

CHILDREN

UNICEF
1974 report

“The UNICEF Executive Board has long been deeply concerned about the situation of the children in the developing world, particularly in the poorest countries where millions live in poverty. It considers that, as a result of the economic crisis, there is now grave danger of a further deterioration of the situation of children in many countries, including possibilities of more wide-spread malnutrition and famine. It fears that many countries will be in danger of having to reduce already minimal basic services for children, affecting not only their nutrition but also their health, education and, more generally, their prospects for life. The danger is particularly threatening in countries which were the victims of natural disasters, such as drought or floods. . . .

. . . The Board concludes that an emergency situation faces many of those children and believes that it is the Board's duty to call this danger to the attention of the world community.”

From the "Declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries" passed by the UNICEF Executive Board, 24 May 1974 and endorsed by the Economic and Social Council on 15 July 1974 (complete text on page 35).

An emergency for children

The decision of the UNICEF Executive Board in May 1974 to declare an Emergency for Children in the developing countries is unprecedented. Long concerned about the situation of children in the developing world, the Board felt that it was its duty to call attention to the grave additional dangers facing many millions of children as a result of the current economic crisis.

The crisis has arisen out of a number of circumstances. The world food situation has deteriorated alarmingly. Sharp rises in the demand for food, partly as a result of population increase and partly because of changes in consumption patterns in the more affluent countries (the production of meat products uses up large quantities of grain), have caused dramatic price increases and situations of great scarcity in many countries, with world grain stocks at perilously low levels. The problem has been aggravated by the shortage of fertilizers, crop failures and drought in vast areas.

In many developing countries, lower income families were already spending something like 80 per cent of their income on food alone. If they are not food producers themselves, how can they hope to cope with food price increases of as much as 20 per cent a year—or more?

While young children, with their growing bodies, need proportionately more protein in their diets, higher food prices are bringing instead a reduction of protein. It has been estimated that, at any given time, some 10 million children in the world are suffering from severe malnutrition and in danger



Henry R. Labouisse

of dying for that reason. Now their numbers are bound to increase.

On top of the growing food shortage has come the international economic and financial crisis, threatening not only the long-term development plans of many of the poorest and most populous countries, but the very existence of millions of human beings.

Significant rises in prices of petroleum and some other basic raw materials, as well as of manufactured goods, have widened the existing disparities among the developing countries. Fortunately, some are better off and, thus, better able to provide services for their children. A few others, while in an improved situation, still need substantial external assistance.

A majority of these countries, however, are adversely and very seriously affected by current developments. The capacity of many of the governments to carry out programmes for the benefit of children has been drastically lessened. If these countries have to make cuts in their national budgets and import programmes, the chances are that they will begin to cut back their pro-

grammes and activities in the social field, including basic services for children. Such services are the first to suffer in periods of stringency.

The adversely affected countries have a child population of between 400 and 500 million. The greater part of these children are in grave danger. The task of providing minimum essential services for them—adequate nutrition, health services and educational opportunities—requires the combined efforts of governments, members of the United Nations family, other international agencies and non-governmental organizations.

What follows is a report on UNICEF's activities during 1973, and brief comments on the commitments made by the 1974 Executive Board. These totalled \$138 million, some for programmes extending over as many as five years. Most of this assistance is for long-term development programmes for children and mothers, but \$11 million is for children's relief and rehabilitation arising out of emergency situations, constituting a significant commitment of UNICEF's general resources for this purpose.

According to the Executive Board's financial plan, UNICEF needs \$100 million in 1975 for assistance to long-term programmes and general purposes.

The Board also approved additional assistance, to the extent that UNICEF receives special contributions to finance it, for: additional relief and rehabilitation for children of the Indochina Peninsula, the Sahel, Ethiopia and Pakistan; for "noted" projects; and for special assistance to help meet needs arising from the emergency for children in developing countries. The needs for special contributions amount to almost as much again as the \$100 million required for long-term programmes and general purposes.

Unlike most other United Nations agencies, UNICEF is supported by the voluntary contributions of governments and thousands of individuals. As will be seen in the section of this report on UNICEF's financial situation, UNICEF is also adversely affected by economic and financial developments. Although our income is higher than ever before, in terms of dollars, the value of the assistance we can provide has not increased in real terms, because of inflation and monetary changes.

While thanking all those who have given so generously to the Children's Fund over the years, I must state that the Emergency for Children makes UNICEF's needs even more compelling. There is so much that is waiting to be done, that can be done, and that must be done.

For far too many generations, uncounted millions of children have grown, and many have died, in sub-human poverty. This was almost accepted as a fact of life, a permanent state of affairs. Today, even this shameful stability is threatened. For the great majority of children in the poorest and more densely populated regions, living conditions may slip from the barely tolerable to the desperate.

In proclaiming a Declaration of Emergency for Children in developing countries, the UNICEF Board felt impelled to call this danger to the attention of the world community. UNICEF can help governments carry out both emergency and long-term development programmes on a greatly enlarged scale. But it needs your help.

Henry R. Labouisse
Executive Director
United Nations Children's Fund

UNICEF during 1973

Each September, UNICEF field officers around the world begin writing reports that come into UNICEF Headquarters at the United Nations toward the end of the year. The annual reports on programmes in 111 countries total more than 6,000 pages. There are many hundreds of assistance projects, tailored to meet the needs of each country. A report as short as this cannot convey their complexity or variety. It can only suggest trends in UNICEF assistance and provide a few examples.

Total expenditure for children's programmes in 1973 was nearly \$72 million.* The largest part of the assistance to projects (about 80 per cent) took the form of supplies and equipment; in addition, aid in the form of cash grants (about 20 per cent) was provided, mainly for training personnel. UNICEF does not duplicate the technical advice from other UN agencies but rather works closely with them in advising governments on development of children's services.

Some 53 per cent of UNICEF assistance last year went for some form of child health services (13 per cent of this was to provide clean water for rural villages). Education, both formal and non-formal, received another 20 per cent. Other assistance was provided to improve the nutrition of children, for family planning, family and child welfare, or integrated services for children.

Emergency relief to children suffering from disasters continued to be a major concern of UNICEF, receiving 10 per cent of expenditures. As can be seen in Table 1, UNICEF expenditures are broken down by

categories of assistance for purposes of reporting. This does not always reflect the complete picture, however, given UNICEF's continuing effort to encourage governments to integrate and co-ordinate children's services.

For example, the training of midwives means that they in turn can educate young mothers, thus improving the health and nutrition of the young child. Water supply programmes, though listed under child health, may contribute in a basic way to improving the nutrition of children. At the same time, a convenient supply of water often relieves the mother from the drudgery of walking long distances to carry water, thus freeing her for more time to care for her children.

Health programmes have a direct and indirect impact on the nutritional status of children, while better nutrition improves resistance to disease. As part of education, children may learn about health and nutrition. Family planning, where it educates parents about the possibilities for spacing their children, has a beneficial effect on the well-being of the children and on family life as a whole.

Children and national planning

UNICEF made progress last year in its effort to encourage governments to include children in national development planning. An extensive programme of integrated services for children has been made a part of

*This represents expenditure from income and funds in trust available for meeting commitments approved by the Executive Board (Table 1). It does not include \$6 million expenditures from special funds in trust.

table 1

Expenditure* in 1973 compared with 1972			
(in millions of US dollars)			
		1972	1973
Child health			
Basic child health		16.9	16.2
Family planning (including funds-in-trust from UNFPA)		1.9	2.9
Water supply		7.4	7.1
Disease control and transport organization		2.3	2.5
Total Child Health		28.5	28.7
Child nutrition		5.0	3.8
Family and child welfare		2.3	1.9
Education (formal and non-formal)		11.3	10.8
Integrated services for children		.9	1.6
Country planning and project development		1.5	1.7
Other long-range aid		1.0	.8
Emergency aid		3.8**	5.4**
Total Programme Aid		54.3	54.7
Programme support services		8.6	10.5
Total Assistance		62.9	65.2
Administrative costs		5.1***	6.6***
TOTAL		66.0	71.8

*Includes funds in trust spent for UNICEF-aided projects.

**In this table, expenditure for rehabilitation (\$9 million in 1972 and \$6 million in 1973) is included in the totals shown for the appropriate sector of assistance.

***These costs also covered the administrative workload involved in handling the special funds in trust as well as the handling of donated products valued at about \$19.2 million in 1972 and \$14.8 million in 1973.

India's fifth national development plan which began this year (described more fully later in the section "1974 Executive Board").

UNICEF is working closely with other governments which are preparing either national plans or national nutrition policies and programmes. The aim is to take an over-all national approach to providing children's services, so as to close at least the most serious gaps in aiding mothers, infants, young and adolescent children. Particularly during critical phases of growth it is crucial to provide the right kinds of assistance if the child is to grow into a productive adult who contributes to national development.

Of course, UNICEF does not work alone in bringing international aid to bear on programmes benefiting children. To this end, UNICEF collaborates with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its country programming. The Children's Fund also works closely with other development agencies of the UN family: the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

Help to those most in need

During 1973, UNICEF continued to increase the proportion of its assistance to children in the least developed countries.

Aid to these countries has risen from \$5.5 million in 1970 to \$16.5 million in 1973,

while assistance to other nations has continued at a fairly constant level during these years.

The objective has been to increase UNICEF assistance to programmes benefiting children in those countries to three times the normal level of UNICEF aid in relation to child population.

Now, however, the conditions described in the Executive Director's introduction to this report necessitate extraordinary measures to meet the emergency needs of children in many of these countries and in the poorer areas. This problem—for UNICEF and for the world community—is discussed more fully later.

Even with this special effort, the largest proportion of children in developing countries are not yet being reached with effective, necessary services. Their numbers are not known with certainty. An estimate, though, is that services would have to be increased tenfold before all the children could receive simple kinds of assistance the world now knows how to provide.

What sorts of programmes these would be can be seen in the following brief review of aid provided by UNICEF during this past year.

Child health

In 1973, UNICEF assistance to child health services in 97 countries totalled nearly \$29 million. Most of this aid was for strengthening networks of maternal and child health services. However, part of this went for campaigns to control various diseases and to provide vehicles to make medical services mobile so as to reach more people. Also assisted were family planning and village water supply which are dealt with more fully later.



In 1973, 13 per cent of UNICEF assistance was spent for helping to improve village water supply. Good water is one of the most effective contributions to improving child health.

Maternal and child health has always been a principal area of UNICEF assistance, provided in close collaboration with the World Health Organization.

Many countries have more than doubled their network of health centres during the years UNICEF has been assisting them. Yet many children and their mothers remain outside the care of regular health services. In 1975, UNICEF and WHO will release a study which explores new and inexpensive ways to initiate simple health measures to reach unserved rural areas.

Most UNICEF assistance for health last year went to help train primary health workers, including nurses, midwives and other paramedical personnel, or for measures such as immunization, health education and pre- and post-natal care.

Training and orientation courses were supported for health planners, senior administrators, and for public health, social paediatrics staff and supervisors at many levels. More than 22,000 medical personnel of all kinds received brief training in 1973 with UNICEF assistance.

Aid was also provided to over 23,000 health centres, hospitals and other medical institutions last year. This included provision of such technical services as public health laboratories, production of vaccines, the manufacture of basic drugs, proper storage and distribution of medical equipment and supplies, and the maintenance of transport and medical equipment.

An example of the kind of maternal and child health programmes UNICEF regularly assists is that being carried out by the Government of Thailand. Last year, the strengthening of rural health services continued with 252 first class and 2,733 second class health centres completed and with plans prepared for gradually upgrading the 1,673

midwifery centres into second class health centres in the future.

In addition to assisting maternal and child health, UNICEF provided 3,600 motorcycles and 450 bicycles as transportation for nurses and midwives.

Five new provincial public health laboratories were established, bringing to 47 the total number in operation by the end of 1973. Other aspects of child health aided by UNICEF in Thailand during 1973 included BCG mass vaccinations for control of tuberculosis, treatment of trachoma, expansion of the leprosy control programme, training to help integrate the malaria eradication cadres into rural health programmes, provision of physio-therapy equipment for the rehabilitation of handicapped children, and assistance—along with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities—to family planning as part of maternal and child health services.

Responsible parenthood

UNICEF provided assistance to five more countries during 1973 to help them encourage responsible parenthood, bringing to 21 the number so aided. Since 1970, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) has entrusted UNICEF with the administration of \$5.4 million to assist in strengthening various services for children in countries promoting responsible parenthood.

When UNICEF first began co-operating with governments in this field, it concentrated on providing this assistance through maternal and child health services. Experience soon made it clear that many parents will only plan for the future well-being of their families if they feel assured that a sufficient number of their children will survive

infancy. High infant mortality must first go down, therefore, if parents are to be motivated to regulate the number and spacing of births in the family.

This observation confirmed UNICEF's conviction that it is essential to provide comprehensive services for children, if parents are to accept measures for family planning. Nutrition programmes are especially important, as mild childhood diseases become child killers where resistance is low due to poor nutrition.

So UNICEF is now encouraging governments to adopt a broad, multi-disciplinary approach to encourage responsible parenthood. All the programmes necessary to improve the well-being of the young child are needed if parents are to decide to have only as many children, at such intervals, as they want and for whom they can adequately provide.

Countries assisted by UNICEF, with UNFPA funds, during 1973: Botswana, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Thailand, Tonga and Western Samoa.

Also assisted by UNICEF with its own funds: Bangladesh, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Morocco and Tunisia.

Village water supply

UNICEF has long considered the provision of clean water to villages vital to the well-being of children. Last year the problem of water scarcity was brought to world attention by droughts across the Sahelian belt of Africa and in India. UNICEF joined with governments and other agencies in

aiding large drilling operations in search of new water, needed for survival in those areas.

At present, the Children's Fund is assisting water supply programmes in 68 countries and spent some \$8.5 million during 1973 to assist such projects.

In Malawi, for example, women formerly had to walk miles each day carrying water, much of which was unsafe. In the Malawi situation, where a large number of adult males are employed outside the country so that women must bear a larger burden of work, the new water supply allows mothers more time to care for their children. The geography of Malawi lends itself to development of piped water, using the good water that flows off the uninhabited mountain slopes.

In a much larger programme, in India, some 13,000 wells had been drilled by the end of September 1973, of which 9,800 yielded sufficient water, bringing the benefits of a village water supply to nearly 4.5 million people. The 91 drilling rigs operating under the regular programme were augmented by 25 flown in during "Operation Aquavita," the emergency drilling operation in 1973, making possible an acceleration of the regular programme in five drought-affected provinces. Three UNICEF master drillers each spent one year in the field training rig crews and maintenance staff. Interest in the programme by Indian engineering companies, and Government support, resulted in more types of drilling rigs and spare parts now being manufactured locally.

The installation of a water supply system varies considerably in cost, depending, among other things, on the hydrogeological conditions encountered. In Malawi, piped water is being made available to 70,000 beneficiaries, about half of them under 18

years of age, at a cost of \$3 per person. In the extensive operations being carried on in India, where it is necessary to drill through hard rock, the per capita cost is considerably higher. The programme in Bangladesh, on the other hand, where sinking a well is easier, is making water available to some 15 million people in 1974 at a cost of only 50 cents per person.

Child nutrition

During 1973 it became apparent that the world food and nutrition situation was deteriorating seriously. The United Nations General Assembly voted to convene a World Food Conference in 1974 in Rome. In contributing to the preparations for that conference, UNICEF is stressing the special nutritional needs of children.

The FAO Director-General has proposed international action to build up basic food stocks; UNICEF is urging that this reserve include not only cereals but dried beans, peas and other food legumes as well. These are essential to meet the protein needs of children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

Over-all, UNICEF expenditures directed specifically to nutrition programmes during 1973 totalled nearly \$4 million. Sixty-four countries were assisted with the various kinds of programmes UNICEF has helped to evolve over the years.

As observed earlier in this report, many other programmes assisted by UNICEF, notably health services and water supply, make an important contribution to improving child nutrition.

The world food situation makes more urgent UNICEF's long-term effort, working with FAO and WHO, to encourage governments to adopt national food and nutrition

policies with a view to making better provision for human nutrition in national agricultural production. The conferences for this purpose which UNICEF has sponsored in recent years have now prompted a number of countries to begin formulating such policies.

In July 1973, the first subregional Conference in Latin America on national food and nutrition policies was held in Lima, Peru. Representatives attended from Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. Five of the six have already begun preparing national food and nutrition policies. Some have created special units within their planning section. Chile has established a special committee for nutrition action programmes. Similar activities are under way in some countries of Central America and the Caribbean and in the Eastern Mediterranean Region.

Another activity assisted by UNICEF that assumes new urgency as a result of the developing world food scarcity is the applied nutrition programme. UNICEF has for many years been helping countries encourage non-commercial production and consumption of foods at the home and village level to supply the protein, vitamins and minerals needed to improve the diets of children.

During 1973, India reviewed its applied nutrition programme and decided to retain the basic concept: a co-ordinated approach to nutrition education and family and village production of supplementary foods. It was decided, however, that care should be taken to introduce the programme only where communities are prepared to participate.

A similar review is being completed in Indonesia. Malaysia and the Republic of Korea are expanding their programmes on the basis of experience gained in UNICEF-assisted pilot projects.

Weaning food manufacturing plants, developed with UNICEF support and technical assistance, are now operating in Algeria, Egypt, India and Turkey. Others are being developed in Iran, Morocco and Tunisia. Utilizing local protein foods, they are providing mothers with a transitional food supplement to get the weaning infant through the dangerous period from breast feeding until the time when he is ready for the food eaten by the rest of the family.

At the end of the last year, UNICEF began helping support production of the children's foods "Faffa" and "Baby Faffa" by a weaning food plant in Ethiopia to meet the emergency needs of children affected by the drought in that country.

A tendency in the world toward taking the infant off the breast earlier than is desirable continues to be a problem that UNICEF and other agencies are endeavouring to help countries counteract.

In 1973 UNICEF achieved its objectives in assisting what has been called the milk conservation programme. For over 25 years, the Children's Fund—with the technical collaboration of FAO—has helped governments in 45 countries develop 220 milk processing plants. These continue to serve the population and particularly to produce safe milk for children in nearby areas.

UNICEF is phasing out its assistance to this activity, as there are now other sources of external aid for the commercial production and processing of milk. Its contribution during the past quarter century has totalled \$32 million, while the governments of the countries invested approximately \$150 million.

Some areas of assistance affect the overall health of the child as well as child nutrition. For example, goitre control, assisted by UNICEF, has been achieved in a number

of countries by the iodating of salt. The distribution of large doses of Vitamin A provided by UNICEF continued last year in a massive campaign in Bangladesh, using the existing corps of malaria control workers. This means of preventing blindness in children is also being carried on in specific areas where there is a critical shortage of Vitamin A among children in India, Indonesia, the Philippines, El Salvador and North-east Brazil.

Education

During 1973, UNICEF assisted primary school education in 88 countries and various kinds of non-formal education in 53 countries. Aid to education programmes accounted for \$10,775,000 of UNICEF's expenditures. A considerable part of this assistance went to help governments carry out programmes to reform curricula, to give children an orientation to scientific ways of thought, to retrain teachers and to provide new teaching aids and textbooks.

An example in Asia is the training of young men and women from remote hilly regions in Burma as teachers. Their education includes special courses in such practical subjects as first-aid and nursing, veterinary science, agriculture, domestic science, self-help co-operatives and industrial arts. After four years' training they will return to serve as teachers among the people of their own hill tribes.

UNICEF began assisting an interesting pilot project in non-formal education in Ethiopia last year. One hundred priests were selected for training in better farming, handicrafts, health and hygiene and general community development. This programme of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church Development Commission is intended to make the teaching of the priests in their vil-

lage church schools more practical for children who will not have an opportunity to continue beyond the primary level. The pilot project is being carefully evaluated to determine its potential for basic education in Ethiopia. This cadre of teachers, properly trained, could greatly speed up the process of giving a more relevant education to the nation's children. There are about 200,000 clergy in some 15,000 churches throughout the country.

UNICEF is collaborating with the UNRWA/ UNESCO Institute of Education in Beirut in helping education ministries prepare in-service training of under-qualified primary school teachers. In collaboration with UNESCO, UNICEF is assisting the Gulf States in the development of a new strategy for education. The objective is to develop a modern system of schooling for the younger age group and to tackle the large problem of adolescent and adult illiteracy in the region. A UNICEF/UNESCO mission was sent to the region to advise on the use of radio and television for educational purposes. One proposal under consideration is to establish an institute serving the whole region in the development of improved curricula and textbooks.

As part of the reconstruction programme in the earthquake affected area of Peru, UNICEF assisted this past year in adding education to the health/day-care/nursery centres, called "Integrated Services Modules." By adding trained staff from the Ministry of Education and a programme of prescribed pre-school activities, the centres began providing truly integrated services for young children.

In these centres, children from birth to five years of age are given medical supervision, balanced meals and are provided an atmosphere of learning and growth. Activities within the centres are also directed

to parents, so that channels of communication are opened and broadened, not only benefiting the child's home environment but the family as a whole.

UNICEF is assisting Peru in implementing its initial education programme, which is based on the concept that the first five years of life are decisive for the future development of the individual. The primary objective is to create an atmosphere in which the child, starting at infancy, is given the maximum opportunity to develop fully: emotionally, mentally and physically.

This in turn is part of the wider reform of education in Peru. The nuclear school system (a central school and satellites), which has been adopted, aims at co-ordinating all of the learning resources in each community to serve the needs of all individuals throughout their lifetimes. Its purpose is to make education an integral part of a transformation of the economic, social and political structures to help eliminate inequalities in Peruvian society.

The changes in the educational structure and the revised curricula are being introduced gradually over the period 1972-1980, starting with initial education and the first grade of basic education in 135 "nuclear" schools.

Kwamsisi Village in Tanzania is an experiment in formal and non-formal rural education as part of development. It will be another 15 years before primary education can be extended universally throughout the countryside. Meanwhile the Government is trying innovative approaches to learning to reach half the children in the nation, who would not otherwise receive any basic education.

In Kwamsisi, educators from nearby Korogwe College of Education designed—in consultation with the villagers—a modi-

table 2

Number of national personnel trained with UNICEF stipends		
	1972	1973 (estimated)
Child health		
Doctors (orientation or refresher courses)	1,465	2,008
Medical/health assistants	1,521	1,405
Nurses and midwives	4,658	7,411
Auxiliary nurses and midwives	1,817	2,801
Public health workers	3,341	6,101
Traditional birth attendants	1,062	2,391
Total child health	13,864	22,117
Child nutrition	109,784	88,298
Family and child welfare		
Child welfare workers	3,637	5,704
Women's education and training	11,418	11,091
Community and youth leaders	3,060	6,126
Total family and child welfare	18,115	22,921
Education		
Primary education teachers	44,107	74,688
Secondary education teachers	3,540	1,308
Teacher-training instructors	3,361	5,324
Other education personnel	5,660	4,934
Total education	56,668	86,254
Pre-vocational training personnel	860	466
Other activities		
Planning and administration	317	265
Statistics	1	47
Transport maintenance	124	123
Total other	442	435
GRAND TOTAL	199,733	220,491

fied curriculum around: literacy and numeracy, citizenship, self-help and cultural activities, and community studies.

The village school is at the centre of village development. The school belongs to the entire village and adults and children work side-by-side, learning together. The children do not just learn about farming or about malaria control. They actually farm, making a considerable contribution, and dig drainage canals to clear the stagnant water where mosquitoes would breed.

Villagers impart traditional skills and arts and the children, in turn, help the adults acquire basic literacy and numeracy. The whole education process has been opened up to include adult literacy and basic education for all villagers.

Students from Korogwe College participate in the self-help activities and assist in designing the curriculum. What is learned from this experience with the village school at Kwamsisi is being transmitted to student teachers at each of Tanzania's ten colleges of Education and also to practising teachers. Similar experiments in "ujamaa" village schools are being developed in the area of each College of Education.

Training

As can be seen from Table 2, a considerable part of UNICEF's efforts to assist children goes into special training and orientation of personnel within their own countries. In 1973, the largest number of these continued to be field workers to assist in child nutrition. The training and retraining of teachers at the primary level, so as to help educate children more practically, received great attention. The largest proportion—some 88 per cent—were given training for one month or less.

Institutions equipped

The number of facilities that received UNICEF equipment and supplies nearly doubled this past year. Close to 100,000 were so aided: hospitals, maternal and child health centres, village nutrition units, child day-care centres, primary schools and pre-vocational training centres.

Relief and rehabilitation

In March 1973, UNICEF sent an emergency air shipment of the special food mixture CSM (corn-soya-milk) for children in Mauritania. Thus began its participation in the large relief operation in the Sahel region of West Africa. A five-year drought had brought famine to millions of nomadic peoples living along the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

UNICEF has already shipped more than 9,000 tons of CSM, provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development, to children in Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Upper Volta and Senegal. This is enough of the high protein food to provide an emergency ration for a quarter of a million infants and children suffering from protein-calorie malnutrition.

Later in 1973, the extent of the famine resulting from similar drought conditions in Ethiopia became known. UNICEF at first diverted CSM from its stocks already in the country for regular programmes and then followed up with an extensive emergency programme for mothers and children in the most severely affected northern provinces.

These were the most recent emergencies, affecting vast populations, which have struck in various parts of the world in re-



Twenty per cent of UNICEF's programme expenditure in 1973 went for children's emergency relief and rehabilitation of children's services.

cent years. The international relief community is getting better organized to meet such sudden catastrophes, but there are still grave shortcomings in the over-all response, often inflicting cruel suffering upon those in the stricken areas.

Similar drought conditions developed in India as a result of a shift in the monsoon. In addition to providing immediate relief for children, UNICEF has joined in supporting emergency drilling operations to tap new supplies of water for those in need.

Throughout emergency relief operations, UNICEF collaborates closely with other UN agencies, including the United Nations Disaster Relief Office, and in the case of the West African drought, the FAO, as well as WHO and the UNDP.

During the extended emergency in Bangladesh, UNICEF worked closely with the special UN operation, first called UNROD, then UNROB, whose activities came to an end at the close of 1973. UNICEF stays on there, helping rehabilitate services for children as part of the long-term development of the new country.

Another disaster occurred in August 1973, when an unprecedented flood devastated wide areas of Pakistan displacing some five million people from their homes. After joining with other UN agencies in emergency relief, UNICEF has now undertaken an extensive rehabilitation programme of village water supply.

Other UNICEF emergency assistance was provided in Burundi, to refugees in Rwanda and Tanzania, and to Egypt and Syria following the October war. Some assistance for reconstruction of day-care centres was also provided to Israel.

One of UNICEF's largest undertakings in 1973 was the beginning of assistance to help rehabilitate services for children and mothers in all areas of the Indochina Peninsula.

Indochina Peninsula

Following approval by the Executive Board in 1973, UNICEF strengthened its organization to expand services for children in the Republic of Viet-Nam, Laos and the Khmer Republic, and began establishing relations with authorities in the other parts of the Indochina Peninsula. In addition to the existing office in Saigon, Republic of Viet-Nam, country offices were set up in Phnom Penh, Khmer Republic and in Vientiane, Laos. Contacts were made with representatives of other areas, including visits to the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

UNICEF prepared with the authorities concerned programmes of assistance from 1973 through 1975. These aim at rebuilding and further developing some basic services for children. The dimensions of this task are very large, requiring extraordinary resources for a number of years.

Throughout the Peninsula, authorities are placing emphasis on health services and the need to reconstruct primary schools and improve their quality.

Shipments of supplies began during the latter half of 1973, both directly and through the channels of the Red Cross Indochina Operational Group, with which UNICEF is co-ordinating its assistance.

table 3

Countries having UNICEF-assisted projects

Africa (39)

Algeria
 Botswana
 Burundi
 Cameroon
 Central African Republic
 Chad
 Comoro Archipelago
 Congo
 Dahomey
 Equatorial Guinea
 Ethiopia
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Ghana
 Guinea
 Ivory Coast
 Kenya
 Lesotho
 Liberia
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Morocco
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Rwanda
 Senegal
 Sierra Leone
 Somalia
 Swaziland
 Togo
 Tunisia
 Uganda
 United Republic of Tanzania
 Upper Volta
 Zaïre
 Zambia

East Asia and Pakistan (21)

Bangladesh
 British Solomon Islands
 Burma
 Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam
 Fiji
 Gilbert and Ellice Islands
 Hong Kong
 Indonesia
 Khmer Republic
 Laos
 Malaysia
 New Hebrides
 Pakistan
 Papua New Guinea
 Philippines
 Republic of Korea
 Republic of Viet-Nam
 Singapore
 Thailand
 Tonga
 Western Samoa

South Central Asia (7)

Afghanistan
 Bhutan
 India
 Maldives
 Mongolia
 Nepal
 Sri Lanka

The Americas (31)

Antigua
 Barbados
 Belize
 Bolivia
 Brazil
 British Virgin Islands
 Chile
 Colombia
 Costa Rica
 Cuba

Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 El Salvador
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Jamaica
 Mexico
 Montserrat
 Nicaragua
 Panama
 Paraguay
 Peru
 St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
 St. Lucia
 Surinam
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Turks and Caicos Isles
 Uruguay

Eastern Mediterranean (13)

Bahrain
 Cyprus
 Democratic Yemen
 Egypt
 Iraq
 Israel
 Jordan
 Lebanon
 Oman
 Sudan
 Syrian Arab Republic
 Turkey
 Yemen Arab Republic

Europe (1)

Yugoslavia

1974 Executive Board

The regular work of the annual UNICEF Executive Board session was overshadowed this year by the greatly changed world economic situation with its ominous portent for many children in the developing countries.

This concern was not immediately reflected in new programmes approved by the Board. They had long been in preparation, some involving more than two years study with Governments and other UN agencies. These new commitments, for programmes extending over a number of years, total \$138 million. Additional projects, "noted" with the Board's approval, total another \$12.1 million *("noted" projects are those deemed worthy of support for which funds are not available; they will be implemented if special contributions are made to support them).

However, it was the sombre situation the Executive Director describes in the Introduction that seized the attention of the Board, moving it to declare a World Child Emergency.

A few countries are better off as a result of recent economic and financial changes. While they can finance expansion of children's services out of their own resources, some lack the experience, the administrative structure, or skilled personnel needed to plan and carry out programmes. UNICEF will make available to them its knowledge about children's services and support the training of needed staff.

However, the largest number of children—nearly 500 million under 15 years—live in the nations adversely affected by the rapid

economic changes and the worsening food situation. These are the countries that must import petroleum, fertilizer and food and whose balance of payments can least absorb the higher prices of manufactured goods. As a result, their children have urgent needs that must be met by a combined effort of the international community, including assistance from the UN, bilateral and non-governmental agencies. UNICEF's participation in this Emergency of Children requires substantial additional funds beyond its regular resources, during the next few years, as well as contributions of high-protein foods for children.

New commitments

New assistance approved this year is in 37 countries and all areas of the Indochina Peninsula, plus eight regional projects. Added to long-term assistance approved in previous years, UNICEF is now aiding children's programmes in 112 countries (which are listed in Table 3).

The amounts of assistance that will be provided under the new programme commitments, by region and by type of programme, are shown in Table 4. This table also includes funds approved by the Board for programme support services and administrative services during 1974 and 1975.

The one new country receiving UNICEF long-term development assistance for the first time this year is Bhutan. The initial programme of co-ordinated services for children will help develop basic health

*There are, in addition, projects "noted" in previous years, not yet funded, that require contributions totalling another \$3 million.

table 4

**Summary of commitments approved at the May 1974 session of the Board
by region and type of programme**

(in thousands of US dollars)

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	The Americas	Inter- regional
Child health	5,812	19,392	23,564	1,592	822	—
Child nutrition	2,219	1,722	17,533	1,125	51	68
Social services for children	452	528	—	209	—	—
Education (formal, non-formal and prevocational)	4,767	7,487	8,563	176	884	250
Country planning and project preparation	368	910	—	—	348	1,250
Integrated services for children (zonal)	—	238	6,475	117	955	—
Other long-range aid	87	1,890	1,607	—	—	—
Emergency aid*	—	—	—	—	—	1,000
Total Programme Aid	13,705	32,167	57,742	3,219	3,060	2,568
Programme support services						
Total assistance						
Administrative services						
GRAND TOTAL COMMITMENTS						

*Does not include an additional \$9.8 million recommended commitment for rehabilitation activities which is included in the appropriate categories of assistance.

Total	Per cent
51,182	45.5
22,718	20.2
1,189	1.1
22,127	19.6
2,876	2.6
7,785	6.9
3,584	3.2
1,000	0.9
112,461	100.0
16,193	
128,654	
9,260	
137,914	

services, rural water supply, and pre-school and primary school services.

Total assistance approved by the 1974 Board represents a substantial increase over last year as it includes a long-term commitment to India. This commitment totals \$56.8 million over the next five years (approximately at the same annual level of aid provided in recent years).

UNICEF has for some time been advocating that countries should integrate services for children into their national development plans. The commitment to India represents the achievement of this objective in that country as part of its fifth National Development Plan (1974-1978).

The Programme includes: the introduction of integrated child care services in 1,000 rural and tribal community development blocks and urban slum areas; continued support for the applied nutrition programme in 524 blocks and new support to 450 blocks; the production of processed weaning foods for children; health and family planning services; the provision of household water in villages by the drilling of wells; environmental sanitation; continued support for the improvement of the teaching of science and reform

of the primary school curriculum.

Other major commitments approved this year include assistance to children's programmes in Algeria, Bangladesh, Morocco and Thailand.

In addition to the commitments shown in Table 4, the Board approved, subject to receiving the necessary special contributions, additional assistance for relief and rehabilitation for children in the Sahel and Ethiopia, and the Indochina Peninsula, along lines described above; and special assistance to meet needs arising from the emergency for children in developing countries.

"Noted" projects

The 1974 Executive Board approved 13 new projects for "noting," for which special contributions must be sought from governmental or non-governmental donors, as can be seen in Table 5. Four of these are in Africa, seven in Asia, and one each in the Latin American and the Eastern Mediterranean regions.

Some of those in Africa are to provide assistance to mothers and children of liberation movements. UNICEF field staff have assisted governmental authorities in the preparation of programmes to aid refugees in Botswana, Congo, Guinea, Senegal, Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia, in accordance with requests of General Assembly resolutions requesting members of the UN family to render all possible moral and material assistance to the people of the African liberation movements.

Non-formal education

The second part of a study of non-formal education for rural children and youth was

table 5

"Noted" projects approved in 1974* (in US dollars)			Amount of assistance required
Country assisted	Project		
Afghanistan	Education		830,000
Bangladesh	Education		405,000
Bangladesh	Rural water		3,588,000
Bhutan	Education		166,000
Bolivia	Rural water		1,050,000
Egypt	Services for children in slum urban areas		100,000
India	Rural water		4,500,000
Maldives	Education		144,000
Philippines	Leprosy control		75,000
Senegal	Children from Liberation Movements		115,000
United Republic of Tanzania	Children from Liberation Movements		400,000
United Republic of Tanzania	Young child protection		300,000
Zambia	Children from Liberation Movements		400,000
			12,073,000

*"Noted" projects approved in previous years for which funds are still being sought are:

Afghanistan—Rural water supply
 Cameroon—Education
 Malaysia—Education
 Mali—Education
 Oman—Services for Children
 Senegal—Education of Women and Children
 Thailand—Health Services

presented to the 1974 Executive Board. The report was prepared by the International Council for Educational Development to help UNICEF formulate an assistance policy for non-formal education.

The report makes the distinction between three modes of learning: formal, through an organized school system; informal, through the family and society; and non-formal, educational activities that are organized but take place outside a formal school system. Non-formal education can complement formal educational programmes.

The report draws upon case studies of existing non-formal educational activities in a number of countries. From them it derives recommendations for a variety of approaches to meet the minimum essential learning needs of the millions of seriously deprived children and youth, growing up in the poorest rural areas, who might otherwise never receive any education.

Most of these rural boys and girls, the report states, will live all their lives in the countryside, engaged in agriculture or closely related activities. The report proposes kinds of non-formal education that will brighten the lives and improve the prospects of this great majority of children and youth.

It notes that powerful forces are bringing fundamental changes even in the poorest and remotest villages. The children there must be viewed as tomorrow's fathers and mothers, farmers and workers, community leaders and participants. It is important not to overlook the indigenous learning processes which could be built upon to enhance the prospects of these young people and, by doing so, contribute to rural development.

The report offers guidance on how governments might evaluate such existing non-formal education programmes; suggests

how potential resources can be mobilized and the costs of non-formal education minimized; and makes practical suggestions for actions that developing countries and assistance agencies might take to build long-range strategies for non-formal education in support of integrated rural development.

Related to this is the establishment of an international Educational Reporting Service in Geneva. This centre will disseminate information and studies on innovation in both formal and non-formal education to education leaders and technical institutions in developing countries. UNICEF is one of the contributing agencies.

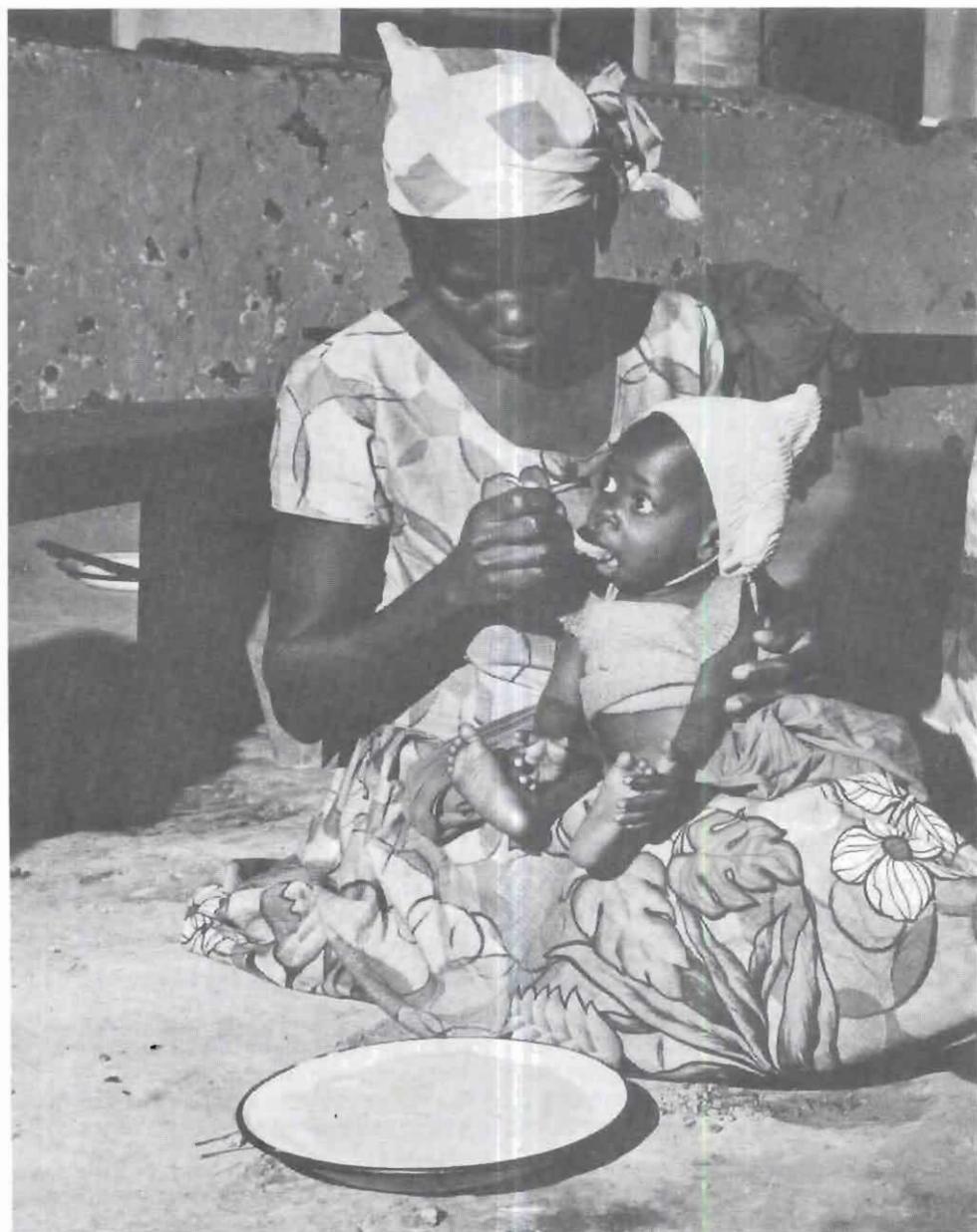
The young child

Another report, "The Young Child: Approaches to Action in Developing Countries," presented to the Board this year, pointed out that developing countries have a young child death-rate eight times higher than industrialized countries. Even this figure understates the situation, however, for it does not reveal the costs to those who do survive, and to society, of chronic ill-health and stunted mental and physical development.

The report suggests how developing countries can meet the special needs of this vulnerable age group within the means at their disposal and recommends UNICEF assistance policy in this field.

Services for the young child should be seen as a long-term investment in human resources, the report suggests. The first five years are the formative years during which children need special attention:

- their bodily growth and probably also their mental and behavioural development require food different from what



UNICEF is expanding its assistance to services benefiting the young child—drinking water, health, nutrition and welfare.

adults need—more food in proportion to body weight, more easily digestible, and richer in protein, vitamins and minerals;

- children under six are vulnerable to infectious disease, especially if they are malnourished because of early weaning;
- the basic development of intellectual, emotional and social aspects of personality during this period affects their entire life and their later contribution to society.

In recommending approaches to action, the report suggests that, rather than applying uniform standards, it is better to follow a flexible approach to improving services for children in different regions of the country. The community should be involved in this effort whenever its interest can be stimulated.

In the light of this study, the Board agreed that UNICEF should give emphasis in helping countries to:

- encourage local participation in services for the young child;

- extend basic services for children widely into areas not yet effectively reached, in the fields of water supply, health and nutrition;

- strengthen governmental administrative capacity for monitoring children's needs and planning children's programmes;

- expand literacy projects for women and girls, as raising the status of women contributes to both child care and responsible parenthood;

- provide greater assistance for home and village improvement, which will reduce the excessive drudgery of mothers;

- find ways to establish and maintain more day-care centres at costs which the country and family can afford and improve the quality of care they provide.

A supplementary study was prepared by the International Children's Centre in Paris making recommendations for the training of personnel for services intended for young children.

table 6

UNICEF revenue during the period 1970-1973				
(in millions of US dollars)				
	1970	1971	1972	1973
Government Contributions				
General contributions	33.6	38.1	45.6	52.7
Special contributions:				
Long-term projects	1.5*	1.1*	4.3*	3.3*
Non-Governmental Contributions				
(including contributions resulting from Halloween campaigns in North America, television appeals in Europe, and other collections by national committees; also contributions for specific long-term projects adopted by Committees or NGO's)				
	7.8	8.5*	8.0*	8.5*
UN Fund for Population Activities				
	6	1.4	1.2	2.1
Greeting Card Operation				
	4.3	4.7	6.0	7.0
Other Income				
	2.6	2.9	3.8	7.7
Total funds for general purposes and for long-term programmes				
	50.4	56.7	68.9	81.3
Funds from all sources for relief and rehabilitation				
	9.0	7.0	11.9	14.5
TOTAL				
	59.4	63.7	80.8	95.8

*Includes funds in trust received for UNICEF-assisted projects

Financial Situation

Long-term assistance

UNICEF's current financial situation can be briefly stated. At the beginning of this decade a target was set for 1975 of contributions totalling \$100 million intended for assistance to long-term development of services for children. Funds for these purposes have risen from \$69 million in 1972 to approximately \$81 million in 1973 (Table 6).

However, after allowing for monetary changes and price increases, this rise of 18 per cent in book value actually represents a slight drop in real value (Table 10).

Prospects for 1974, as well as can be foreseen, represent only a modest increase in money income. As prices continue to rise, this could mean a substantial decrease in the value of real income.

A Special Pledging Conference is being convened by the General Assembly, to be held in November 1974 at the United Nations, for the purpose of pledging voluntary contributions to help UNICEF attain the revenue target of \$100 million for long-term development programmes in 1975. If revenue reaches \$84 million in 1974 (a provisional estimate), an increase in regular contributions of some \$16 million is needed in 1975 to reach the target.

World child emergency

Now, however, as the UNICEF Executive Board declared, a world-wide situation of emergency confronts many children of the developing countries. National programmes

for children and mothers are in danger of being reduced at the very time when the need for them is greatest. Some \$50 million would be required for this special assistance in 1975.

Relief and rehabilitation

The major relief and rehabilitation programmes for which UNICEF requires special contributions include:

The Indochina Peninsula	\$20 million
The drought affected areas of Africa—the Sahel and Ethiopia	\$15 million
The flood-affected areas of Pakistan	\$ 7 million
The Suez Canal Zone of Egypt	\$0.7 million

Noted projects

In addition, the UNICEF Executive Board has approved—in 1973 and 1974—"noted" projects which could be implemented if special contributions for them are received totalling \$15 million (see the section on "noted" projects on page 19).

Since the 1974 Board session, \$19 million has been received as special contributions up to August 1974, against the needs for relief and rehabilitation and noted projects.

table 7

1973 general and special governmental contributions

(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

	General Contributions	Special Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
Afghanistan	20.0		20.0
Algeria	60.9	11.9	72.8
Antigua	0.8		0.8
Argentina	100.0		100.0
Australia	799.5	265.9	1,065.4
Austria	204.4	60.0	264.4
Bahamas	3.1		3.1
Bangladesh		1,743.9	1,743.9
Barbados	4.5		4.5
Belgium	419.7	26.7	446.4
Belize	1.2		1.2
Bolivia	8.1		8.1
Botswana	2.2		2.2
Brazil	113.3		113.3
British Virgin Islands	0.1		0.1
Brunei	5.3		5.3
Bulgaria	25.6		25.6
Burma	60.6		60.6
Byelorussian SSR	75.4		75.4
Cameroon	28.0		28.0
Canada	1,900.0		1,900.0
Central African Republic	13.1		13.1
Chile	87.9		87.9
Colombia	250.0		250.0
Congo	16.7		16.7
Costa Rica	30.0		30.0
Cuba	71.3		71.3
Cyprus	3.5		3.5
Czechoslovakia	104.2		104.2
Democratic Yemen	2.0		2.0
Denmark	1,351.3	561.2	1,912.5
Dominica	1.0		1.0
Egypt	63.9	42.9	106.8
Ethiopia	20.8		20.8

table 7 (continued)

	General Contributions	Special Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
Fiji	2.0		2.0
Finland	500.0	678.5	1,178.5
France	1,983.5		1,983.5
Gabon	21.9		21.9
Gambia	2.2		2.2
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,404.2	3,092.6	6,496.8
Ghana	20.9		20.9
Greece	80.0		80.0
Grenada	0.8		0.8
Guatemala	15.0		15.0
Guyana	5.5		5.5
Holy See	1.0		1.0
Honduras	20.0		20.0
Hong Kong	12.5		12.5
Hungary	8.0		8.0
Iceland	19.9		19.9
India	1,000.0		1,000.0
Indonesia	100.0		100.0
Iran	350.0		350.0
Iraq	118.0		118.0
Ireland	98.1	104.6	202.7
Israel	45.0		45.0
Italy	508.5		508.5
Ivory Coast	11.7		11.7
Jamaica	13.2		13.2
Japan	1,221.7	1,003.6	2,225.3
Jordan	6.2		6.2
Kenya	20.3		20.3
Khmer Republic	2.7		2.7
Kuwait	10.0		10.0

table 7 (continued)

	General Contributions	Special Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
Laos	3.5		3.5
Lebanon	28.1		28.1
Liberia	20.0		20.0
Libyan Arab Republic	35.2		35.2
Liechtenstein	2.0		2.0
Luxembourg	12.0		12.0
Malawi	1.4		1.4
Malaysia	85.3		85.3
Maldives	0.9		0.9
Mauritius	4.1		4.1
Mexico	120.0		120.0
Monaco	3.0		3.0
Mongolia	0.2		0.2
Montserrat	0.1		0.1
Morocco	55.1		55.1
Nepal	2.4		2.4
Netherlands	1,016.9	924.4	1,941.3
New Zealand	445.1	445.1	890.2
Nigeria	91.2		91.2
Norway	2,866.6	3,048.5	5,915.1
Oman	20.0		20.0
Pakistan	75.2	37.9	113.1
Panama	20.0		20.0
Peru	100.0		100.0
Philippines	188.1		188.1
Poland	301.2		301.2
Republic of Korea	28.0		28.0
Republic of Viet-Nam	26.0		26.0
Romania	10.4		10.4
Rwanda	2.0		2.0

table 7 (continued)

	General Contributions	Special Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.8		0.8
St. Lucia	2.9		2.9
St. Vincent	0.8		0.8
Saudi Arabia	20.0		20.0
Senegal	22.8		22.8
Sierra Leone	24.4		24.4
Singapore	13.9		13.9
Somalia	10.0		10.0
South Africa	53.1		53.1
Spain	168.9		168.9
Sri Lanka	19.5		19.5
Sudan	26.0		26.0
Swaziland	3.0		3.0
Sweden	10,714.3	701.9	11,416.2
Switzerland	1,506.3	96.8	1,603.1
Syrian Arab Republic	13.3		13.3
Thailand	581.1		581.1
Tonga	1.0		1.0
Trinidad and Tobago	10.5		10.5
Tunisia	27.0		27.0
Turkey	238.1		238.1
Uganda	41.1		41.1
Ukrainian SSR	150.8		150.8
USSR	814.3		814.3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1,956.0	876.4	2,832.4
United Republic of Tanzania	14.7		14.7
United States of America	15,000.0		15,000.0
Upper Volta	11.9		11.9
Western Samoa	2.0		2.0
Yugoslavia	239.7		239.7
Zambia	27.9		27.9
TOTAL	52,731.3	13,722.8	66,454.1

Note: In addition to general and special contributions, UNICEF received also contributions from 38 governments toward the local costs of UNICEF offices; these contributions totalled \$1,191,600 in 1973.

table 8

1973 non-governmental contributions*

(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Countries where nongovernmental contributions exceeded \$10,000
Figures include proceeds from greeting card sales

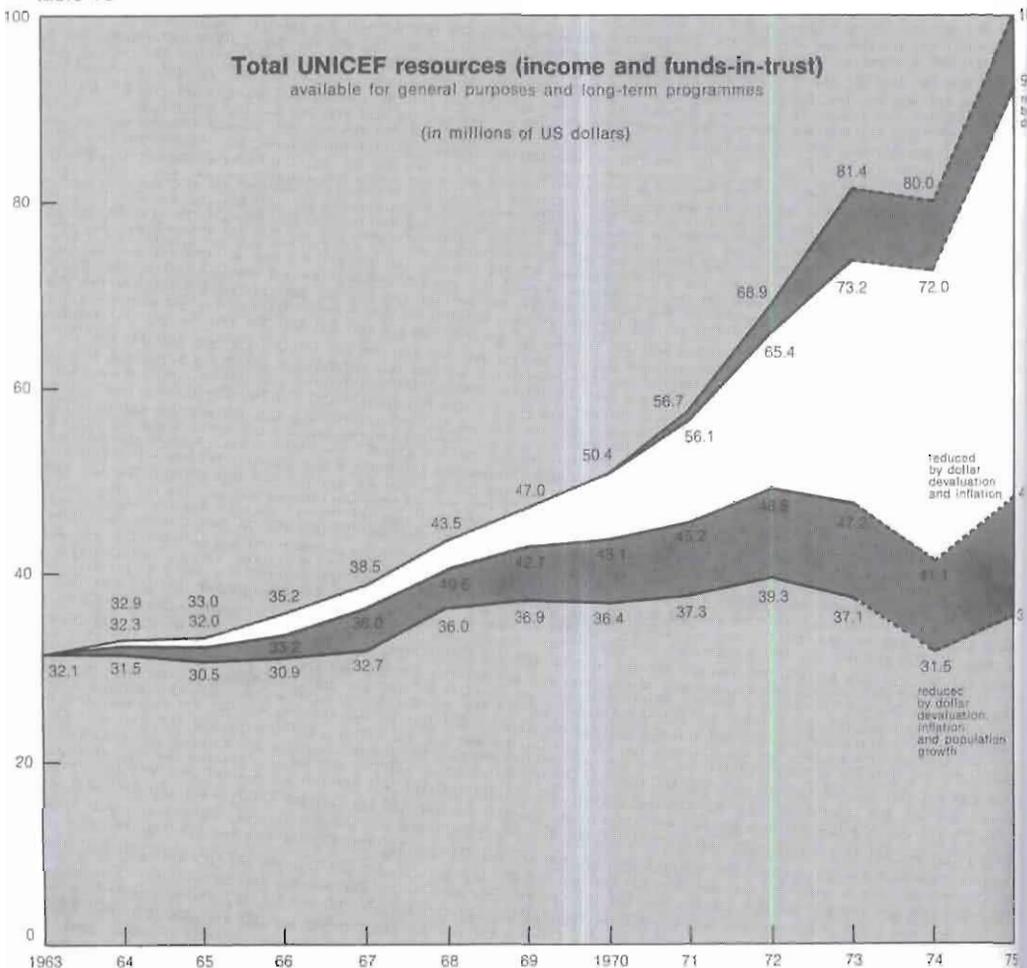
Algeria	17.2	Luxembourg	27.2
Argentina	212.5	Mexico	34.1
Australia	882.1	Netherlands	760.3
Austria	102.2	New Zealand	202.8
Belgium	657.3	Nigeria	19.8
Brazil	320.0	Norway	205.5
Canada	2,697.2	Pakistan	13.9
Chile	185.1	Peru	56.6
Colombia	25.7	Philippines	15.6
Denmark	309.2	Poland	11.3
Egypt	14.5	Romania	134.9
Finland	198.2	Senegal	12.2
France	1,494.9	Spain	442.0
Germany, Federal Republic of	4,387.5	Sri Lanka	10.6
Greece	29.3	Sweden	472.1
Hungary	21.5	Switzerland	439.5
India	101.4	Thailand	13.1
Indonesia	13.3	Turkey	10.1
Iran	14.7	U.S.S.R.	91.5
Ireland	146.5	United Kingdom	521.0
Italy	166.4	United States of America	7,590.3
Ivory Coast	11.7	Venezuela	10.7
Japan	174.1	Yugoslavia	40.6
Lebanon	19.1	Contributions under \$10,000	227.2
		TOTAL	23,554.5

*For details of non-governmental contributions under \$10,000, please refer to UNICEF document E/ICEF/632, Chapter III, Annex II. To arrive at the funds available for UNICEF programmes, the costs of the Greeting Card Operation for producing cards, sales brochures, freight and related costs have to be deducted. These costs were \$US 5,994,459 less a net Greeting Card Operation income of \$US 6,994,753 for the 1972/73 season.

table 9

1973 contributions in kind made through UNICEF		
(estimated value in thousands of US dollars)		
	Commodities	Freight services
I. From Governments		
For relief and rehabilitation:		
Germany, Federal Republic of	--	95.3
Pakistan	--	69.0
Turkey	--	18.5
United Kingdom	--	8.9
United States of America	13,951.8	3,967.0
For on-going UNICEF-assisted programmes:		
Finland	--	1.2
India	--	98.4
United States of America	784.7	--
II. From non-governmental sources		
For relief and rehabilitation:		
Denmark, Norway and Sweden	--	13.4
United Kingdom	18.0	--
United States of America	36.2	--
For on-going UNICEF-assisted programmes:		
Japan	4.7	--

table 10

**WORLD PRICE INDEX for manufactured goods***

1963 - 100	1970 - 117
1964 - 102	1971 - 124
1965 - 103	1972 - 134
1966 - 106	1973 - 155
1967 - 107	1974 - 175 estimated
1968 - 107	1975 - 190 estimated
1969 - 110	

*UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, March 1974.

POPULATION GROWTH in the less developed regions of the world.**

1963 - 100.0	1970 - 118.3
1964 - 102.4	1971 - 121.3
1965 - 104.8	1972 - 124.3
1966 - 107.4	1973 - 127.4
1967 - 110.0	1974 - 130.4 estimated
1968 - 112.8	1975 - 133.5 estimated
1969 - 115.6	

**Population Division of UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Basic facts about UNICEF

Legal basis. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was created by a resolution of the General Assembly at its first session (Resolution 57(I), 11 December 1946). Taking account of the effect of subsequent amendments, UNICEF is a continuing Fund to help advance the welfare and development of children in developing countries.

Executive Board. UNICEF is governed by an Executive Board of 30 countries, ten of which are elected each year by the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years, which is renewable. The Executive Board determines UNICEF's assistance programmes and commits its funds. The Board meets once a year. Its report is considered by the Economic and Social Council and, through it, by the General Assembly.

The membership of the Board for the period 1 August 1974-31 July 1975 is:

Bulgaria	India	Turkey
Canada	Indonesia	Uganda
Central African Republic	Italy	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Chile	Japan	United Kingdom
Colombia	Nigeria	of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Congo	Pakistan	United States of America
Cuba	Peru	Yugoslavia
Egypt	Philippines	
Finland	Poland	
France	Rwanda	
Germany, Federal Republic of	Sweden	
	Switzerland	
	Thailand	

The officers of the Board for 1974-1975 are:

Chairman (Executive Board): Dr. Hans Conzelt (Switzerland)

Chairman (Programme Committee): Mr. P. N. Luthra (India)

Chairman (Committee on Administration and Finance): Mr. M. Sriamin (Indonesia)

First Vice-Chairman: Dr. M. A. Silva (Nigeria)

Second Vice-Chairman: Dr. Boguslaw Kozusznik (Poland)

Third Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ricardo Walter Stubbs (Peru)

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Dr. Kamal Mahmoud El-Hasany (Egypt)

Secretariat. The Executive Director, Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, heads a secretariat, with headquarters at United Nations, New York, an office in Geneva and field offices in developing countries.

Revenue. The revenue of UNICEF comes from voluntary contributions by governments and individuals.

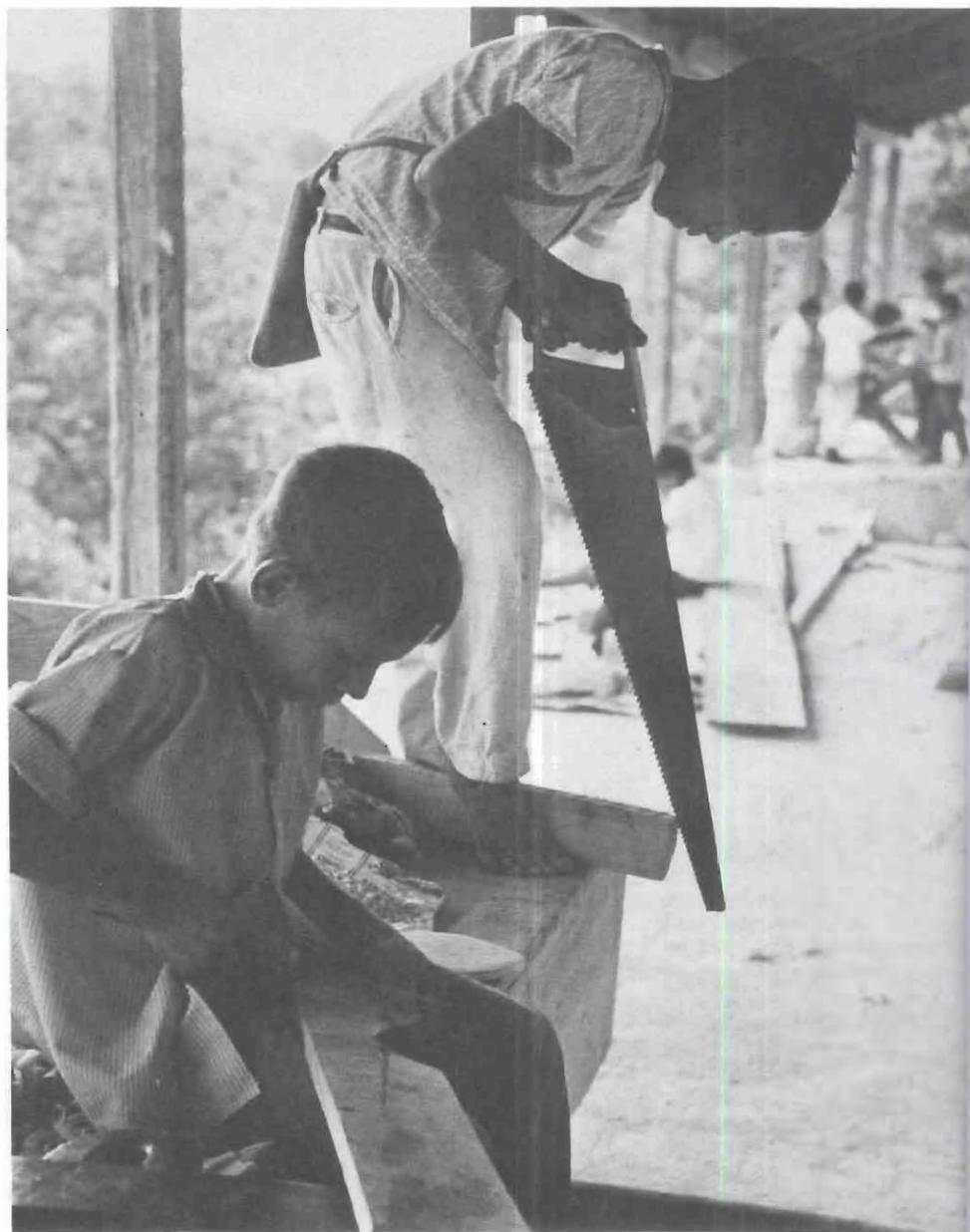
Assistance policy. UNICEF assistance supports services and projects benefiting children and mothers which are planned and undertaken by the national authorities concerned. The material support UNICEF can offer takes the form of supplies and equipment as well as stipends for training; UNICEF can also offer programming and planning advice. Patterns of co-operation are based on each country's own priorities of children's needs, and possibilities of action. Among the potential fields of co-operation are services for the improvement of maternal and child health, child nutrition, family and child welfare and basic education.

Technical advice. The advice of the specialized and technical agencies of the United Nations system is available to UNICEF and to the countries concerned for technical aspects of the assisted projects, and UNICEF does not duplicate their professional services.

Control of expenditure. The Board approves "commitments" to projects for assistance, usually extending over several years. The field office serving the country concerned "calls-forward" annual requirements within the commitment, in accordance with the progress of the assisted project. Supplies are then procured and shipped to the country, where the field office helps and observes their delivery and use. UNICEF's internal audit checks the delivery of UNICEF assistance. UNICEF's accounts are audited by the external auditors of the United Nations and the financial report goes to the General Assembly.

National committees may be set up in contributing countries in accordance with their laws and practices, in most cases, on the initiative of private citizens. They accept the obligations, defined by the Executive Board, of a "UNICEF National Committee." They spread information about the needs of children in developing countries, and the possibilities of action through UNICEF. Usually they are also responsible for the distribution and sale of UNICEF greeting cards, and they may arrange other fund-raising campaigns. In their activities they usually benefit from widespread voluntary help.

Non-governmental organizations are often leaders in providing services to children in the developing countries. They offer UNICEF information and advice on the basis of their experience and some have become partners in projects of mutual interest. Many co-operate with UNICEF in information and fund-raising work. An NGO Committee for UNICEF comprises 88 member organizations having consultative status with the Executive Board.



In addition to helping children learn "the 3 R's" in school, UNICEF-aided programmes in non-formal education help boys and girls learn practical skills and to respect manual work.

Declaration of an emergency for children in developing countries as a result of the current economic crisis

Decision by the UNICEF Executive Board on 24 May 1974

The Executive Board has reviewed the situation of the 400-500 million children in countries adversely affected by the current economic crisis which prompted the calling of the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly. The Board concludes that an emergency situation faces many of those children and believes that it is the Board's duty to call this danger to the attention of the world community.

The Board has long been deeply concerned about the situation of the children in the developing world, particularly in the poorest countries where millions live in poverty. It considers that, as a result of the economic crisis, there is now grave danger of a further deterioration of the situation of children in many countries, including possibilities of more widespread malnutrition and famine. It fears that many countries will be in danger of having to reduce already minimal basic services for children, affecting not only their nutrition but also their health, education and, more generally, their prospects for life. The danger is particularly threatening in countries which were victims of natural disasters, such as drought or floods.

Bearing in mind that the main responsibility in dealing with the situation of their children falls upon the developing countries themselves and that their total needs will require the full co-operation of the world community, the Board decides that an appropriate response for UNICEF in the circumstances should include:

- (a) Immediate special assistance to Governments in the promotion of national food and nutrition policies, the production and storage of food particularly at the village level, the education of parents and community leaders on child nutrition, support to supplementary feeding schemes, as well as the rapid strengthening and enlargement of basic health services and the encouragement of responsible parenthood;

- (b) Help to developing countries to monitor the over-all situation of their children, and to develop additional programmes for children which might be assisted through UNICEF as well as many other sources of aid;

- (c) Help in disseminating information about the needs of children to the widest possible audience.

The Board requests the Executive Director to bring the needs of children in adversely affected countries to the attention of the Secretary-General for urgent consideration in the emergency operation and to the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Special Programme. It also authorizes the Executive Director to participate as fully as possible in the Special Programme and to take any other appropriate measures to alleviate the situation within the context of approved Board policies.

The Board appeals to all Governments, especially those of the industrialized countries and other potential contributors, as well as to the general public, to enlarge their support of programmes for children in adversely affected countries, whether bilaterally, through the Special Programme to be established pursuant to the recent General Assembly action, or directly to UNICEF, as appropriate, as soon as possible.

The Board invites all members of the UNICEF family—the members of the Board, the Secretariat, the UNICEF National Committees, accredited non-governmental organizations, as well as private individuals interested in UNICEF—to support the implementation of this decision in all ways appropriate for them.

The Board requests that the Economic and Social Council endorse this decision in an appropriate way at its 57th session.

(The Economic and Social Council endorsed this decision on 15 July 1974.)

Further information about UNICEF and its work may be obtained from UNICEF offices and UNICEF National Committees

UNICEF Offices

UNICEF Headquarters, United Nations, New York
10017

European Office of UNICEF

Palais des Nations, CH 1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland

UNICEF Regional Office for East Africa

P.O. Box 44145, Nairobi, Kenya

UNICEF Regional Office for Nigeria and Ghana

P.O. Box 1282, Lagos, Nigeria

UNICEF Regional Office for West Africa

P.O. Box 4443, Abidjan Plateau, Ivory Coast

UNICEF Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia Oficina Regional para las Américas, Avenida Isidora, Goyenechea 3322, Casilla 13970, Santiago, Chile

UNICEF Regional Office for East Asia and Pakistan

P.O. Box 2-154, Bangkok, Thailand

UNICEF Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean

P.O. Box 5902, Beirut, Lebanon

UNICEF Regional Office for South Central Asia

11 Jorbagh, New Delhi 3, India

UNICEF Office for Australia and New Zealand

P.O. Box 4045, G.P.O., Sydney, Australia

UNICEF Office for Japan

Shin Ohtemachi, Room 450 2-1

Ohtemachi 2-Chome, Tokyo 100

Or the UNICEF area or country office nearest you

UNICEF National Committees

UNICEF National Committees play a vital role in the work of the Children's Fund by helping to inform the public about the needs of children and UNICEF's efforts to meet those needs. Through the sale of greeting cards, and fund-raising activities, aimed at young as well as adult audiences, the Committees contributed some \$16 million net to UNICEF resources in 1973 and provided a means for hundreds of thousands of individuals in many countries to participate directly in an activity of the United Nations. The work of the Committees assumes a special importance in building public support on behalf of the world's children. The names and addresses of the 30 National Committees are listed below.

Australia

The UNICEF Committee of Australia

Room 71

64 Elizabeth Street

Melbourne, Victoria 3000

Austria

Osterreichisches Komitee für UNICEF

Lerchenfelderstrasse 1

A-1070 Wien

Belgium

Comité belge pour l'UNICEF

1 rue Joseph II

1040 Bruxelles 4

Bulgaria

Bulgarian Committee for UNICEF

c/o Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare

5 Place Lénine

Sofia

Canada

Canadian UNICEF Committee/

Comité UNICEF Canada

443 Mount Pleasant Road

Toronto

Ontario M4S 2L8

Cyprus

United Nations Association of Cyprus

Sub-Committee for UNICEF

P.O. Box 1835

Nicosia

Czechoslovakia

Ceskoslovenské Komité Pro Spolupráci s UNICEF

c/o Ministerstvo Zdravotnictví CSR

Vinohrady, Trida Wilhelma Piecka 98

120 37 Praha 10

Denmark

Dansk UNICEF Komité

Billedvej 8, Frihavnen

2100-København

Finland

Suomen Yksin Lastenapu UNICEF/

FN:n Barnhjälp i Finland UNICEF

Kalevankatu 12

SF 00100 Helsinki 10

France

Comité français pour le Fonds des

Nations Unies pour l'Enfance

24 rue Emile Mënier

75116 Paris

Federal Republic of Germany

Deutsches Komitee für UNICEF

Steinfeldergasse 9

5 Köln 1

Hungary

Az Ensz Gyermekalap Magyar Nemzeti Bizottsága

V, Belgrad Rakpart 24

Budapest

Ireland

Irish Committee for UNICEF

9b Lower Abbey Street

Dublin 1

Israel

Israel National Committee for UNICEF
10 Rehov Alharizi
Yerushalaim/Jerusalem

Italy

UNICEF Comitato Italiano
via Giovanni Lanza 194
Roma

Japan

Japan Association for UNICEF, Inc.
12 Iikura-Katamachi
Azabu, Minato-Ku
Tokyo

Luxembourg

Comité luxembourgeois pour l'UNICEF
5 rue Notre-Dame
Luxembourg

Netherlands

Stichting Nederlands Comité UNICEF
Bankastraat 128
(Postbus 1857)
's-Gravenhage/The Hague

New Zealand

New Zealand National Committee for UNICEF, Inc.
10 Brandon Street
(P.O. Box 1011)
Wellington

Norway

Den Norske UNICEF-Komité
Egedes gate 1
Oslo 1

Poland

Polski Komitet Wspolpracy z UNICEF
00-640—Warszawa
ul. Mokotowska 14 p. III

Romania

Fondul Național Unitate Pentru Copii
Comitetul Național Român
Bd. Dr. Gh. Marinescu No. 2
Bucuresti—Sector 6

Spain

Asociación de Amigos del UNICEF
Joaquin Costa, 61, 3ª dcha 2ª
(P.O. Box 13.128)
Madrid 6

Sweden

Svenska UNICEF-Komittén
Skolgränd 2
(Box 150-50)
S-104 65 Stockholm 15

Switzerland

Swiss Committee for UNICEF
Werdstrasse 36
8004 Zürich

Tunisia

Comité tunisien pour l'UNICEF
Escalier D, Bureau No. 127
45 avenue Habib Bourguiba
Tunis

Turkey

Türkiye milli komitesi UNICEF
Gazi M. Kemal Bulvarı 24/13
Ankara

United Kingdom

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
99 Dean Street
London W1V 6QN

United States of America

United States Committee for UNICEF
331 East 38th Street
New York, New York 10016

Yugoslavia

Jugoslovenski Nacionalni Komitet za UNICEF
104 Bulevar Avnoja-a Siv II
11070 Novi-Beograd

National Committee—Liaison Offices**Greece**

PIKPA
5 Odos Tsoha
Athenai 602

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies/
Sojuz Obshchestv Krasnogo Kresta i Krasnogo
Polumesiatza
1 Tcheremushkinski Proezd
Dom. No. 5
Moskva B-36

The following documents and publications* provide additional information about the needs of children and the work of UNICEF:

Report of the Executive Board on its 1974 session
C, E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/633)

Annual Progress Report of the Executive Director
E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/632)

UNICEF News, published quarterly by UNICEF.

Financial Report and Statements for the year ended
31 Dec. 1973

E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/AB/L. 140)

Les Carnets de l'Enfance / Assignment Children,
an international review published quarterly by
UNICEF. Subscription \$6 one year, \$9 two years.

* Documents and publications are available from the UNICEF offices listed above in the languages indicated, C/Chinese, E/English, F/French, R/Russian, S/Spanish.

Contents

An Emergency for Children.....	1
UNICEF during 1973.....	3
Children and national planning.....	3
Help to those most in need.....	5
Child health.....	5
Responsible parenthood.....	7
Village water supply.....	8
Child nutrition.....	9
Education.....	10
Training.....	13
Institutions equipped.....	13
Relief and rehabilitation.....	13
Indochina Peninsula.....	15
1974 Executive Board.....	17
New commitments.....	17
"Noted" projects.....	19
Non-formal education.....	19
The young child.....	21
Financial Situation.....	25
Long-term assistance.....	25
World child emergency.....	25
Relief and rehabilitation.....	25
Noted projects.....	25
Basic Facts about UNICEF.....	33
Declaration of an Emergency.....	35
UNICEF Offices.....	36
UNICEF National Committees.....	36
Tables	
Table 1. Expenditure in 1973 compared with 1972.....	4
Table 2. Number of national personnel trained with UNICEF stipends.....	12
Table 3. Countries having UNICEF- assisted projects.....	16
Table 4. Summary of commitments approved at the May 1974 session..	18
Table 5. "Noted" projects approved in 1974.....	20
Table 6. UNICEF revenue during the period 1970-1973.....	24
Table 7. 1973 general and special governmental contributions.....	26
Table 8. 1973 non-governmental contributions.....	30
Table 9. 1973 contributions in kind made through UNICEF.....	31
Table 10. Total UNICEF resources (income and funds-in-trust).....	32

UNICEF

United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017