in large part, on which ministry has the predominant operational responsibility for a project; many projects include activities in more than one field of aid. For example, child nutrition is a component of projects in a number of fields; this is also becoming increasingly the case in non-formal education. Moreover, this classification does not reflect the trend for co-ordinated action, particularly at the community level, and the interrelationship between sectoral actions.

Co-ordination with other sources of aid

71. In the Board's discussions the importance of close co-ordination of UNICEF assistance with regard to aid coming from many sources within the United Nations system or from outside was particularly emphasized. Some important advances made in the past year in the strengthening of UNICEF collaboration with other international organizations were welcomed. They included a Memorandum of Understanding on collaboration between WFP and UNICEF in countries requesting the participation of both organizations, in which it was provided that the complementary inputs of both UNICEF and WFP in respect of foods and other services should be co-ordinated to secure the maximum benefit for children within national plans and programmes. Satisfaction was also expressed at the arrangements for an informal exchange of information between UNICEF and the World Bank on programme areas of joint concern, with the objective of interesting the Bank, in its direct relations with Governments, in channelling more of its resources into services benefiting children in developing countries. ^{9/}

Other programme trends

72. In the course of the Board's policy reviews and the four and a half days that the Programme Committee devoted to project recommendations, a number of programme trends were highlighted, which are

^{9/} The Board also discussed the question of co-ordination in connexion with its consideration of UNICEF programme assistance priorities (see paras. 34-49, 70, 98, 100, 102 and 104).

Table 1

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

	Annual averages		Annual expenditures	
	1965-	1970-	1974	1975
	1969	1974		
	-in thousands of United States dollars-			
Child health	18 767	27 582	37 669	43 764
Maternal and child health	(16 523)	(18 513)	(22 149)	(25 076)
Water supply	(2 230)	(6 770)	(10 971)	(13 521)
Family planning (funds-in-trust from UNFPA)	(14)	(2 299)	(4 549)	(5 167)
Child nutrition	4 411	5 569	7 262	15 127
Social welfare services for children	1 322	2 288	2 920	3 738
Education (formal and non-formal)	5 710	13 725	20 699	25 357
Country planning and project development	396	1 435	2 498	3 381
Emergency relief <u>a/</u>	1 359	2 762	4 392	956
General <u>b/</u>	565	1 491	3 456	2 989
Programme support	5 354	9 194	12 666	15 595
Total assistance	37 884	64 046	92 062	110 907
Administrative services	3 047	5 518	7 644	9 249
GRAND TOTAL	40 931	69 564	99 706	120 156

-percentage breakdown of programme expenditure-

Child health	57	50	48	46
Maternal and child health	(50)	(34)	(28)	(27)
Water supply	(7)	(12)	(14)	(14)
Family planning (funds-in-trust from UNFPA)	(0)	(4)	(6)	(5)
Child nutrition	14	10	9	16
Social welfare services for children	4	4	4	4
Education (formal and non-formal)	18	25	26	26
Country planning and project development	1	3	3	4
Emergency relief <u>a/</u>	4	5	6	1
General <u>b/</u>	2	3	4	3
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES	100	100	100	100

a/ Not including aid for rehabilitation which is distributed into appropriate sections of assistance. Emergency aid and rehabilitation would be \$31,400,000 in 1975 and \$21,175,000 in 1974.

b/ This aid cannot be broken down into the above categories. In 1975 it comprised \$444,000 for the International Children's Centre; \$2,545,000 mainly for project personnel (including \$825,000 in the Indo-China Peninsula, \$885,000 in Bangladesh, \$183,000 in Ethiopia, \$161,000 in India, \$123,000 for the Sudan-Sahelian drought and \$72,000 in Honduras).

reflected in various sections of this report. However, paragraphs 73 to 78 below indicate some specific points of interest not dealt with elsewhere.

73. Several members of the Board questioned the principle involved in UNICEF payments for local expenses within assisted countries, such as the construction of buildings, payment of salaries, stipends for training, and certain transportation costs. It was pointed out by the secretariat that in 1961 the Board had decided that UNICEF might contribute to local costs where that constituted the most effective way of aiding strategic elements in a project; flexibility was especially indicated for poorer countries and in emergencies. 10/

74. Regarding national and local personnel involved in the implementation of programmes, members of the Board stressed the importance not only of technical training, but of the qualities of personnel commitment and motivation. It was recognized that those issues fell within the competence of the countries receiving assistance.

75. Some concern was expressed by Board members at the relatively slow progress made in supporting community-based services for children in slums and shanty towns and they looked forward to receiving a fuller review of that aspect of the work of UNICEF at the next Board session (see para. 29). In the interim it was anticipated that the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat), to be held in June 1976 at Vancouver, would engender a greater concern for human settlements, which would lead to initiatives being taken and guidelines formulated for the implementation of national urban policies benefiting children.

76. The Board continued its support of two interregional training Centres, the International Children's Centre in Paris and the Institute of Child Health in London, in view of the excellent training and research carried out by those institutions. At the same time several members expressed concern at the fact that UNICEF should continue to provide funds for institutions in industrialized countries and indicated their preference for UNICEF support to institutions in the developing countries.

77. A number of delegations stressed the need for urgency in assisting newly independent countries and suggested that assistance for projects in those countries be intensified. In that connexion the Board welcomed the recommendations of the Executive Director for assistance to projects in the Comoros, Angola, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe for the rehabilitation of services, mainly in the fields of health, education and water supply (E/ICEF/P/L.1634/Rev.1).

78. The Board took note of the fact that some assistance had been provided to projects benefiting women and children associated with liberation movements recognized by OAU. The assistance, which had

10/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty second Session, Supplement No. 13B (E/3525-E/ICEF/431), paras. 112-117.

been approved in 1975, was primarily in the form of medical supplies and equipment and also included some nutritious foods, transport and stipends for the training of health staff. UNICEF offices in Dar-es-Salaam, Lusaka and Nairobi had been asked to provide information on current plans to which UNICEF might, in line with its mandate, make further contributions for immediate needs.

Child health

79. The concept of Basic Services for children constitutes an application to other services benefiting children of the principles for primary health care approved in 1975 by the UNICEF Board and the World Health Assembly. Primary health care involves an extensive use of village-level workers (primary health workers who carry out front-line curative, protective and promotive tasks) and community involvement in planning, supporting, staffing and managing the community's health service. A health infrastructure backs this up by providing technical policies, advice, supervision, training, referral services and administrative and logistical support.

80. In reporting on developments in primary health care, the Executive Director pointed out that the new policy appeared to be more readily accepted in countries where some beginnings of community-based health services already existed, whether or not they formed part of a national plan. Expanded programmes of immunization, which would constitute the backbone of preventive activities in many primary health care systems, were being planned in an increasing number of countries. Acceptance of the new approach was further facilitated where countries were engaged in rural development programmes with community participation, of which health services would logically form a part. In any case, the new policy did not imply the abandonment of existing national health services, which were rendering good, though limited, services, but rather their reorientation and strengthening. It was a situation in which the advocacy role of UNICEF was of primary importance, especially since effective primary health care required the collaboration of all programmes touching on the lives of villagers.

81. There was encouraging evidence in a number of countries of the introduction of community-based primary health care in the reports to the Board on trends in child health services in a number of countries in the past year, and in a number of new assistance proposals before the Board at its current session. In the Board's discussion of those developments there was recognition of the importance of suitably adjusted or reoriented training at all levels in the health service, and of the need to reorient technology so that it was usable at the peripheral level of the health services and by the families themselves. The importance of community motivation was emphasized and in that connexion the Board looked forward to considering at its next session a joint WHO/UNICEF study entitled "Community Involvement in Primary Health Care: a Study of the Process of Community Motivation and Community Participation".

82. Board members were informed that progress had been made in the past year in promotion and training and in the development of technology for field application. Better understanding of the primary health care

concept had been developed among the staffs of WHO and UNICEF through conferences and seminars. Workshops and seminars had been organized for national staff. Work had begun in WHO on the preparation of training guidelines for primary health care workers. UNICEF, with the co-operation of WHO, had made a complete revision of its guidelist of equipment and supplies for peripheral health establishments.

83. The Executive Director proposed that UNICEF should be a sponsor, with WHO, of an international conference on primary health care to be held in August or September 1978, to be preceded by preparatory activities at the country and regional levels. 11/ That proposal was supported in principle. Some delegations had reservations about the total costs mentioned and it was agreed that detailed information on the proposed extent of the financial involvement of UNICEF would be provided to the Board after discussions with WHO. The Board would decide the matter at its next session, or by mail poll, if necessary.

84. In 1975 UNICEF had been providing some form of assistance to child health services in 97 countries. That included the provision of supplies and equipment to some 21,000 rural health centres and subcentres, urban maternal and child health centres, district and referral hospitals and maternity homes. Over 30,000 health workers had received training stipends. Expenditures for support of child health services had totalled \$28 million in 1975.

Responsible parenthood

85. The interrelationship of population, food, development, responsible parenthood and the role and status of women were recognized in the recommendations of three world conferences: the World Population Conference, held at Bucharest in 1974; the World Food Conference, held at Rome in 1974; and the World Conference of the International Women's Year, held at Mexico City in 1975. Those recommendations confirmed the policy followed by UNICEF in providing assistance, namely that family planning should be approached not as a separate activity but as a component of broad services - health, nutrition, social services, etc. - aimed at improving the quality of life of children and their families.

86. When nutritional, health and social services helped families to improve their conditions of life so that high infant and child mortality declined, it was assumed that parents would be encouraged to make personal decisions spacing births and regulating the number of children in their family. That, in turn, would benefit family life and improve the condition of children. The same approach was implicit in the measures proposed in regional consultations held during 1975 as a follow-up of the World Population Conference. Hence, UNICEF assistance to health services, nutrition, household water supply, women's programmes and other social services helped to build the conditions necessary for responsible parenthood, including family planning and birth spacing.

11/ Preliminary plans for this conference were briefly described in conference room paper E/ICEF/CRP/76-9.

87. The general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/642 (Part II), paras. 107-112), while giving encouraging examples of new initiatives to incorporate components of responsible parenthood in regular programme activities, pointed out that the application of that concept had been slow and difficult. To improve the situation, efforts were being made in several directions: attempts to create a better understanding among government officials and the public of the inter-relationship between health, nutrition, status of women and responsible parenthood, including family planning; increased attention to adolescent boys and girls, so as to prepare them for responsible parenthood; exploration of ways to help women identify family planning as a positive means of helping to ensure the survival in good health of living children and of protecting their own health. 12/

88. It was necessary to provide UNICEF staff with the necessary knowledge to allow them to play an advocacy role in the field of responsible parenthood, and prepare them for the task of developing stronger and more comprehensive programmes, through which family planning information, education and services would be introduced. It was hoped that with the implementation of the Basic Services approach increased opportunities would be provided for the education of families, including fathers, particularly those living in remote rural areas, about the benefits of responsible parenthood.

89. In 1975 expenditures for family planning activities carried out by UNICEF and funded by UNFPA had totalled \$5.2 million, or 5 per cent of UNICEF programme expenditures. Expenditures in support of child health services, water supply, nutrition, etc. are shown in separate categories.

Water supply and environmental sanitation

90. An adequate supply of safe water was essential to child health and nutrition; in addition a more accessible source of water contributed greatly to alleviating the daily drudgery of women in villages.

91. The improvement of water supply was increasingly viewed as an essential part of, and sometimes the first step towards, a more comprehensive approach to meeting children's needs. Where water supply projects had often been initiated as independent actions, the objective now was to co-ordinate them with other approaches to improving life in the villages. In the future it was anticipated that water supply projects would be an integral part of Basic Services as applied to rural areas. Members of the Board welcomed that development and stressed its importance as part of the over-all expansion of Basic Services for children. (See also para. 119.)

12/ In connexion with these efforts, a representative of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) made a statement to the Board pointing to the possibilities for greater collaboration at the field level between UNICEF and IPPF and its national affiliates (E/ICEF/NGO/177).

92. A purely technical approach to making safe water available was not enough; it was also important to involve the communities so that they understood the convenience of having accessible water and how essential it was to their health. Experience had shown that when a community was invited to participate from the beginning of the process, a common basis for the work could be established. Community involvement was also necessary for the continuing maintenance of water supply facilities. Another aspect of UNICEF assistance was to help to strengthen the administrative and technical apparatus in the countries to enable it to deal with problems of water supply for household use.

93. Although the mandate of UNICEF and its limited resources clearly precluded its participation in large-scale rural irrigation schemes for agricultural production, in some situations even the small installations assisted by UNICEF might yield sufficient water, not only for drinking and household needs, but also for small-scale production of nutritious foods for family use. Its interest in finding simple and inexpensive ways of making water available had also led UNICEF to participate in technical research and development, particularly with respect to hand pumps.

94. Several donor Governments had shown a particular interest in water supply schemes, and their special contributions for that purpose had greatly enhanced the capacity of UNICEF to work in that field.

95. During 1975, UNICEF had spent \$13.9 million on the improvement of water supply. That form of assistance had been distributed to 35 projects in Africa, 23 in Asia, 19 in the Americas and 5 in the Eastern Mediterranean. During the year the number of systems completed were as follows: drilled or dug wells and hand-pump installations, 57,247; engine-driven pump installations with taps close to wells, 692; piped and reticulated systems, 504. Over 11,000,000 persons had benefited from those systems. In addition over 35,000 excreta disposal installations had been completed, with over 473,000 persons benefiting from them.

Child nutrition

Food and nutrition policies taking account of children

96. The Board was concerned with follow-up activities of the World Food Conference in the field of nutrition affecting children. Basic among them was the recommendation that FAO and other agencies concerned - including UNICEF - assist countries to develop their national food and nutrition planning and policies. Many countries had food production plans; the new element in the recommendation was to take account of the nutritional needs of the population, as well as production and foreign exchange considerations. Of particular concern to UNICEF were young children, who constituted the most vulnerable group of the population and had special needs. It appeared to the Board that the Basic Services concept would provide opportunities for UNICEF to promote more comprehensive nutrition planning at the national and local levels, taking more fully into account the interlocking effects of childhood disease and malnutrition.

97. Typically, countries began with nutrition "intervention" activities, which could include prevention and treatment of child malnutrition in the health services, programmes to increase local food production and preservation of foods for family use, nutrition education and home economics, etc. Generally such "interventions" began in certain zones of the country, and were later extended to national coverage. The next stage was to link the services run by different ministries, strengthen them and build them into a mutually supporting system. That might be done in one zone of the country before being extended on a national basis, constituting a third stage.

98. UNICEF was helping various countries to extend their services in each of those stages, working with other organizations within the United Nations system and with some bilateral aid agencies active in that field. Relatively few countries had adopted and were implementing a more comprehensive food and nutrition plan, but some 40 countries were considering or preparing that step. They were the first priority for assistance. The next priority was to help some of the approximately 50 countries with sectoral nutrition interventions to move into the second stage. In addition, opportunities for assistance created by changes of national policy would also be followed up by UNICEF.

Nutritional surveillance

99. A nutritional surveillance system was a valuable tool for the establishment and implementation of food and nutrition policies. Children were most vulnerable to inadequate food distribution and consumption, and therefore surveillance had special relevance to efforts to improve child nutrition.

100. The World Food Conference had recommended "that a global nutritional surveillance system be established by FAO, WHO, and UNICEF". During the past year staff of the three organizations had participated in a number of meetings of expert and working groups and a start had been made in laying the basis for surveillance systems in several places, with assistance from various sources. UNICEF had lent its main support to a system in Ethiopia, which had been working for some time for relief purposes. At the current session the Board approved a first commitment of \$225,000 for 1976 and 1977 for assistance to countries in setting up such systems, primarily for training and for establishing or strengthening the central operations of their national systems.

Protein-Calorie Advisory Group of the United Nations System

101. The Board approved the recommendation of the Executive Director to approve a commitment of \$70,000 as the UNICEF contribution for the support in 1977 of the Protein-Calorie Advisory Group of the United Nations System (PAG). The Executive Director informed the Board orally that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) had made a recommendation to the Economic and Social Council (see E/5805, paras. 32-34) that a sub-committee on nutrition should be established under ACC to deal with policy issues and that interagency working groups should

deal with technical and operational matters in specific subject areas. The ACC recommendation had been that PAG should not be continued but that instead a broadly based nutrition policy panel should be established, which could be called upon for advice. The Executive Director had decided to maintain the request for funds for 1977 because it had not been known what action the Economic and Social Council would take. If PAG did not continue, it would still be necessary to provide support for some secretariat staff and working groups to support the interagency consultations.

102. The Board's discussion led to the following conclusions. First, the Board regretted that the important question of continuing PAG had come to it indirectly, and only through an oral statement from the secretariat. Secondly, some members considered that it would be preferable for the governing bodies of sponsoring agencies to consider the future of PAG. Thirdly, some members were of the view that PAG should be maintained in its present form pending a review of the Group's functions during 1976. Fourthly, the Board requested that a report on the matter be presented to its 1977 session, in the wider context of machinery for interagency consultation in an important field of UNICEF assistance.

Child feeding

103. Drought and other disasters that had contributed to the grave food shortages of 1973 and 1974 had eased during 1975 and harvests had been better in many parts of the world, including areas where UNICEF had been assisting child relief in the Sahel, in India and in Bangladesh. In Ethiopia the drought had shifted to other areas of the country.

104. In instances of requests for food for emergency and long-term child feeding UNICEF had looked first to WFP for supplies. As noted in paragraph 71, a co-operative agreement had been established with WFP, which provided for joint consultation and collaboration in assistance programmes in which there was a common interest. If WFP was not in a position to provide the type or quantity of foods needed, UNICEF would try to obtain the foods directly from donors. In 1975 UNICEF had shipped 32,722 metric tons of food. ^{13/} That compared with 18,031 tons shipped in 1974, but was only 25 per cent of the amount requested. (In addition to overseas shipments, UNICEF had purchased children's food in 1975 within two of the countries assisted - Ethiopia and India.) The food had been used for emergency relief assistance to children in a number of countries suffering the effects of natural disasters or warfare and civil strife situations. In addition it had also been used in supplementary child feeding programmes in several countries as part of special assistance projects.

^{13/} Of this amount, 32 per cent was contributed by the European Economic Community, 26 per cent by the United States, 15 per cent by WFP, 6 per cent by Canada, Cuba and Belgium and 9 per cent by other countries, including New Zealand and Switzerland.

Other child nutrition activities

105. The annual level of aid for the production of weaning food production was decreasing because there were no new projects meeting UNICEF criteria, owing to the small number of developing countries able to finance the purchase of weaning foods for distribution to the disadvantaged population. Assistance with the home and local production and use of foods for the family and children ("applied nutrition and nutrition education") had continued normally during the year, with home food storage receiving increasing attention.

106. UNICEF continued to supply vitamin A capsules for the prevention of blindness in young children in Bangladesh and Indonesia; at the same time it continued to encourage long-term attempts to prevent blindness through such means as changes in the patterns of production and consumption of foods and food fortification.

107. Aid for goitre prevention through iodization of salt continued in a number of countries. Indonesia was expanding the treatment of salt with assistance approved in 1975. However, the problem remained widespread, with some affected countries having only limited programmes for goitre control and others none at all.

108. Anaemia was particularly grave during pregnancy and UNICEF continued to provide iron supplements for distribution to mothers through health services; however, only a minute proportion of those in need were being reached and it was clear that UNICEF and WHO needed to continue to encourage and support more attention to areas with anaemia problems.

109. Participation by UNICEF in the worldwide campaign to counteract premature weaning of children continued, principally by support for education of mothers through maternal and child health centres and by providing them with food supplements. Also, young girls received special information as part of health education in schools. Diffusion of an understanding of the nutritious value of mothers' milk and the problems of using bottle feeding was also carried out through support of the publication of educational materials and through radio and educational films.

UNICEF assistance for nutrition

110. UNICEF expenditures for child nutrition, and especially for child feeding, had reached a higher level in the difficult years 1974 and 1975, as is shown in table 2 below.

Table 2

UNICEF expenditures for child nutrition

	Expenditure		
	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
	(in thousands of US dollars)		
Child feeding	104	966	9,275 <u>a/</u>
Weaning food production	770	2,349	1,569
Applied nutrition and nutrition education	2,870 <u>b/</u>	3,709	3,931
Goitre control	<u>b/</u>	12	71
Vitamin A deficiency	<u>302</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>281</u>
TOTAL	<u>4,046</u>	<u>7,262</u>	<u>15,127</u>
Additional expenditure for child feeding included in emergency relief activities	508	1,825	40

a/ Includes the following: India \$6,618,000; Ethiopia \$839,000; \$428,000; Sahelian drought \$292,000; and Indo-China Peninsula \$59,000.

b/ Goitre control included in applied nutrition and nutrition education, since separate figures are not available.

Education

111. As a result of the assistance policy adopted by the Board in 1972, UNICEF aid in education had since then been focused on helping to meet the minimal learning needs of educationally deprived children of primary school age. Greater emphasis had been placed on including girls in education. Assistance for innovative projects was also being emphasized. The 1972 assistance policy had been extended by decisions of the Board in 1973 and 1974 to the effect that non-formal methods, as well as formal schooling, should be used to reach those children and adolescents who otherwise would not receive education. While implementation of the Board's guidelines was proceeding, the over-all objective - that many more children should be reached with some effective form of education - still fell far short of achievement.

112. Nearly all sectors of UNICEF assistance included important components of education: health education, nutrition education, education about safe water and sanitation, instruction about responsible parenthood, the many kinds of programmes aimed at improving the condition of women and girls, and project support communications. They were, in fact, aspects of non-formal education most urgently needed for the well-being and growth of children, and were important elements in mutually supporting services at the village level, which were part of the Basic Services concept.

113. During 1975 nearly all assistance for formal education had gone to the primary level for the training and retraining of teachers, for textbooks and teaching aids, for curriculum reform and for construction of classrooms. Half of the assistance had been concentrated in countries with large programmes of primary education reform or school construction: Bangladesh, Burma, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, India, Pakistan and Thailand. In 1975 some 103,000 teachers, most of them primary school teachers, had received training with UNICEF stipends.

114. Board members noted the relatedness of non-formal education to the formal educational system. In many countries the primary school system remained one of the best avenues for disseminating information and knowledge throughout the rural areas; one of the challenges was to use the schools as community centres to carry out non-formal activities (see paras. 40 and 117).

115. UNICEF expenditure for education in 1975 had totalled \$25.3 million, or 26 per cent of all programme expenditure. That was the same proportion as in 1974 and compared with 21 per cent in 1972 and 1973. At the conclusion of the Board's debate on priorities for UNICEF assistance, the Board requested, inter alia, that a study on the flow of external aid for education including the participation of UNICEF be presented at its next session (see para. 49).

Services for women and girls

116. The need to improve the status of women and their conditions of life and assure the growth and well-being of the child was a concern long recognized in UNICEF-assisted programmes for women and girls. The World Conference on International Women's Year had launched a World Plan of Action incorporating a number of priorities and targets for the period 1975-1980 that were directly in line with UNICEF concerns. They included an increase in literacy, especially in rural areas, comprehensive measures for welfare services, non-formal education and basic skills training, and measures to relieve the workload of women. UNICEF was prepared to continue and expand its collaboration with countries in that direction, and to help them study and analyse the situation of women and girls and prepare appropriate national policies that would extend programmes benefiting mothers and children, and enable women to assume more responsible roles in those programmes.

117. UNICEF-aided projects benefiting women were now seen as being closely related to, or an integral part of, larger programmes aimed at raising levels of family and community living within the context of national development plans. Actions in favour of women and girls were included in many ongoing UNICEF-assisted projects in maternal and child health care, food and nutrition and education. Greater emphasis was being placed on non-formal education, particularly on literacy geared to the needs of everyday life and on training at the village level. Such services for women and girls were included under programmes in child health, child nutrition, social welfare services for children and education. To further those activities, a new guidelist of supplies and equipment that UNICEF could provide for women's programmes had been prepared, together with comprehensive guidelines for their selection and use. In several UNICEF regional offices a staff member had been assigned to serve as an adviser on programmes benefiting women. Certain staff members in UNICEF representatives' offices had also been given the responsibility of viewing projects for a possible women's component.

118. The Board approved a regional programme in the Americas (E/ICEF/P/L.1636) for the promotion and development of the role of women in community activities and in the development and welfare of the child and the family, which complemented the regional programmes for women already underway in Africa, Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean region. Those programmes were designed to provide sources of new information, approaches, methodologies and techniques to improve the status of women, to be used by countries in planning national action programmes.

119. Efforts were also being made by UNICEF to help developing countries to lighten women's burden through the supply of water and the use of simple technology. UNICEF had recently established a village technology unit in the regional office for East Africa. In collaboration with the Government of Kenya, the section was constructing a permanent demonstration and development unit for various aspects of appropriate technologies in a village near Nairobi. The unit would exemplify village technologies in the production, conservation, storage, preparation, cooking and use of food; water procurement technology, including windmill and other pumps, and water storage at the domestic level; home improvements and drudgery-reducing devices; and appropriate building techniques. The demonstration unit would be used as a general regional demonstration for visitors from other African countries, for teaching and promotion work, and as a village technology development unit for Kenya's village polytechnic programme and similar programmes.

120. Approximately one third of UNICEF programme aid went for the training of personnel engaged in services benefiting children and mothers at all levels: planning, directing, teaching, professional, auxiliary, part-time and volunteer. During 1975 some 216,000 such staff members, of whom the majority were women, had received training in institutions and centres equipped by UNICEF.

121. The Board welcomed such efforts to improve the situation of women and children and stressed that in furthering women's role in development greater emphasis should be placed on training to help them assume equal responsibility with men in development activities. The application of the Basic Services approach provided fresh opportunities to tap women's potential skill and leadership for development.

122. A statement was made in the Programme Committee by the Assistant Secretary-General, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. She commented that, in view of the developmental orientation of social welfare programmes that had evolved, the Centre might contribute more effectively to UNICEF country programmes if it was involved in the early stages of formulation of those programmes. Since UNICEF activities benefiting women and girls played a substantial part in the implementation of the purposes of the United Nations Decade for Women, she suggested that ways be found to work together in selected experimental projects.

VI. FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Financial situation

123. Board members were gratified that UNICEF revenue in 1975 had reached a record level of \$141 million; that funds-in-hand were somewhat above the required level; and that the financial management system of UNICEF appeared so far to have provided the safeguards required for planning and monitoring the interrelations between revenue, the level of programme implementation and the ability to respond to new requests. ^{14/} However, revenue in 1975, while constituting an increase of 22 per cent over 1974 in dollar terms, amounted to only an estimated 7 per cent in real terms.

124. In adopting a financial plan for 1976-1978, the Board made a distinction between the level of resources for which it seemed prudent to plan and the level of resources being sought.

125. The Board agreed with the view of the Executive Director that the situation of children in many parts of the developing world need not continue to deteriorate; progressively more could be done through the Basic Services approach at initial capital costs that the world as a whole could well afford and at recurring costs that the countries and communities could manage. In that context the Board agreed with the proposal by the Executive Director for an immediate goal of \$200 million revenue from regular resources and contributions for specific purposes.

126. Attention was drawn in that connexion to the 1977 UNICEF pledging conference to be held on 4 November 1976. In addition to what was needed for general resources, contributions for specific purposes were being sought. A consolidated volume (E/ICEF/Misc.260) described the status and requirements of 29 special assistance and other noted projects (see para. 68).

Revenue

127. UNICEF revenue for meeting commitments approved by the Executive Board had totalled \$140.9 million in 1975 - \$125.3 million in income and \$15.6 million in funds-in-trust.

128. By source of revenue, 72.7 per cent had come directly from 132 Governments as regular and special contributions; 15.7 per cent from private sources (fund-raising campaigns, greeting card profits, and individual donations); and 11.6 per cent from the United Nations system (mainly UNFPA) and from miscellaneous sources.

^{14/} The financial management system is described in the Executive Director's general progress report (E/ICEF/642 (Part III), paras. 90-105).

129. Of the total revenue of \$140.9 million, \$106.5 million was for long-range programmes and general purposes and \$34.4 million for special assistance (including relief and rehabilitation).

130. For 1976 revenue was estimated at \$145 million, consisting of \$115 million for general resources and long-term projects and \$30 million for special assistance, including relief and rehabilitation. 15/

131. Table 3 below shows revenue during the period 1971-1975 and estimated revenue for 1976.

Additional funds handled in 1975

132. In addition to the 1975 revenue, referred to above, UNICEF had handled \$19.9 million in funds-in-trust not subject to Board commitment, mainly for reimbursable supply procurement, on behalf of Governments and organizations in the United Nations system, for services benefiting children for which UNICEF had purchasing experience. UNICEF had also administered contributions in kind in 1975, estimated at \$20 million, mainly in the form of children's foods and freight for emergency relief.

1975 expenditure from revenue

133. Expenditure in 1975 had amounted to \$120.1 million, consisting of \$110.9 million for assistance (\$95.3 million for programme aid and \$15.6 million for programme support services (gross)) and \$9.2 million for administrative services (gross). The programme aid comprised \$74.9 million for supplies (including freight charges) and \$20.4 million for non-supply assistance.

Financial plan for 1976-1978

134. The financial plan affords the Board an opportunity for a general review of the financial situation of UNICEF projected several years ahead and gives it a basis for approval of a level of commitments within which projects may be prepared for submission to its next session. It provides for control by the Executive Director of the sequence of commitments/call-forwards/expenditure, within the limits of expected revenue and funds-in-hand.

15/ Annex IV lists government pledges to UNICEF general resources for 1976 as of 31 May 1976. Annex V lists contributions from Governments for 1974 and 1975 for general resources and specific purposes. Annex VI lists by countries the contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources in 1974 and 1975, including gross revenue from the Greeting Card Operation. Contributions for specific purposes in 1975 from Governments, the United Nations system and non-governmental sources are listed in the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/642 (Part III), annex IV).

Table 3

UNICEF revenue in the period 1971-1976

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976 (est.)</u>
	(in millions of US dollars)					
1. <u>For general resources</u>						
Contributions from Governments	38.1	45.6	52.7	57.9	68.5	74.0/80.0
Contributions from non-governmental sources	7.3	7.0	5.8	6.8	8.4	23.0/24.0
Greeting Card Operation	4.7	5.9	7.0	7.1	8.7	
Other income	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>7.8</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>8.4</u>	
	53.1	62.4	73.3	82.0	94.0	97.0/104.0 say 102.0
2. <u>For specific long-term projects</u> (excluding special assistance)						
from Governments	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.5	3.6	
from non-governmental sources	1.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	0.9	
Funds-in-trust receipts						
from Governments	0.4	3.9	2.1	2.1	2.6	
from non-governmental sources	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	
from UN system	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>5.3</u>	
	3.6	6.5	8.1	8.5	12.5	13.0
3. <u>Total: for general purposes</u> <u>and specific long-term projects</u>	56.7	68.9	81.4	90.5	106.5	115.0
4. <u>For special assistance including</u> <u>relief and rehabilitation</u>						
from Governments	4.0	3.3	8.7	14.6	22.8	
from non-governmental sources	1.9	3.7	1.8	2.6	4.0	
Funds-in-trust receipts						
from Governments	0.2	1.7	1.7	4.7	5.0	
from non-governmental sources	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.3	-	
from UN system	<u>-</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>2.6</u>	
	7.0	11.9	14.4	24.6	34.4	30.0
5. <u>Total revenue available for</u> <u>meeting commitments by the</u> <u>Executive Board</u>	63.7	80.8	95.8	115.1	140.9	145.0
6. <u>Breakdown of line 5</u>						
(a) Total revenue from Governments	43.4	55.0	66.4	79.8	102.5	
(b) Total revenue from non-governmental sources	15.9	18.3	17.5	19.4	22.1	
(c) Total revenue from UN system	1.4	3.6	4.1	5.7	7.9	
(d) Other income	3.0	3.9	7.8	10.2	8.4	

135. The Board considered the financial plan of UNICEF for 1976-1978 as set out in the general progress report of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/642 (Part III), paras. 106-131). The plan was initially discussed in the Committee on Administration and Finance (E/ICEF/AB/L.167, paras. 28-38).

136. The plan provided for commitments of \$105 million to be prepared for submission to the 1977 Board session for funding from general resources. From additional projects prepared for noting, including special assistance, an estimated \$46 million in commitments would enter into effect as contributions for specific purposes or funds-in-trust were received. Those amounts would, in combination with previous commitments still unspent, result in estimated expenditures of \$159 million in 1977 and \$169 million in 1978.

137. The main features of the plan were as follows:

	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
	(in millions of US dollars)		
Revenue	145	160	175
Expenditure	150	159	169
Long-term projects and administrative and pro- gramme support budgets	(109)	(120)	(138)
Special assistance	(41)	(39)	(31)
Funds-in-hand and Government receivables at year end (working capital)	67	68	74

138. The revenue estimates in the plan were conservative for purposes of financial planning; they were below the \$200 million target (see para. 125). The Board recognized that programme commitments and expenditure could be readily increased as additional revenue was received; on the other hand, it would be more difficult to cut back on expenditure if revenue fell below the plan estimates.

139. For 1977 and 1978 the plan assumed the increasing realization of the Board's desire to secure more revenue in the form of general income, rather than relying increasingly on contributions for specific purposes (see para. 67(a)).

140. In order to ensure liquidity, the Board had established as a guideline that the working capital at the end of the year (funds-in-hand and Government receivables) should be half of the next year's estimated expenditure for long-term projects and administrative and programme support budgets. Expected expenditure on special assistance was excluded from the guideline because special assistance was fully financed by contributions for specific purposes or funds-in-trust.

141. At the end of 1975, the working capital was above the guideline level; that was because a substantial amount of contributions for specific purposes was received in December. The working capital was expected still to be somewhat above the guideline level at the end of 1976, but would correspond to the guideline at the end of 1977 and 1978. The Executive Director did not, at the time, recommend lowering the guideline level set by the Board for working capital at year-end. In his view that guideline maintained the necessary balance between the objectives of delivering as much assistance as possible and maintaining a sound financial position.

142. One feature of the financial control system was the Board policy that programme commitments should be in dollar terms. The recommendations made to the Board for approval of commitments attempted to take into account the price trends likely to occur during the period of the project. Additional unforeseen costs of a project did not result in project cancellation; necessary adjustments for financial reasons were made regularly through amendments and the phasing of call-forwards of assistance in future years. Where that did not meet the situation, a supplementary commitment could be recommended, which, of course, reduced the amount available for new projects.

143. The Board felt that the financial plan for 1976-1978 was sound and realistic. It approved the financial plan proposed by the Executive Director; the plan included preparation of a level of commitments from general resources of \$105 million to be submitted to the Board in 1977.

Strengthening the management of UNICEF

144. In response to the Board's request, and following the survey by the Scandinavian Institutes for Administrative Research (SIAR) presented to the Board at its previous session, the Executive Director prepared a report (E/ICEF/AB/L.166) summarizing actions taken for strengthening the management capacity and effectiveness of UNICEF. They took the form of further delegation of authority to field offices; greater co-ordination and orientation towards field requirements at headquarters; and improved personnel administration. Included among the specific steps taken were: a redefinition of responsibilities of UNICEF regional directors and representatives; more direct and frequent consultation of senior field staff with headquarters; more systematic joint planning by headquarters executive staff; revised appointments and promotions procedures, with more involvement of field staff; and an improvement in budgetary procedures. The Executive Director had appointed a senior consultant on organization and management for one year to assist with those and other approaches.

145. At its 1975 session, the Board had asked the Executive Director to report to the session in 1976 on the employment of men and women in UNICEF, seen against the background of the Board's concern that the proportion of women on the professional staff was low. Such a report was provided in the document. It noted the special efforts made to

recruit more women as professional positions became vacant; to identify women within the organization capable of assuming larger responsibilities and thus advancing; and to expand training opportunities for women staff members. The proportion of women in international professional positions, which had been 12.9 per cent in mid 1972, had reached 18.7 per cent in March 1976, most of the increase having taken place since the beginning of 1975.

146. While that progress had resulted from the more vigorous efforts in recruitment and the broadening of career development opportunities for women, the Executive Director believed that additional and continuous efforts along those lines were needed, not only as a matter of equity for women but as a necessary factor in increasing the effectiveness of UNICEF.

147. The Executive Director, in his report, also informed the Board that he intended to make further efforts to strengthen the management of UNICEF; they would include the following measures:

- Improving co-ordination and communications within headquarters and between headquarters and field offices;
- Raising the quality of the personnel review process;
- Developing more systematic staff orientation and training, with emphasis on upgrading the managerial capacities of UNICEF representatives and the technical proficiency of finance and personnel staff in field offices;
- Carrying out management audits of selected field offices;
- Improving the staff rotation system;
- Increasing opportunities for exchange of knowledge and expertise among field staff members in different offices;
- Continuing efforts towards better recruitment and representation of qualified women on the international staff.

148. In the discussion in the Committee on Administration and Finance (see E/ICEF/AB/L.167, paras. 8-16), there was general agreement on the following points:

- Commendable progress had been made in placing more women in professional positions. That effort should continue, including lateral recruitment if necessary, to ensure that there would be more women in senior posts.
- While progress had been made in increasing the numbers and proportion of international professional staff from developing countries, there was need for greater effort.

- The increased emphasis on field orientation was welcomed, with authority for making field decisions being placed as close as possible to where assistance was provided, namely, the field offices.

149. It was felt that the organization of UNICEF fund-raising required study; the objective would be to establish a total fund-raising system which would serve the best interests of UNICEF, the Governments and other donors.

150. In general, the Board was favourably impressed with the nature of the changes, the speed with which they had been made, and the absence of complacency in the Executive Director's report. The indicated directions for change, based on agreed principles of sound management, would undoubtedly make the organization even more effective.

151. The Board noted with appreciation and approval the report of the Executive Director on the actions he had taken, as well as his indications of future directions in that field. It also noted that the Executive Director would report next year on further efforts to strengthen management.

Administrative and programme support budgets

152. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee on Administration and Finance contained in its report (E/ICEF/AB/L.167), the Board took the following actions: 16/

- It approved the revised 1976 administrative services and programme support budget estimates, set out in document E/ICEF/AB/L.161;
- It approved the 1977 administrative services and programme support budget estimates, set out in document E/ICEF/AB/L.162;
- It approved the revised 1976 and 1977 budget estimates of the UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen (UNIPAC), set out in document E/ICEF/AB/L.163;
- It approved the greeting card budget estimates for the 1976 season and a provision for advance costs for the 1977 season, set out in document E/ICEF/AB/L.164.

16/ The financial plan for 1976-1978 (paras. 134-143) and the strengthening of the management of UNICEF (paras. 144-151) were discussed in the first instance by the Committee on Administration and Finance; the Committee's recommendations on these subjects were accepted by the Board

153. The commitments approved by the Board for those budgets are set out elsewhere in this report (see para. 10 and annex IV). 17/
154. The discussion in the Committee on the budgets, and on staffing and office accommodation related to them, is summarized in the Committee's report. The recommendations of the Committee with regard to office accommodation at headquarters (E/ICEF/AB/L.167, paras. 71-72) were accepted by the Board.

Financial and related reports

155. The Board noted that the Committee had reviewed and noted the observations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on the 1974 UNICEF financial report and the Greeting Card Operation's financial report on its 1973 season; and the comments and action taken by the Executive Director in response to those observations (E/ICEF/AB/L.160).
156. The Board also noted that the Committee had reviewed and noted the Greeting Card Operation's financial report for the 1974 season (E/ICEF/AB/L.158 and Corr.1) and the UNICEF 1975 financial report (E/ICEF/AB/L.159).

17/ No commitment is required for UNIPAC, since it is financed by a surcharge on supplies shipped, or for the Greeting Card Operation, which is financed from funds advanced by UNICEF; these are reimbursed by the Greeting Card Operation together with net earnings at the close of each sales season.

VII. OTHER

Relations with UNICEF National Committees

157. UNICEF National Committees in 31 countries play an important role in helping to generate public support for a better understanding of the needs of children in developing countries and for the work of UNICEF. All the Committees are concerned with increasing financial support for UNICEF, either indirectly through their education and information roles, or directly through the sales of greeting cards and other fund-raising activities. The Committees represent one of the best traditions of UNICEF, namely individual and group support, as was foreseen in the General Assembly resolution establishing UNICEF (resolution 57(I)). They are the channels for the devoted efforts of tens of thousands of volunteers in behalf of children of developing countries.

158. The Board had before it a report by the Executive Director, submitted in response to its request, on UNICEF relations with National Committees (E/ICEF/643). ^{18/} The report pointed out that the relationship was unusual in that it was between UNICEF, an international intergovernmental organization, and the Committees, which were national organizations. That difference presented the challenge of maintaining a common purpose and cohesion while providing sufficient national autonomy and scope for the Committees to carry on effective national activities. Using the UNICEF name, the Committees fell under the policy control of UNICEF. The establishment of a Committee required that there be no objection to its formation on the part of the Government of the country involved, and that the Executive Director agree to the Committee's purposes, function, and statutes.

159. The emphasis in the Executive Director's report was on how UNICEF and the Committees could work together more effectively to serve the children of the developing countries. As a result of the informal consultations carried out with Committees and others concerned, which served as a basis for the report, the Executive Director found that a number of Committees saw opportunities to strengthen their work by: broadening their membership; increasing co-operative activities with non-governmental organizations and youth; improving the content of their educational activities and gearing them more to target audiences; seeking new approaches toward fund-raising, information and advocacy; and making greater use of professional inputs.

^{18/} The Board also had before it a listing of contributions received from National Committees in 1975. These amounted to \$8.2 million for general resources, \$3.8 million for specific purposes, and \$8.7 million (net) from the sales of greeting cards, for a total of \$19 million (E/ICEF/CRP/76-24).

160. He believed that those efforts could be supported by making more UNICEF secretariat assistance available to Committees, when needed, in substantive tasks relating to information, the Greeting Card Operation, financial planning, reporting and appraisals of cost-effectiveness. It would be desirable to have fuller and more comparable reporting of the Committees' activities and finances, both for their own use and for the analysis for the Board.

161. He also believed that the growing interdependence between UNICEF and the Committees and the increased significance of Committees to UNICEF warranted a formal recognition procedure. That might well be accomplished by a "recognition agreement" between each Committee and UNICEF, specifying the terms and conditions of the grant and acceptance of National Committee status. Individual recognition agreements would also serve to provide for the observance of the essentials of Executive Board policy, while allowing for differences of structure and range of activities among the Committees.

162. A draft agreement, which would be the basis for the recognition, was set forth in annex VI to the Executive Director's report. It embodied the main points made in his paper on Committee/UNICEF relationships that were appropriate for inclusion in such an agreement. The Executive Director believed that the current formula for the retention of funds collected by the National Committees for financing their work should be retained; however, he recognized that in certain cases adjustments might be necessary to meet the particular situation of a Committee.

163. Board members paid tribute to the important contribution of the Committees to the work of UNICEF, several of them referring to the statement in the Executive Director's report that "it would be enormously costly, if not impossible, to duplicate the extent of this valuable assistance to the work of UNICEF" (*ibid.*, para. 14). The mutual desire of the secretariat and the Committees to find ways of working together more effectively was welcomed.

164. A spokesman for the 23 Committees in Europe reported that at the recent annual reunion of the Committees consideration had been given to the Director's report and particularly to the draft agreement. A number of Committees had stated that they did not wish to sign any formal agreement and had pointed out that such an agreement might damage the relationship that existed between them and UNICEF. Other Committees were open to the idea of having a general agreement expressing the essence of the partnership between the Committees and UNICEF. But all the European Committees had been concerned about the terms of the draft agreement. A spokesman for the Canadian and United States Committees stated that in their view a far less complex agreement than the one recommended would suffice. The United States Committee had serious questions about its ability to comply with provisions of an agreement such as the one proposed by the Executive Director. While guidelines were important, a simple letter of agreement could be worked out and adapted to the special situation of each Committee.

165. The difficulty of laying down rules applicable to all countries was pointed out by a number of delegations; a distinction needed to be drawn between Committees established by citizens on a voluntary basis and Committees established by their Governments. The view was expressed that, in the latter instance, the Executive Director had no authority to approve the establishment or dissolution of such a Committee, which was an organ of the Government of a State.

166. A number of delegations felt that the proposal of the Executive Director for an agreement with the Committees according them formal recognition and defining the standards for such recognition was a reasonable one. While the Committees should unquestionably manage their own affairs in keeping with UNICEF policies and certain common principles, if they wished to use the name of UNICEF the application of these policies and principles should be the subject of negotiations in which the special conditions and problems of the Committees would be duly taken into consideration.

167. There was general recognition in the Board that, in view of the divided opinion among the Committees about the form of an agreement, and concern with the terms of the model agreement proposed by the Executive Director, the subject, which was basic to UNICEF/Committee relations, required further consideration.

168. In the discussion of the retention of funds collected by the Committee to finance their work there was agreement on the necessity for financial guidelines; such guidelines were useful to the Committees, since they helped to create financial responsibility and credibility with the public and promote the smooth conduct of operations. The recognition by the Executive Director that the variation in the financial requirements of individual Committees led to the need for flexibility for some provisions peculiarly appropriate to an individual Committee was welcomed by delegates.

169. The Executive Director recalled in his report that the information policy adopted by the Board in 1975 was intended to meet the concern of the Committees to have available adequate material on the work of UNICEF in order to carry out their activities in the fields of information, education, advocacy and fund-raising. A number of measures had been taken as a result of that policy to make the over-all information programme meet the various needs of the Committees more fully. Plans were being made to have more frequent exchanges between the Committees and the secretariat in order to strengthen their co-operation. In that connexion the spokesman for the European Committees asked for lively and fast information from the field for fund-raising purposes, especially for emergency relief. He believed that "mini-projects", with which the public in industrialized countries could easily identify, were necessary for successful Committee appeals.

170. The following points were also made in the discussion: solutions should be found to the language barrier that some Committees encountered in using UNICEF information materials; and more attention should be given to education of the general public and to advocacy with decision-makers, so as to bring those activities into proper balance with direct fund-raising activities.

171. In his report, the Executive Director pointed out that non-governmental organizations could be important allies of the Committees in helping to shape public opinion and governmental action in their own respective countries on behalf of children in developing countries. In addition, many voluntary organizations participated in the sale of greeting cards and took part in special fund-raising drives.

172. In his view, although considerable progress had been made in co-operation between Committees and non-governmental organizations, it appeared to be an area in which analysis by the Committees and the non-governmental organizations of the experience gained thus far could be a basis for more systematic and accelerated co-operative relationships, for the joint benefit of both the Committees and the non-governmental organizations.

173. That view was endorsed by a number of delegations and by the Chairman of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF, who reported on a meeting held during the course of the Board's session between members of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee and representatives of National Committees attending the session.

174. One of the main points made in that meeting was that representatives of the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF might participate in discussions and planning at the international level between UNICEF and National Committees, for example at the meetings of European National Committees. It had also been recommended that, at the national level, National Committees should invite affiliates of international non-governmental organizations to participate in their activities. It was agreed that working on a common project could be of value for both the Committees and non-governmental organizations. There was a general consensus that there should be another joint meeting in 1977, at the same time as the Executive Board session, in order to assess the extent of collaboration between Committees and non-governmental organizations and to explore other areas of co-operation.

175. Among the criteria which the Executive Director proposed as the basis for recognition of Committees was that "the potential for direct or indirect support within the country for the global purposes of UNICEF warrants the establishment and recognition of a National Committee" (E/ICEF/643, para. 69(c)). While not directly addressing themselves to that criterion, a number of delegations felt that UNICEF National Committees should be established in countries having projects receiving UNICEF aid.

There was no general agreement on that issue. It was pointed out that there were arguments for and against establishing Committees in such countries; it was a matter which required further study, taking into account the views of the Governments concerned regarding the nature of the Committees in their countries and the tasks they might undertake. Instead of a UNICEF National Committee, in a country where there were UNICEF-aided projects it might be more desirable to have a committee or other voluntary or semi-voluntary body concerned with information activities and the advocacy of services benefiting the children of that country.

176. In the course of the debate, views were expressed on a number of other subjects. The recognition of some Committees that membership and co-operation should be enlarged to include wider sections of society was welcomed. Greater involvement of youth should be encouraged. More emphasis needed to be placed on the education of volunteers. There was also a need for better co-ordination and co-operation and exchange of experience among the Committees. The Standing Advisory Committee of the European Committees might play a more active role in advising the Committees and in drawing up rules for appropriate conduct. More detailed reporting should be made by Committees on their activities and finances, without introducing procedures that were too cumbersome. An analysis of costs and benefits was needed with regard to implementing the suggestions made by the Executive Director for better co-ordination and exchange of information between the Committees and UNICEF. A constant dialogue was required between UNICEF and the Committees to meet new needs and problems as they arose.

177. Representatives of the Committees expressed regret that the Committees had not had the opportunity to study the draft of the Executive Director's report and comment on it before it was circulated to the Board. The spokesman for the European Committees proposed that the Executive Director's report, together with the draft agreement, be referred back to the Executive Director for review by a joint working party, consisting of an equal number of members of National Committees and the secretariat, and that the result of their deliberations be resubmitted to the Board at its next session.

178. That proposal was generally approved and its essential features were incorporated in the conclusions of the Board at the end of its debate on the subject, which were as follows:

1. The Board takes note with appreciation of the document prepared by the Executive Director at its request.
2. The Board believes that the relationship or partnership between UNICEF and National Committees would be strengthened by the signing of agreements between UNICEF and each National Committee, although other arrangements may be preferable in some cases. Such agreements (or other similar arrangements) would provide an orderly way of acknowledging the unique characteristics of each Committee while at the same time according formal recognition to them and defining the standards required for such recognition.

3. The Board requests the Executive Director to continue discussions with National Committees with a view to exploring thoroughly the implications of his recommendations. For this purpose, a joint secretariat-National-Committees working group (or groups) might be useful.

4. The Board requests the Executive Director to keep it informed of the progress of these discussions and to prepare a report thereon, preferably for its 1977 session, but not later than its 1978 session.

Review of the question of a UNICEF charter

179. The Board had before it a note by the Executive Director on the question of a UNICEF charter (E/ICEF/L.1344), prepared in response to its agreement in 1975 to review the question again at its 1976 session. The Executive Director pointed out that the mandate for UNICEF laid down by the General Assembly had permitted the organization over the years to operate with flexibility in responding to new developments and unforeseen situations. The preparation of a draft UNICEF charter by the Executive Board for review and adoption by the General Assembly would inevitably involve reconsideration of the legislative basis of UNICEF with regard to its purposes, principles, policies and organization. That would be costly in terms of time, effort and money and, in addition, would risk a loss of flexibility. The Board had, over the years, reviewed the policies and working methods of UNICEF and had made revisions when indicated. By continuing to do so, and by having available concise documentation to clarify existing policies and working methods, the Executive Director believed that the Board could meet the main objectives of the proposed charter without incurring the serious disadvantages of embarking on a charter exercise. Under the circumstances the Executive Director did not recommend that UNICEF undertake the preparation of a draft charter.

180. In the Board's discussions several delegations shared the concern of the Executive Director about the time-consuming process that might be imposed on it in negotiating an agreement on a formal charter and the danger of losing the flexibility that characterized UNICEF operations. One delegation suggested that at some time in the future, when UNICEF had more clearly defined priorities, an attempt might be made to summarize them in a suitable form. In the meantime the report of the secretariat on the current policies and working methods of UNICEF ^{19/} constituted a useful document, which should be updated from time to time. Appreciation was expressed to the delegation that had first raised the question of a charter, since it had led the Board to re-examine its principles and had resulted in the publication of conveniently available summaries of the

^{19/} Circulated at the 1975 Board session as E/ICEF/L.1326 and subsequently revised in E/ICEF/Misc.258 to take into account the 1975 Board actions.

decisions and actions of the Executive Board, and of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly governing the terms of reference of UNICEF.

181. The Board approved the views of the Executive Director as set out in his note on the question of a UNICEF charter (E/ICEF/L.1344).

International Year of the Child

182. In his opening statement in the general debate, the Executive Director commented on developments with regard to the proposal for an International Year of the Child since the Board had considered the question at its 1975 session. There appeared to be growing support of the idea that such a Year should be proclaimed for 1979. That support, which had originated among interested non-governmental organizations and UNICEF National Committees, appeared to be widening and deepening. The proposal for a Year was also supported by the organizations in the United Nations system directly concerned. Support from Governments remained the crucial, and somewhat unknown, factor, but appeared to be increasing. Taking all factors into consideration, it seemed to the Executive Director that there was a high probability that 1979 would be declared an International Year of the Child. If so, it was essential that it be made a great success.

183. The Executive Director believed that, while the Year must first and foremost be concerned with all children of the world, it could also be seen, from the point of view of the major interests of UNICEF, as a significant opportunity to advance the concept of Basic Services for children in developing countries and to raise the level of resources available for them.

184. It seemed only sensible that, before the Year was formally declared, the resources for its operation should be assured. Financing would obviously be needed to promote action, at the country and international levels, for the preparation of core information material and its dissemination, and for the special staff required.

185. Board members generally supported the views of the Executive Director. Emphasis was placed on the necessity for Governments to undertake serious commitments to support the Year, if it was to be a success. The orientation of the Year towards national action was welcomed.

Preparation for the 1977 and subsequent Board sessions

186. In the course of the session a number of decisions were taken and views expressed which had a bearing on preparations for the 1977 and subsequent Board sessions. They would be taken into account by the Executive Director, in consultation with the Chairman of the Board, in drawing up the provisional agenda for those sessions.

187. In addition to the general progress report of the Executive Director, which would form the basis for the general debate, the Board would consider at its 1977 session a UNICEF/WHO study entitled "Community Involvement in Primary Health Care: a Study of the Process of Community Motivation and Continued Participation". The study would be considered in the first instance by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy early in February 1977 (see para. 81). The Board would also have before it information it had requested on a number of subjects: progress in the development of Basic Services programmes (see para. 33); the experience of UNICEF in providing services to children in urban areas (see para. 75); the part to be played by UNICEF in a co-ordinated international approach towards improving the level of nutrition and the continuation of the Protein-Calorie Advisory Group of the United Nations system (see para. 102); the flow of external aid for formal and non-formal education at the primary and early age-level from various sources and UNICEF participation therein (see paras. 49 and 115); the progress in UNICEF activities in the field of evaluation (see para. 58); the distribution of assistance financed through contributions for specific purposes in the light of the criteria for UNICEF assistance (see para. 66); relations with UNICEF National Committees (see para. 178); the UNICEF fund-raising system (see para. 149); and further progress in strengthening the management of UNICEF (see para. 151).

188. The Executive Director suggested that the focus of studies prepared for subsequent Board sessions should be on the implementation of the Basic Services approach. Possible studies that could serve useful operational purposes included the following: ways in which countries might mobilize the necessary national and local financial resources for basic services; the identification, recruitment and training of front-line workers; and community participation in the organization and delivery of basic services for children. It would be necessary to make an early start on any report to be presented to the 1978 session.

189. Other possible topics, mentioned at earlier Board sessions, relating to problems of programme preparation and implementation were: analysis of the UNICEF experience in the country approach; problems involved in the management of services benefiting children; and sectoral reviews of programme activities.

Annex I

ATTENDANCE

MEMBERS

Benin: Thomas S. Boya; Roger D. Paqui; Patrice Houngavou;
Joseph Vincent Acakpo; Apollinaire Hachème

Bolivia: Jaime Valdes Hertzog; Martha Lucía Lapeyriere

Bulgaria: Sibila Radeva; Neytcho Neytchev; Petar Petrov

Canada: Norbert Préfontaine; J.G. MacKinnon; Edward Aiston;
M. Dolgin; Verona Edelstein; Brian Hunter; André Vinette

Central African Republic: A. Dieudonné Magale; Simon Bedaya-Ngaro;
M. Sammy

Colombia: Antonio Ordóñez-Plaja; Rafael Rivas; Luís Lascarro;
Margarita Durán de Sarría

Cuba: Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada; Jorge Luís Valenzuela Cruz;
José Antonio González Valdés; María de los Ángeles Flórez;
Rosa Aurora Mena; Aracelis Mastrapa Melero; José Pérez Bara

Egypt: Mohamed Zaglul Kamel; Gillane Allam

Finland: Reino Rissanen; Anja-Riitta Ketokoski; Christel Ingman;
Gunvor Hustich

France: Raymond Mande; Jacqueline Balencie; Nicole Courson

Germany, Federal Republic of: Wolf-Dietrich Germer; Wolf Ulrich von Hassell;
Ingo von Ruckteschell; Gabriele Wuelker; J. Koch; G.-R. Liptau;
Georg Poppen

Guinea: Mamadouba Camara; Sory Keita; Abraham Doukoure

India: S.Y. Ranade; M.S. Dayal; P.J. Rao

Indonesia: Anwar Sani; Suliyanti Saroso; August Marpaung; M. Sriamin;
Pek Poedjioetomo

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Italy: Alberto Cavaglieri; Giancarlo Danovi

Japan: Isao Abe; Sadako Ogata; Sumihiro Kuyama; Masahiro Takemoto

Netherlands: P.A. van Buuren; C.J. van Tooren; G.A. Everts;
R.H. Loudon; J. Eggink

Pakistan: A.N. Ansari; Zaki Hasan; Hasan Mahmud

Peru: Enrique Falconi

Philippines: Narciso Reyes; Alejandro D. Yango; Josue Villa;
Laura L. Lising; Maria Lourdes Ramiro Lopez

Poland: Boguslaw Kozusznik; Maciej Lubik; Andrzej Resich

Rwanda: Callixte Habamenshi; Paul Karenzi

Sweden: Nils Thedin; Henrik Amnéus; Madeleine Ströje-Wilkens;
Stig Abelin; Lars Tillfors; Ulla Wickbom

Switzerland: Hans Conzett; Sigismond Marcuard; Jean-Pierre Keusch;
Immita Cornaz

Thailand: Somboon Vachrotai; Xujarti Pramoolpol; Ekavidya Na Thalang;
Somphan Kokilanon

Uganda: L.K. Mwangaguhunga; Hilda Rwabazaire

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Rudolf Petrov; Aleksandr M. Glotov;
Valentin Kasatkin

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: K.G.W. Frost;
D.S.F. Bult-Francis; David Broad

United States of America: Michael Scelsi; Donna O'Hare;
John J. Hutchings; Edward B. Marks; Richard Seifman; Herbert G. Wing

Yugoslavia: Svetomir Jauković; Vida Rudolf; Zagorka Ilić;
Jelisaveta Djuricković

STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Austria

Bangladesh

Belgium

Chile

German Democratic Republic

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Morocco

Norway

Turkey

United Republic of Cameroon

United Republic of Tanzania

/...

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS REPRESENTED BY OBSERVERS

Angola
Holy See

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT

Centre for Housing, Building and Planning
Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
Statistical Office

UNITED NATIONS BODIES

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Protein-Calorie Advisory Group of the United Nations System
World Food Programme
United Nations Development Programme

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Health Organization

OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

European Economic Community

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Baha'i International Community
Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations
Friends World Committee for Consultation (Quakers)
International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness
International Alliance of Women
International Association of Schools of Social Work
International Board on Books for Young People
International Catholic Child Bureau
International Confederation of Catholic Charities (Caritas International)
International Council of Jewish Women

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International Council of Women
International Council on Social Welfare
International Federation of Agricultural Producers
International Federation of Business and Professional Women
International Federation of Social Workers
International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres
International Federation of University Women
International Organizations of Consumers Unions
International Paediatric Association
International Planned Parenthood Federation
International Union of Family Organisations
League of Red Cross Societies
Pan Pacific and Southeast Asia Women's Association
Population Crisis Committee
Society for International Development
Soroptimist International Association
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
World Council for the Welfare of the Blind
World Federation for Mental Health
World Jewish Congress
World Organization for Early Childhood Education
World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union
World Union for Progressive Judaism
World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations
World Young Women's Christian Association
Zonta International

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

International Children's Centre

UNICEF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic of), Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yugoslavia

ANNEX II

Summary of commitments approved by the Executive Board in May 1976
by region and type of programme ^{a/}
 - in thousands of US dollars -

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	The Americas	Inter- regional	Total	Per cent
Child health	10 324	10 352	140	615	1 500	143	23 074	48.1
Child nutrition	1 692	2 215	-	410	523	310	5 150	10.8
Social welfare services for children	1 809	1 039	-	390	319	-	3 557	7.4
Education (formal and non-formal)	4 915	3 177	60	803	1 166	-	10 121	21.1
Country planning and project development	77	449	-	10	410	1 600	2 546	5.3
Emergency reserve ^{b/}	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	1 000 ^{b/}	2.1
General ^{c/}	794	118	-	72	252	1 250	2 486 ^{c/}	5.2
Sub-total programme aid	19 611	17 350	200	2 300	4 170	4 303	47 934	100.0
Adjustments in earlier commitments	2 190	419	130	824	492	32	4 087	
Programme support	5 909	4 681	3 110	3 340	2 778	5 190	25 008	
Total assistance	27 710	22 450	3 440	6 464	7 440	9 525	77 029	
Administrative services							13 820	
GRAND TOTAL COMMITMENTS							90 849	

^{a/} In addition to these commitments, commitments as a result of previous actions of the Board planned for future fulfilment totalled \$200 million.

^{b/} In addition to this a total commitment of \$4,550,000 was approved for rehabilitation, which is included in the appropriate categories of assistance.

^{c/} This amount cannot be broken down into the above categories. It comprises \$1,250,000 for the International Children's Centre and

\$1,300,000 for project personnel.

ANNEX III

New commitments approved at the May 1976 session of the Board
and revised estimates of requirements to fulfil commitments
already approved *

- in thousands of US dollars -

Region	New commitments approved at the May 1976 Board session (a)	Balance earlier commit- ments not yet called forward, 1 January 1976 (b)	Probable yearly call-forwards		
			1976 (c)	1977 (d)	1978 and later (e)
Africa	21 801	23 843	25 468	13 968	3 491
East Asia and Pakistan	17 769	67 372	44 743	28 239	10 226
South Central Asia	330	51 215	21 206	15 456	14 610
Eastern Mediterranean	3 124	9 546	6 405	3 328	1 659
The Americas	4 662	13 258	10 483	4 114	2 444
Interregional	4 335	3 398	3 128	3 163	1 410
Subtotal project aid	52 021	168 632	111 433	68 268	33 840
Programme support services (gross)	25 008	21 739	21 995	24 752	
Total assistance	77 029	190 371	133 428	93 020	33 840
Administrative services (gross)	13 820	12 020	12 020	13 820	
GRAND TOTAL	90 849	202 391	145 448	106 840	33 840
Of which					
New commitments	90 849		13 678	59 687	13 397
Balance of earlier commitments		202 391	131 770	47 153	20 443

* Figures in column (a) includes \$4,087,000 commitment for adjustment of earlier call-forwards, also figures in column (b) includes \$3,025,000 commitment not yet phased for future call-forwards therefore, total of columns (a) and (b) does not add up to the total of columns (c), (d) and (e).

ANNEX IV

Aid approved by the Board at its May 1976 session, by countries

Region/country	Document number	Project	Recommended amount		
			for the period	for commitment	for "noting"
	E/ICEF/			- in US dollars -	
AFRICA					
Angola	*	Services for children	1976-77	1 500 000	2 600 000
Benin	*	Services for children	1976-77	318 000	1 675 000
Burundi	*	Services for children	1976-77	480 000	1 035 000
Cape Verde	*	Special assistance	1976-77		250 000
Central African Republic	*	Services for children	1977-78	310 000	1 142 000
Chad	*	Services for children	1977-78	842 000	
Comoros	*	Services for children	1976-77	90 000	300 000
Congo	*	Services for children	1976-77	75 000	
Ethiopia	P/L.1642	Services for children and special assistance	1976-77	5 100 000	3 795 000
Gambia	*	Services for children	1976-79	350 000	
Ghana	*	Services for children	1976-77	150 000	
Guinea	P/L.1646	Services for children	1976-78	1 500 000	
Guinea Bissau	*	Special assistance	1976-77		650 000
Ivory Coast	*	Services for children	1976-77	478 000	
Kenya	*	Services for children	1977-78	753 000	
Madagascar	*	Services for children	1976-77	308 000	
Malawi	*	Services for children	1976-77	813 000	
Mali	*	Services for children	1976-77	480 000	
Mozambique	*	Special assistance	1976		1 257 500
Rwanda	*	Services for children	1976-77	560 000	1 525 000
Sao Tome and Principe	*	Services for children	1976-77	95 000	
Somalia	P/L.1648	Services for children and special assistance	1976-78	1 100 000	1 215 000
Sudano-Sahelian drought	*	Return of regular programme funds	1973-77	2 100 000	
" "	*	Rehabilitation	1976-77	1 000 000	4 800 000
Swaziland	*	Services for children	1976-78	220 000	
Togo	*	Services for children	1976-77	343 000	

* Short-form presentation (see E/ICEF/P/L.1634/Rev.1 and Corr.1).

Aid approved by the Board at its May 1976 session, by countries

Region/country	Document number	Project	Recommended amount		
			for the period	for commitment	for "noting"
- in US dollars -					
<u>AFRICA (continued)</u>					
Uganda	*	Services for children	1976-77	422 000	
United Republic of Cameroon	*	Services for children	1977	200 000	
United Republic of Tanzania	*	Services for children and special assistance	1976-77	1 189 000	1 383 000
Zaire	*	Services for children	1976-77	732 000	
		TOTAL, AFRICA		21 508 000	21 627 500
<u>EAST ASIA AND PAKISTAN</u>					
Bangladesh	P/L.1645	Special assistance for children and mothers	1976-77		12 425 000
Burma	*	Special assistance	1976-77		350 000
Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam	P/L.1631	Services for children	1977	1 750 000	2 000 000
Indonesia	P/L.1640	Nutrition/rural water supply	1976-79	1 400 000	1 000 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	P/L.1630	Services for children	1977	500 000	1 000 000
Malaysia	*	Services for children	1976-78	563 000	
Pakistan	P/L.1635	Services for children	1977-81	10 222 000	1 500 000
Republic of Korea	*	Services for children	1976-77	907 000	
Republic of South Viet-Nam	P/L.1631	Services for children	1977	1 750 000	4 000 000
Regional	*	United Nations Training Institutions in Asia	1976-78	300 000	
		TOTAL, EAST ASIA AND PAKISTAN		17 392 000	22 275 000

* Short-form presentation (see E/ICEF/R/L.1634/Rev.1 and Corr.1)

Aid approved by the Board at its May 1976 session, by countries

Region/country	Document number	Project	Recommended amount		
			for the period	for commitment	for "noting"
- in US dollars -					
<u>SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA</u>					
Bhutan	*	Services for children	1976-77	200 000	100 000
Sri Lanka	*	Services for children	1976-78		1 335 000
		TOTAL, SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA		200 000	1 435 000
<u>EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN</u>					
Cyprus	*	Rehabilitation	1976		100 000
Egypt	P/L.1644	Suez canal zone	1976-77		2 300 000
" "	*	Services for children	1976-78		350 000
Jordan	*	Services for children	1976-77	200 000	
Lebanon	P/L.1643	Services for children	1976	200 000	800 000
Syrian Arab Republic	*	Services for children	1976	600 000	
Yemen	*	Services for children	1976-77	1 500 000	4 000 000
Regional	*	Services for women	1976-77	50 000	
		TOTAL, EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN		2 550 000	7 550 000
<u>THE AMERICAS</u>					
Colombia	*	Services for children	1976-77	590 000	
Costa Rica	*	Integrated services for children	1976-79	261 000	
Dominican Republic	*	Social Planning	1976-78	200 000	
El Salvador	*	Integrated services for children	1976-79	400 000	
Guatemala	*	Services for children and special assistance	1976-78	1 060 000	2 000 000
Haiti	P/L.1647	Integrated services for children	1976-78	1 000 000	500 000
Mexico	*	Integrated services for children	1976-77	250 000	
* Short-form presentation (see E/ICEF/P/L.1634/Rev.1 and Corr.1).					

ANNEX IV (continued)

Aid approved by the Board at its May 1976 session, by countries

Region/country	Document number	Project	Recommended amount		
			for the period	for commitment	for "noting"
<u>THE AMERICAS (continued)</u>					
Subregional	*	Social paediatric training (Central America and Panama)	1976-78	270 000	
Regional	P/L.1636	Women in development	1976-78	350 000	650 000
		TOTAL, THE AMERICAS		4 381 000	3 150 000
<u>INTERREGIONAL</u>					
	*	Paediatric training/UK India	1978	83 000	
	P/L.1638	Polish Memorial Health Centre	1976	60 000	
	P/L.1637	Food and nutrition surveillance	1976-77	225 000	
	*	Protein Advisory Group	1977	70 000	
	P/L.1633	International Children's Centre, Paris	1977-81	1 250 000	
	*	Maurice Pate Memorial Award	1976	15 000	
	P/L.1632	Programme Preparation	1977	1 600 000	
	*	Emergency reserve	1977	1 000 000	
		TOTAL, INTERREGIONAL		4 303 000	
	*	Commitment to regularize value of earlier call-forwards		1 687 000	
		Total proposed programme commitments		52 021 000	56 037 500
		Programme support services		25 007 900 ^{a/}	
		Total assistance		77 028 900	
		Administrative services		13 819 700 ^{b/}	
		GRAND TOTAL		90 848 600	

^{a/} Comprises \$24,751,900 for 1977 and \$256,000 supplementary budget for 1976. For 1977.

^{b/} Short-form presentation (see E/ICEF/P/L.1634/Rev.1 and Corr.1).

ANNEX V

Government pledges to UNICEF general resources^{a/} for 1976

(as of 31 May 1976)

	<u>US dollars</u>		<u>US dollars</u>
Afghanistan	25,000	Fiji	2,000
Argentina	115,000	Finland	815,790
Austria	275,507	German Democratic Republic	109,804
Byelorussian SSR	74,013	Germany, Federal Republic of	3,149,606
Bahrain	7,500	Greece	90,000
Bangladesh	1,000	Guatemala	30,041
Barbados	5,000	Guyana	5,271
Belgium	615,385	Holy See	1,000
Belize	492	Hungary	14,677
Bhutan	3,371	Iceland	16,477
Brazil	115,000	India	1,123,596
Bulgaria	41,667	Indonesia	224,745
Burma	27,244	Iran	16,255
Canada	5,050,505	Israel	45,000
Chile	140,000	Italy	446,927
Colombia	254,853	Ivory Coast	59,742
Costa Rica	30,000	Jamaica	13,201
Cuba	100,000	Jordan	16,631
Cyprus	3,807	Kenya	24,106
Czechoslovakia	64,322	Kuwait	100,000
Democratic Yemen	1,417	Lesotho	2,112
Denmark	1,655,139	Liberia	20,000
Ecuador	25,000	Libyan Arab Republic	43,600
Egypt	140,557	Luxembourg	14,103
El Salvador	12,000	Madagascar	34,331
Ethiopia	10,952		

^{a/} Includes local costs contributions.

ANNEX V (continued)

Government pledges to UNICEF general resources^{a/} for 1976

(as of 31 May 1976)

	<u>US dollars</u>		<u>US dollars</u>
Malawi	2,000	Sri Lanka	19,791
Malaysia	78,369	Sudan	35,000
Mali	13,333	Sweden	15,945,330
Malta	4,706	Switzerland	2,147,184
Mauritius	4,242	Syrian Arab Republic	25,641
Mexico	200,000	Thailand	191,904
Monaco	3,333	Trinidad and Tobago	10,000
Mongolia	3,000	Tunisia	47,291
Netherlands	3,717,472	Turkey	215,054
Nicaragua	30,000	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4,220,183
Nigeria	114,800	USSR	799,342
Norway	5,434,783	Ukrainian SSR	148,026
Oman	50,000	United Arab Emirates	120,000
Paraguay	10,000	United Republic of Cameroon	30,043
Peru	120,000	United Republic of Tanzania	30,012
Philippines	421,265	Uruguay	5,000
Poland	316,265	Venezuela	116,822
Portugal	10,000	Western Samoa	1,552
Qatar	200,000	Yugoslavia	221,449
Republic of Korea	56,000	Zambia	63,003
Romania	12,500		
Rwanda	3,000		
San Marino	2,670		
Saudi Arabia	1,020,576	TOTAL	51,574,409
Senegal	22,222		
Singapore	12,500		
Somalia	5,000		

^{a/} Includes local costs contributions.

ANNEX VI

Contributions from Governments for 1974 and 1975
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Column (1) shows contributions for general resources. Column (2) shows contributions for specific purposes (details in annex IV: for 1974 in document E/ICEF/637, and for 1975 in this report). Column (3) refers to cash contributions in trust from Governments in UNICEF-assisted countries towards local costs of UNICEF field offices.

Governments	1975				1974			
	<u>General resources</u> (1)	<u>Specific purposes</u> (2)	<u>Local costs</u> (3)	<u>Total</u> (4)	<u>General resources</u> (1)	<u>Specific purposes</u> (2)	<u>Local costs</u> (3)	<u>Total</u> (4)
Afghanistan					25.0			25.0
Algeria	85.0		36.1	121.1	57.7		38.5	96.2
Antigua	0.3			0.3	0.3			0.3
Argentina	115.0			115.0	100.0			100.0
Australia	1 139.8	402.4		1 542.2	1 039.6	714.3		1 753.9
Austria	270.6	86.0		356.6	214.1	100.0		314.1
Bahamas	3.0			3.0	3.0			3.0
Bahrain	7.5			7.5				
Bangladesh	1.0			1.0				
Barbados	4.5		0.6	5.1	4.5		0.5	5.0
Belgium	578.9	130.1		709.0	512.8	103.2		616.0
Belize	0.6			0.6	0.6			0.6
Benin	4.5			4.5				
Bhutan	1.5		1.8	3.3	1.0		0.7	1.7
Bolivia	8.9			8.9	8.1			8.1
Botswana	3.8			3.8	1.1			1.1
Brazil	100.0			100.0	100.0			100.0
British Virgin Islands	0.1			0.1	0.1			0.1
Brunei	8.6			8.6	7.8			7.8
Bulgaria	42.7			42.7	25.6			25.6
Burma	58.3	2.4	52.1	112.8	60.9		58.7	119.6
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	79.8			79.8	72.3			72.3
Cambodia	2.7			2.7				
Canada	3 500.0	5 237.5		8 737.5	2 577.3	478.7		3 056.0
Chile	130.0			130.0	120.0		1.3	121.3
Colombia	352.0		11.1	363.1	371.3		13.2	384.5
Congo					17.8			17.8
Costa Rica	30.0			30.0	30.0			30.0
Cuba	101.5			101.5	92.8			92.8
Czechoslovakia	65.4			65.4	63.9			63.9
Democratic Yemen	1.0			1.0	1.0			1.0
Denmark	1 669.8	299.2		1 969.0	1 509.7	604.1		2 113.8
Dominica					1.9			1.9
Ecuador	25.1			25.1				
Egypt	140.6	38.3	10.9	189.8	140.6	38.3	10.9	189.8
El Salvador	20.0			20.0				
Ethiopia	21.9		35.5	57.4	21.9		31.5	53.4
Fiji	2.0			2.0	2.0			2.0
Finland	845.6	219.0		1 064.6	625.1	265.3		890.4
France	2 030.8	646.9		2 677.7	1 743.6			1 743.6
Gabon	35.5			35.5	32.9			32.9
Gambia	4.6		1.2	5.8	4.6		1.2	5.8

ANNEX VI (continued)

Contributions from Governments for 1974 and 1975 (continued)
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Governments	1975				1974			
	General resources (1)	Specific purposes (2)	Local costs (3)	Total (4)	General resources (1)	Specific purposes (2)	Local costs (3)	Total (4)
German Democratic Republic	114.3			114.3				
Germany, Federal Republic of	3 361.4	209.1		3 570.5	3 179.9	3 928.4		7 108.3
Ghana	40.0			40.0	20.9			20.9
Greece	90.0			90.0	90.0			90.0
Grenada					0.8			0.8
Guatemala	15.0		0.7	15.7	15.0		1.1	16.1
Guinea	73.3			73.3				
Guyana	5.4			5.4	5.4			5.4
Holy See	1.0			1.0	1.0			1.0
Honduras	20.0			20.0	20.0			20.0
Hong Kong	12.7		3.7	16.4	12.6		3.0	15.6
Hungary	12.0			12.0	8.0			8.0
Iceland	14.5			14.5	19.4	7.2		26.6
India	1 250.0		283.1	1 533.1	1 096.8		234.0	1 330.8
Indonesia	150.0		191.5	341.5	150.0		126.5	276.5
Iran	1 000.0		24.7	1 024.7	350.0		33.2	383.2
Iraq	122.0			122.0	101.3			101.3
Ireland	157.6	35.3		192.9	178.6	374.6		553.2
Israel	45.0			45.0	45.0			45.0
Italy	589.1			589.1	458.0			458.0
Ivory Coast	12.0		51.4	63.4	10.4		44.6	55.0
Jamaica	13.2			13.2	13.1			13.1
Japan	2 040.3	1 290.1		3 330.4	1 771.0			1 771.0
Jordan	13.0		2.2	15.2	12.9		2.8	15.7
Kenya	17.2	9.7	15.8	42.7	19.7		17.1	36.8
Kuwait	10.0			10.0	33.0			33.0
Laos	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0
Lebanon	29.8			29.8	30.0		6.4	36.4
Lesotho	1.4			1.4	3.6		0.7	4.3
Liberia	20.0			20.0	20.0			20.0
Libyan Arab Republic					35.2		8.4	43.6
Liechtenstein	2.0			2.0	2.0			2.0
Luxembourg	14.1			14.1	13.2			13.2
Malawi	2.0			2.0	1.2			1.2
Malaysia	90.1		16.7	106.8	82.3		17.4	99.7
Maldives	1.0			1.0	0.9			0.9
Mali	26.8			26.8				
Malta	10.5			10.5				
Mauritania	16.4		8.5	24.9	7.9		7.5	15.4
Mauritius	4.0			4.0	4.0			4.0
Mexico	120.0		92.9	212.9	120.0		78.7	198.7
Monaco	3.3			3.3	3.3			3.3
Mongolia	5.2			5.2				
Montserrat	0.2			0.2				

ANNEX VI (continued)

Contributions from Governments for 1974 and 1975 (continued)
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Governments	1975				1974			
	General resources	Specific purposes	Local costs	Total	General resources	Specific purposes	Local costs	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Morocco	55.0		30.0	85.0	51.8		28.0	79.8
Nepal	3.2		3.5	6.7	2.4		1.9	4.3
Netherlands	2 083.3	11 927.9		14 011.2	1 509.4	2 038.6		3 548.0
New Zealand	739.2			739.2	589.8	327.6		917.4
Nicaragua	30.0			30.0				
Nigeria	113.8			113.8	97.6			97.6
Norway	3 975.3			3 975.3	3 215.8	4 058.5		7 274.3
Oman	55.0			55.0	20.0			20.0
Pakistan	75.3		65.7	141.0	75.1		58.1	133.2
Panama	22.0			22.0	20.0			20.0
Peru	120.0			120.0	100.0			100.0
Philippines	413.7		45.4	459.1	202.0		60.8	262.8
Poland	316.3			316.3	301.2			301.2
Qatar	200.0			200.0				
Republic of Korea	28.0		28.0	56.0	28.0		28.0	56.0
Republic of South Viet-Nam					26.0			26.0
Romania	11.7			11.7	11.1			11.1
Rwanda	3.0			3.0	2.0			2.0
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.8			0.8	0.8			0.8
St. Lucia	2.9			2.9	2.9			2.9
St. Vincent					0.7			0.7
San Marino	3.0			3.0				
Saudi Arabia	487.0		20.6	507.6	487.0		11.2	498.2
Senegal	25.6		5.6	31.2	10.7		10.5	21.2
Sierra Leone	28.0			28.0	23.2			23.2
Singapore	13.8		2.5	16.3	13.0		1.9	14.9
Somalia	10.2			10.2	10.2			10.2
South Africa	50.2			50.2	50.0	200.0		250.0
Spain	168.2			168.2	168.9			168.9
Sri Lanka	17.7		11.8	29.5	18.1		5.8	23.9
Sudan	30.0		25.1	55.1	30.0			30.0
Swaziland	2.8			2.8	2.9			2.9
Sweden	12 610.6	2 523.7		15 134.3	11 235.9			11 235.9
Switzerland	2 132.4	880.1		3 012.5	1 709.6	628.8		2 338.4
Syrian Arab Republic	27.4			27.4	13.7		5.5	19.2
Thailand	357.3		94.8	452.1	512.5		94.8	607.3
Togo	13.6			13.6				
Tonga	1.0			1.0				
Trinidad and Tobago	15.0			15.0	11.4			11.4
Tunisia	33.8		15.6	49.4	33.8		11.6	45.4
Turkey	240.7		42.4	283.1	240.7		23.2	263.9
Uganda					41.1			41.1
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	159.6			159.6	144.6			144.6
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	861.7			861.7	780.8			780.8

ANNEX VI (continued)

Contributions from Governments for 1974 and 1975 (continued)
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Governments	1975				1974			
	General resources (1)	Specific purposes (2)	Local costs (3)	Total (4)	General resources (1)	Specific purposes (2)	Local costs (3)	Total (4)
United Arab Emirates	100.0		101.3	201.3			101.3	101.3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	4 318.5	2 497.1		6 815.6	3 081.7	1 190.5		4 272.2
United Republic of Cameroon	64.5			64.5				
United Republic of Tanzania	12.5		15.8	28.3	14.3		17.1	31.4
United States of America	17 000.0			17 000.0	15 000.0			15 000.0
Upper Volta					11.9			11.9
Venezuela	167.0			167.0	250.0			250.0
Western Samoa	2.0			2.0				
Yemen	11.3			11.3	5.3			5.3
Yugoslavia	232.4			232.4	228.0			228.0
Zaire					23.6			23.6
Zambia	35.0		28.0	63.0	27.7		28.0	55.7
	68 504.0	26 434.8	1 376.6	96 315.4	57 968.5	15 058.1	1 225.6	74 252.2
Adjustments to prior years' income	(43.8)			(43.8)	(31.1)			(31.1)
TOTAL a/	68 460.2	26 434.8	1 376.6	96 271.6 b/	57 937.4	15 058.1	1 225.6	74 221.1 b/

a/ There were, in addition, funds-in-trust for projects from the following Governments:

In 1975		In 1974	
Bangladesh	\$US 468.8	Denmark	\$US 4 489.6
Denmark	825.1	Finland	404.1
Finland	761.0	Germany, Federal Republic of	626.7
Germany, Federal Republic of	980.0	Norway	1 310.4
Norway	1 372.5		
Sweden	102.6	Total	6 830.8
United States of America	3 100.0		
Total	7 610.0		

b/ To arrive at the funds available for UNICEF programme expenditures, contributions for local costs (in the amounts of \$1,376.6 for 1975 and \$1,225.6 for 1974) must be deducted.

ANNEX VII

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources including revenue
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1974 and 1975

(in US dollar equivalents)

Source	1975			1974			Total
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1974/75 Net transferred	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1973/74 Net transferred	
Afghanistan			2 492			2 383	2 383
Algeria	40	100	28 754			21 640	21 640
Argentina			244 041			206 969	206 969
Australia	655	539 468	161 639	81 976	553 791	189 783	825 550
Austria	1 506		182 930	20 122		132 784	152 906
Bahrain			758			527	527
Bangladesh		51	6 985		226	3 059	3 285
Barbados						157	157
Belgium	379 959	467 897	403 382	27 869	396 574	298 730	723 173
Benin			494			97	97
Bermuda			3 877			3 722	3 722
Bolivia	93		8 572			5 953	5 953
Botswana			1 311			3 338	3 338
Brazil	70		887 195	70		493 978	494 048
Bulgaria			105 577				
Burma			6 524	47		6 034	6 081
Burundi			968			796	796
Cambodia			849			2 997	2 997
Canada		1 051 649	1 024 191		1 055 189	895 103	1 950 292
Cayman Islands				209 495			209 495
Central African Republic			446			528	528
Chad			393			925	925
Chile	4		117 979	116		96 801	96 917
Colombia			29 336			27 743	27 743
Congo			2 529			1 119	1 119
Costa Rica			5 211	50		4 513	4 563
Cuba			6 074			929	929
Cyprus			467			2 223	2 223
Czechoslovakia				72			72
Democratic Yemen			507			496	496
Denmark	25 390	1 689	304 979	14 867	10	215 197	230 074
Dominican Republic			2 582			250	250
Ecuador			7 630			6 526	6 526
Egypt			19 564	15		16 742	16 757
El Salvador			9 941	50		8 109	8 159
Equatorial Guinea			514				
Ethiopia			1 106		15	3 358	3 373
Fiji			237			402	402
Finland	8 694	34 394	293 790	13 081	84 742	164 089	261 912
France	805 620	31 132	1 412 119	564 336	83 638	1 076 313	1 724 287
Gabon			1 206		245	7	252
Gambia			262			342	342
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 554 574	327 076	2 896 332	4 777 982	1 246 585	2 664 451	3 911 036

ANNEX VII (continued)

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources including revenue
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1974 and 1975 (continued)

(in US dollar equivalents)

Source	1975				1974			
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1974/75 Net transferred	Total	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1973/74 Net transferred	Total
Ghana			9 516	9 516			6 769	6 769
Gibraltar			627	627			1 385	1 385
Greece			58 173	58 173			41 030	41 030
Grenada			250	250				
Guadeloupe			145	145				
Guatemala	46		7 823	7 869			7 530	7 530
Guinea			1 998	1 998			3 649	3 649
Guyana			5 086	5 086			4 212	4 212
Haiti							276	276
Honduras			5 353	5 353				
Hong Kong					60			60
Hungary			25 218	25 218			20 332	20 332
Iceland			4 000	4 000			2 417	2 417
India	1 033	617	166 201	167 851	2 393	566	140 694	143 653
Indonesia	63		17 104	17 167			15 691	15 691
Iran	1 450		20 334	21 784	114	103	16 468	16 685
Iraq			3 579	3 579			4 641	4 641
Ireland	464	24 833	17 723	43 020	81 826		22 648	104 474
Israel			777	777			2 728	2 728
Italy	98 580	30 009	191 404	319 993	15 440	54 681	210 150	280 271
Ivory Coast			5 629	5 629			10 806	10 806
Jamaica			747	747				
Japan	214 131	169 879	43 784	427 794	193 925	137 226	26 596	357 747
Jordan	10		850	860			843	843
Kenya	119		7 374	7 493	141		6 924	7 065
Kuwait	428		1 194	1 622	24		786	810
Laos	119		1 121	1 240	16		1 013	1 029
Lebanon	878		19 661	20 539	1 474	111	15 958	17 543
Liberia			1 276	1 276	161		516	677
Libyan Arab Republic			6 007	6 007	199		1 812	2 011
Luxembourg	24	5 882	38 153	44 059			33 176	33 176
Madagascar			802	802			152	152
Malaysia			2 623	2 623			4 295	4 295
Malawi			863	863			1 452	1 452
Mali			837	837			1 073	1 073
Malta			1 483	1 483			1 321	1 321
Martinique			189	189			461	461
Mauritania			595	595				
Mauritius			414	414			712	712
Mexico	36		34 027	34 063	20		31 943	31 963
Monaco			4 098	4 098			4 118	4 118
Morocco	487		8 550	9 037			6 685	6 685
Nepal	15		2 380	2 395			1 942	1 942
Netherlands	67 593	181 899	625 237	874 729	59 884	336 620	509 434	905 938

ANNEX VII (continued)

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources including revenue
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1974 and 1975 (continued)
(in US dollar equivalents)

Source	1975				1974			
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1974/75 Net transferred	Total	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1973/74 Net transferred	Total
New Zealand	2 373	13 068	85 724	101 165	18 453	60 288	67 262	146 003
Nicaragua			473	473			602	602
Nigeria	62		25 726	25 788			15 389	15 389
Norway	53 527	40 489	364 589	458 605	46 725	108 696	262 371	417 792
Pakistan			16 547	16 547	54		17 128	17 182
Panama	55		13 187	13 242				
Papua New Guinea		920	250	1 170		117	519	636
Paraguay			6 373	6 373			4 580	4 580
Peru		231	87 854	88 085			69 863	69 863
Philippines	376	2 179	21 505	24 060	23		17 307	17 330
Poland			22 672	22 672			20 425	20 425
Portugal	813		4 500	5 313			3 714	3 714
Qatar			185	185			142	142
Republic of Korea		70	1 556	1 626	188		1 029	1 217
Republic of South Viet-Nam			6 915	6 915			3 920	3 920
Romania	2 603		183 185	185 788	3 297	94	76 413	79 804
Rwanda			149	149			60	60
St. Lucia			691	691			657	657
Saudi Arabia		10	2 797	2 807			1 594	1 594
Senegal		100	6 501	6 601			4 830	4 830
Sierra Leone			594	594			1 483	1 483
Singapore			4 903	4 903			4 203	4 203
Somalia			562	562			458	458
South Africa			9 059	9 059			8 368	8 368
Spain	63 228	656 216	528 732	1 248 176	19		366 434	366 453
Sri Lanka			16 992	16 992	3		10 682	10 685
Sudan			3 861	3 861			1 546	1 546
Sweden	67 698	291 684	571 843	931 225	12 541	161 324	406 355	580 220
Switzerland	150 487	17 137	673 168	840 792	115 440	9 106	417 103	541 649
Syrian Arab Republic			2 502	2 502			1 555	1 555
Thailand	659	99	15 917	16 675	1	209	16 789	16 999
Togo							746	746
Tonga			265	265				
Trinidad and Tobago							4 555	4 555
Tunisia			4 125	4 125			3 153	3 153
Turkey	9		22 004	22 013		50 109	10 616	60 725
Uganda			742	742			706	706
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics			301 520	301 520			104 646	104 646
United Arab Emirates			5 770	5 770			809	809
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	116 529	148 686	383 042	648 257	13 064	145 045	323 625	481 734

ANNEX VII (continued)

Contributions to UNICEF from non-governmental sources including revenue
from sales of Greeting Card Operation during 1974 and 1975 (continued)

(in US dollar equivalents)

Source	1975				1974			
	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1974/75 Net transferred	Total	General resources	Specific purposes a/	Sales revenue Greeting Card Operation 1973/74 Net transferred	Total
United Republic of Cameroon			638	638			1 324	1 324
United Republic of Tanzania			4 640	4 640			3 901	3 901
United States of America	4 779 614	843 249	3 041 075	8 663 938	4 068 309	730 120	3 396 337	8 194 766
Uruguay			19 666	19 666			14 372	14 372
Venezuela			4 491	4 491	46		14 220	14 266
Western Samoa							73	73
Yemen			34	34			803	803
Yugoslavia	66		79 531	79 597	61		67 116	67 177
Zaire			7 290	7 290			5 744	5 744
Zambia			11 045	11 045	94		8 053	8 147
United Nations Secretariat	22 497	2 262		24 759	4 779	27 409		32 188
Miscellaneous			112	112			799	799
Subtotal	8 422 677	4 882 975	16 092 450	29 398 102	6 817 525	3 996 254	13 486 130	24 299 909
LESS: Costs of the Greeting Card Operation for producing cards, sales brochures, freight and related costs			7 334 982	7 334 982			6 445 270	6 445 276
Total *	8 422 677	4 882 975	8 757 468	22 063 120	6 817 525	3 996 254	7 040 854	17 854 633

* There were, in addition, funds-in-trust for projects (document E/ICEF/AB/L.154 for 1974 and document E/ICEF/AB/L.159 for 1975) from non-governmental sources:

In 1975
Germany, Federal Republic of \$US 98 999

In 1974
Germany, Federal Republic of \$US 1 548 756

a/ Details are given in chapter III, annex IV, of document E/ICEF/637 for 1974, and in chapter III, annex IV, of this report for 1975.

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