

174 (a)

Based on the principle that children are above politics, UNICEF was created to provide food, clothing and other support to children in both victorious and defeated countries devastated by World War II.



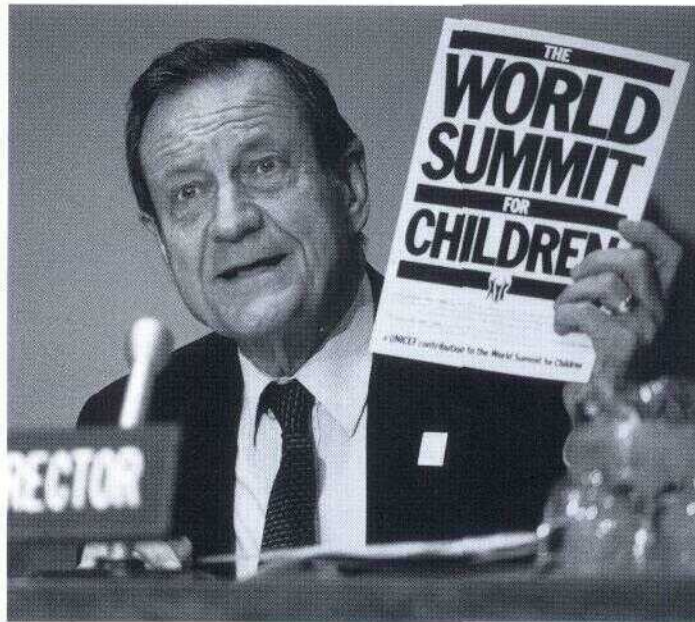
UNICEF/ICEF-0244

In the 1950s, school children in Athens, Greece, were among the millions of children whose nutrition was improved by UNICEF's distribution of dried milk.



UNICEF/ICEF-0355

UNICEF's third Executive Director, James P. Grant, addresses a press conference at the start of the World Summit for Children, the unprecedented gathering of 71 Heads of State or Government, who met at United Nations Headquarters on 30 September 1990 to commit themselves to meet basic health and education goals for children by the year 2000.



UNICEF/David Barbour



UNICEF/David Barbour

Unicef Goodwill Ambassadors Sir Peter Ustinov, Liv Ullman, Audrey Hepburn and Julio Iglesias pause for a moment after the official closing of the World Summit for Children.

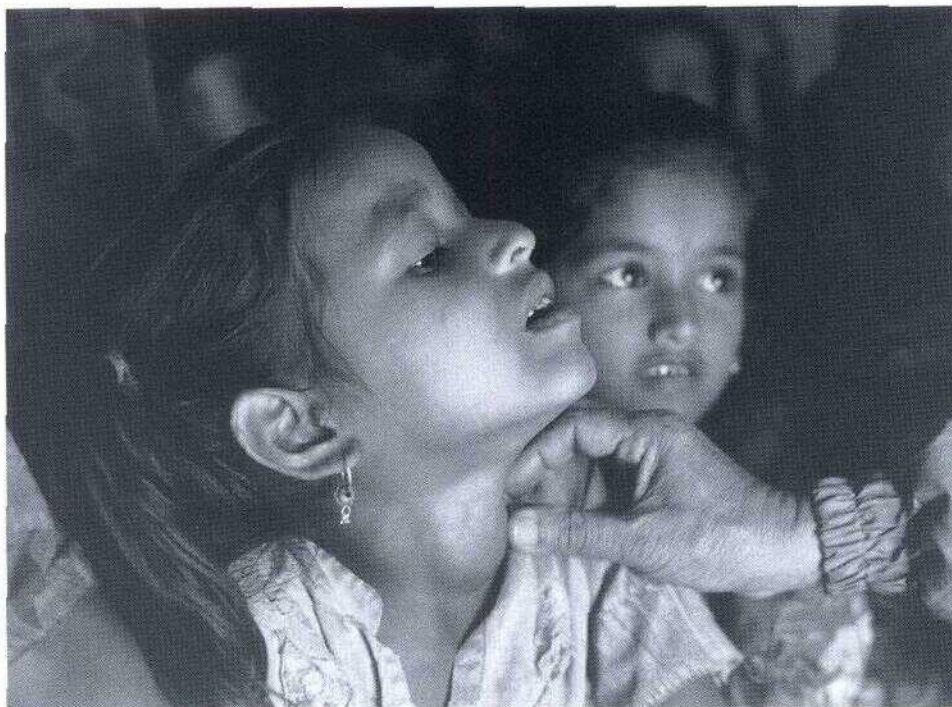
12145 174 (c)



A UNICEF-trained village health worker in Nigeria demonstrates how to filter water to prevent guinea worm disease.

UNICEF/92-0090/Giacomo Prozzi

A girl with goitre, caused by lack of iodine, is examined in her classroom in Bangladesh, through a UNICEF-assisted programme promoting the use of iodized salt to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders.



UNICEF/93-0050/Maggie Murray-Lee

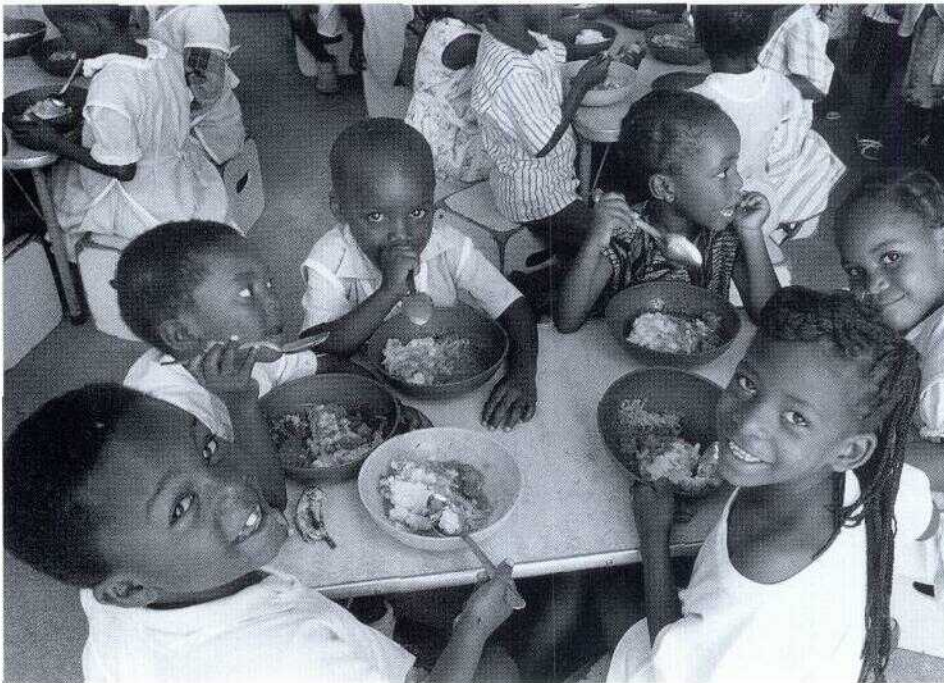
174 (d)

A baby receives a regular check-up at a health centre in Bogota, Colombia. Monitoring of a *child's growth* is a vital tool for detecting early signs of malnutrition and preventing other health problems.



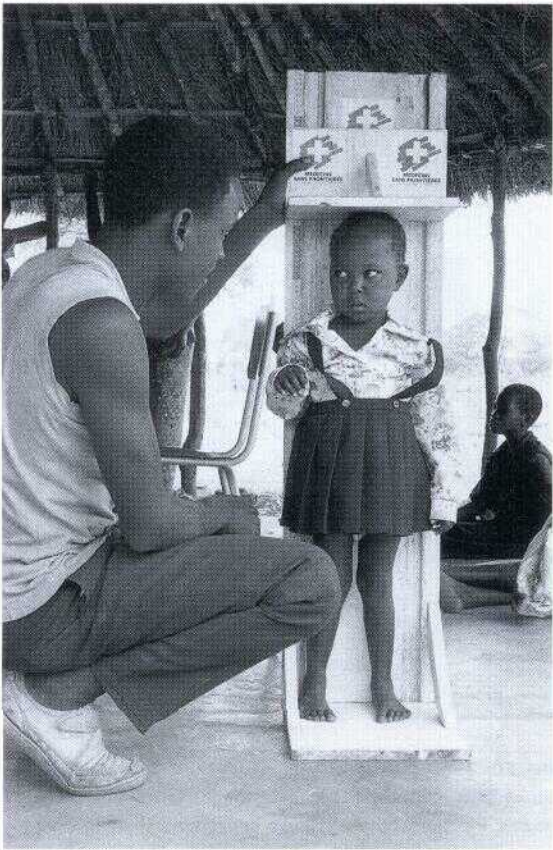
UNICEF/88-0006/Ellen Tolmie

Children at a UNICEF-assisted daycare in Harare, Zimbabwe, receive nutritionally balanced meals as part of a programme to ensure their physical, emotional and social development.



UNICEF/4974/Jorgen Schytte

UNICEF partners with such non-governmental organizations as Médecins sans Frontières to deliver basic health services to children in all situations, including this Mozambican refugee girl who had her height measured in a camp in Zambia in 1989.



UNICEF/262/Carolyn Watson

A Nigerian mobile health team staffed by women health workers travels to the south-western village of Odolan to deliver basic health services for children and women.



UNICEF/92-0088/Giacomo Pirozzi

In 1985, Turkey's national immunization drive vaccinated 80% of the country's children under five years old against TB, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles and polio. By 1990 the global goal of immunizing 80% of the world's children under one against the six diseases had been achieved.



UNICEF/1302/John Isaac

A woman breastfeeds her newborn at a maternity hospital in Shanghai, China, one of thousands of hospitals throughout the world certified as 'Baby-friendly'—meaning that they follow the 'Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding', encouraging mothers to exclusively breastfeed their infants for at least the first six months.



UNICEF93-1767/Roger Lemoine

174 (9)

UNICEF assists with the provision of safe water and sanitation in China, especially in distant or disadvantaged rural communities.



UNICEF/93-1710/Roger Lemoynne

Safe water is collected at a UNICEF-supported conservation project near Mauritania's capital. Upgrading water points in poor neighbourhoods, training communities in maintenance and providing hygiene education are components of comprehensive water and sanitation programmes throughout the developing world.



UNICEF/57530/Lauren Goodsmith

174 (b)

Girls learn to write in an informal class held in a squatter community where there is no primary school in Bogota, Colombia.



UNICEF/87-0005/Ellen Tolmie

A girl helps with the household chores at her home in the Lebanese village of Akroum—many other children in the country have had their lives disrupted by war.



UNICEF/5234/Nicole Toutounji



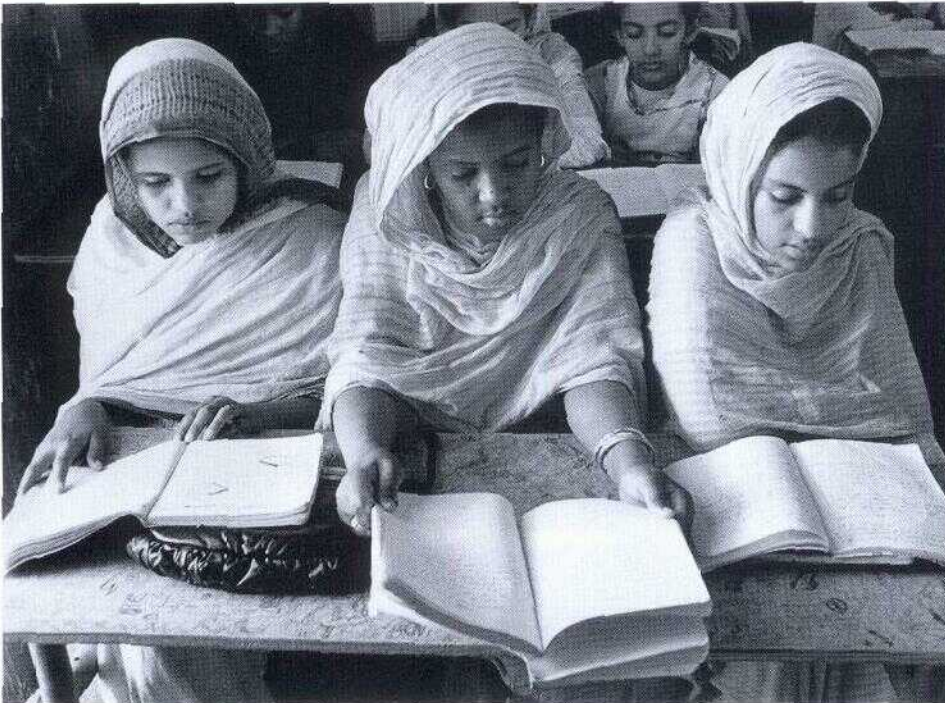
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Girls and boys share rudimentary desks and writing materials in an outdoor class at a village school in Benin. In 1993, only 65% of eligible children were enrolled in primary schools in Benin, one of the world's poorest countries.

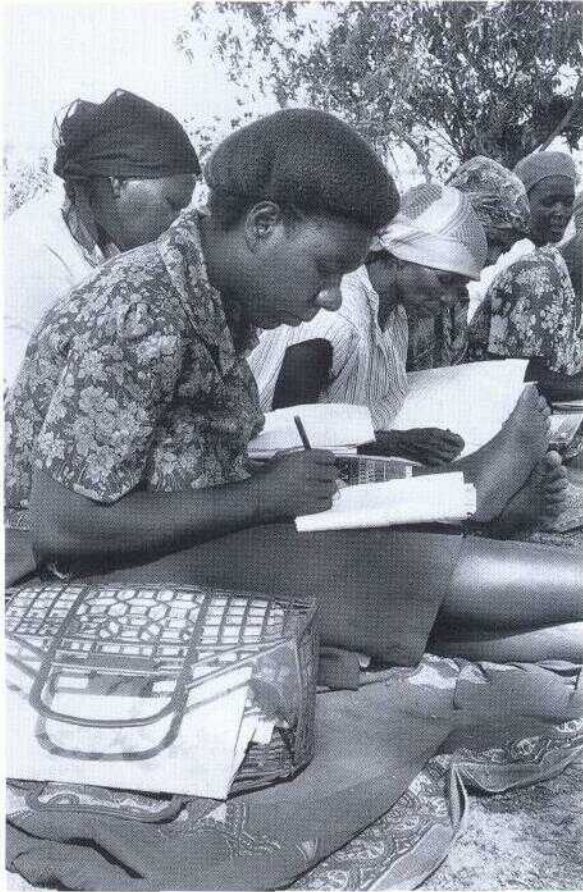


UNICEF/93-1992/Giacomo Pigozzi

Educating girls is a good social investment. Increased national economic productivity, lower infant and maternal mortality rates, reduced fertility and increased life expectancy have all been linked to higher educational achievements by women.



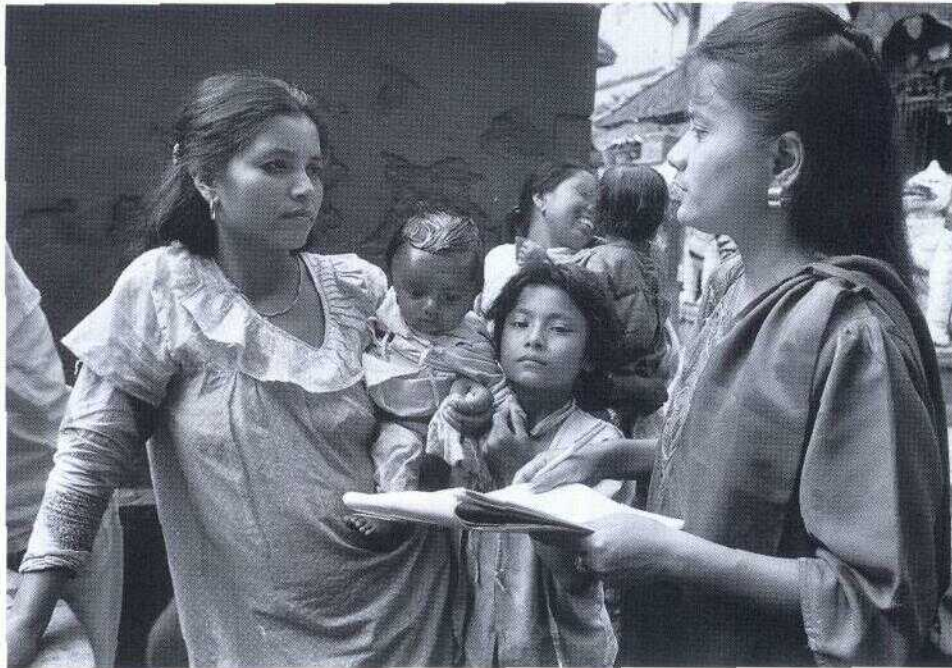
UNICEF/2243/Jorgen Schytte



Women in Zimbabwe learn to read and write in their language, Shona, in a UNICEF-supported literacy programme for women.

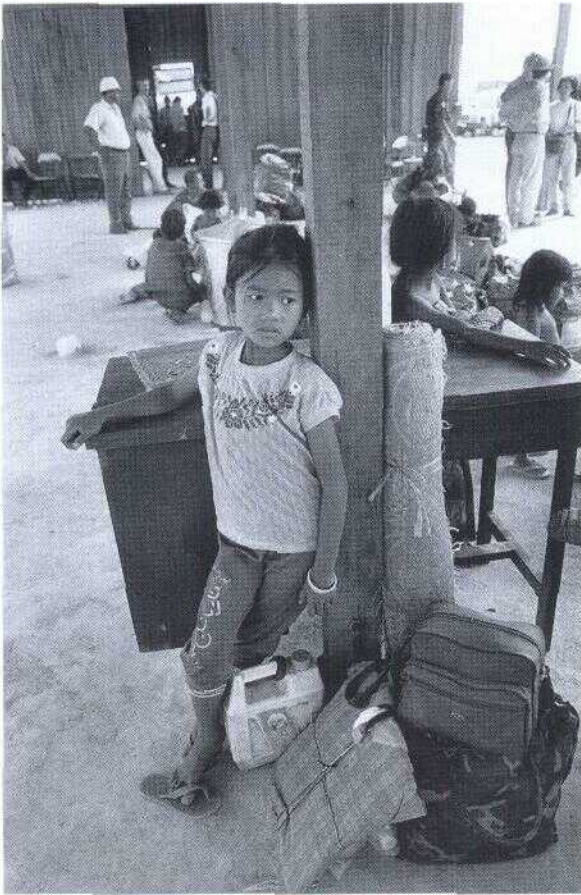
UNICEF/139/Carolyn-Watson

A woman journalist interviews women in Nepal, during a journalism training course co-sponsored by UNICEF to increase knowledge about, and coverage of, development issues by the mass media.



UNICEF/93-1278/Maggie Murray-Lee

174 (K)



UNICEF/5879/Roger Lemoyne

After years of exile in refugee camps in neighbouring Thailand, a girl waits in a repatriation centre, one of thousands of children returning with their families to Cambodia in 1992 in a massive UN-supported inter-agency effort to consolidate peace in that country.

Children open a shop gate under the watchful eye of a UN peacekeeper in Mogadiscio, Somalia in 1993. The continuing conflict in that country has highlighted the limits of effective emergency operations in the virtual absence of national government, forcing UNICEF and other relief organizations to find new ways of meeting the needs of children surrounded by war.



UNICEF/93-634/Betty Press

174(L)

Since 1975, more than a million civilians, many of them children like this Cambodian boy, have been killed or maimed by land-mines, an estimated 110 million of which are now strewn across 64 countries. UNICEF's 1996 Anti-War Agenda calls for a global ban on the production, use, stockpiling, sale and export of anti-personnel mines.



UNICEF/5907/Roger Lemoyne

A family of Rwandan refugees arrives in Tanzania in April 1994, among the 300,000 fleeing the slaughter of hundreds of thousands in their country. Three months later, a million more Rwandans, including 100,000 unaccompanied children, crossed into Zaire in one week, creating an unprecedented humanitarian crisis and leaving a devastated and traumatized nation that will need generations to recover.



UNICEF/94-0065/Howard Davies

174 (M)

In the 1990s, war continues to be part of daily life for millions of children. Soldiers visit a kindergarten for displaced children in Croatia, where some 50% of the 1.2 million people displaced by the fighting that followed the break-up of former Yugoslavia, were temporarily settled.



UNICEF/5549/Darko Gorenak



UNICEF/94-0877/Roger Lemoyne

A boy in Sarajevo mourns the loss of his older brother, killed in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In addition to emergency, health and education support, UNICEF has trained a network of health workers and teachers throughout former Yugoslavia to recognize and treat child trauma.

At a UNICEF-assisted centre for unaccompanied children in Rwanda, children act out the killings they have witnessed, part of a trauma treatment programme to help them cope with their war experience.



UNICEF/94-0588/Betty Press

174 (2)

A woman with AIDS embraces her daughter in Malawi, one of several African countries where the spread of HIV/AIDS now threatens the reduction of infant and child mortality—achieved over several decades—as well as leaving thousands of children orphaned when their parents succumb to the disease.



UNICEF/93-1229/Cindy Andrew

Two boys sleep on a street in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The plight of street children and others in need of special protection worldwide helped lead to the creation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which became international law on 2 September 1990.



UNICEF/5262/Jeremy Horner

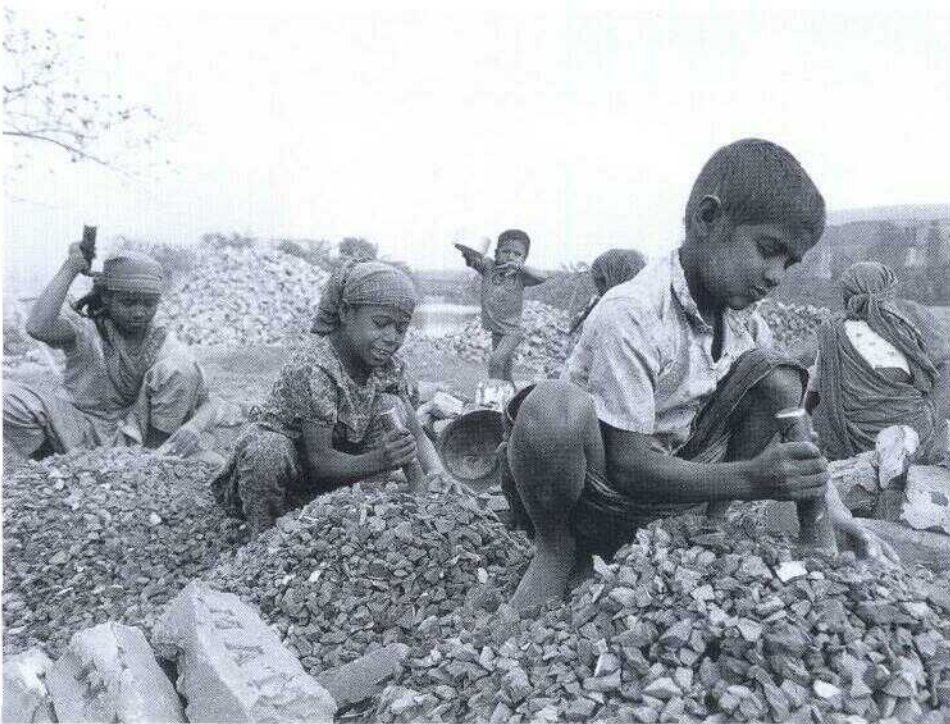
174 (0)



UNICEF/01/11/Peter Tacon

The Convention states that children have the right to basic health and education, free expression and protection against exploitation. For thousands of children who must work to survive, UNICEF supports programmes to ensure their working conditions are safe and that they have access to education and other basic services.

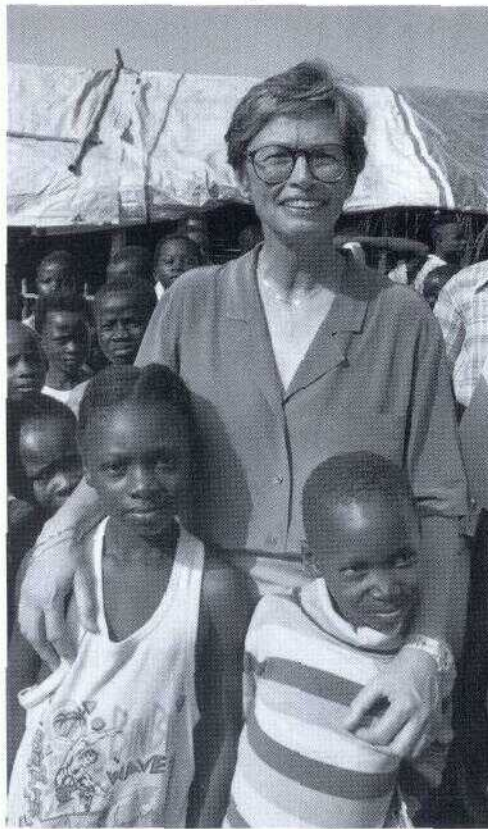
In Bangladesh, UNICEF collaborates with the Government and employers to find alternatives to employing children in strenuous work such as breaking stones at brick factories, which threatens their physical, mental, emotional and social development.



UNICEF/93-0024/Maggie Murray-Lee

174 (P)

On assuming her position in 1995, UNICEF's newly appointed Executive Director Carol Bellamy visited several countries in Africa—and met these displaced children in Liberia—reasserting the organization's continuing priority attention to that continent.



UNICEF/95-0196/Giacomo Prozzi

Equal opportunities for all girls and women, especially in education, is another priority for UNICEF—as it continues its work as the international representative of children, guided and energized by the now almost universally ratified Convention on the Rights of the Child.



UNICEF/93-0712/Jeremy Horner



