
UNICEF REPORT 1977



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	1	Child nutrition	16
UNICEF ASSISTANCE POLICIES.....	3	Village-level technology	17
Basic services: a unifying policy theme	3	Primary and non-formal education.....	19
Forms of co-operation with developing countries.....	4	Social welfare services for children.....	21
Aid to countries with different levels of resources.....	5	Emergency relief and rehabilitation.....	21
Emphasis on the young child.....	5	UNICEF FINANCES	23
Some broad policy guidelines.....	6	Revenue	23
The country approach.....	6	Contributions for specific purposes	23
Building up national capacity	6	UNICEF fund-raising.....	29
Advocacy for children.....	7	Expenditure and funds-in-trust.....	30
UNICEF PROGRAMME		INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD	31
ASSISTANCE.....	9	BACKGROUND INFORMATION	
Expenditures and commitments.....	10	ABOUT UNICEF.....	32
Child health	12	Origins.....	32
Primary health care	12	Organization	32
Immunization.....	13	Co-operation with United Nations system	33
Responsible parenthood	14	UNICEF National Committees	33
Rural water supply.....	14	Relations with non-governmental organizations	34



INTRODUCTION

This is an informal report on what UNICEF has been doing since our last annual report. The documents we prepare for the UNICEF Executive Board are necessarily very detailed, and it therefore seems useful to provide a brief account of our recent activities and of the main policies which have guided them.

In a number of developing countries, the situation of children has improved somewhat thanks to better harvests, the limited global economic recovery and a higher priority for services for children. Both nationally and internationally there have been some new policy initiatives emphasizing social development. However, any optimism is tempered, if not cancelled, by the sheer magnitude of the intolerable conditions which still prevail for many millions of children.

It is estimated that malnutrition affects one quarter of the children of the developing countries. The physical and mental development of millions of children is constantly being retarded by nutritional levels well below minimum acceptable standards, and by severely inadequate—and in some

areas totally lacking—health facilities and educational opportunities. The situation of children is most serious and disturbing in the least developed countries which have an average infant mortality rate eight times higher, a life expectancy one third lower, and an adult literacy rate 60 per cent less than the industrialized countries.

Our hopes for a better life for the world's children depend not only on material resources, but also on the will of concerned people. A total effort is required on the part of Governments, individuals and organizations to bring about this better life. UNICEF wants to continue to play a constructive role in that effort. I know it can do so, given the material resources. The General Assembly has approved an annual revenue target of \$200 million for UNICEF. It has urgently appealed to Governments to increase significantly their contributions so that UNICEF can achieve this target as soon as possible. I hope this can be attained during 1979, the International Year of the Child.

We cannot escape the heart-rending picture of how much remains to be done for

children in low-income countries—for whom even the shortest delay brings inexorable change, usually for the worse. To me, the most intolerable aspect of this situation is that it is simply not inevitable. Positive action to make a dramatic improvement in the lives of children could be initiated forthwith. The world community has sufficient moral awareness, and resources, to make such an improvement—if there is a concerted will to do so.

What is needed is a conscious realization of the inhuman conditions in which many children live today and a collective determination to improve these conditions as a matter of the greatest urgency. If the world so decides, its children can grow into healthier and happier people able to serve and to be proud of their societies.

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



UNICEF ASSISTANCE POLICIES

BASIC SERVICES: A UNIFYING POLICY THEME

It is now being increasingly recognized that the policies and programmes developing countries adopt for their children can make a significant contribution to all other national long-term development activities. This is particularly the case for activities benefiting children which also help to raise the quality of life of lower income groups and contribute to the building up of national capacity and self-reliance.

But children have first to be reached. It is clear that in many developing countries it is not possible in the foreseeable future to reach, by conventional measures, the very large numbers of children now poorly, or not at all served. In order to bridge the gap, efforts are required not only from the top governmental levels down but also through mobilizing of the interest and the creative spirit of people at the community level.

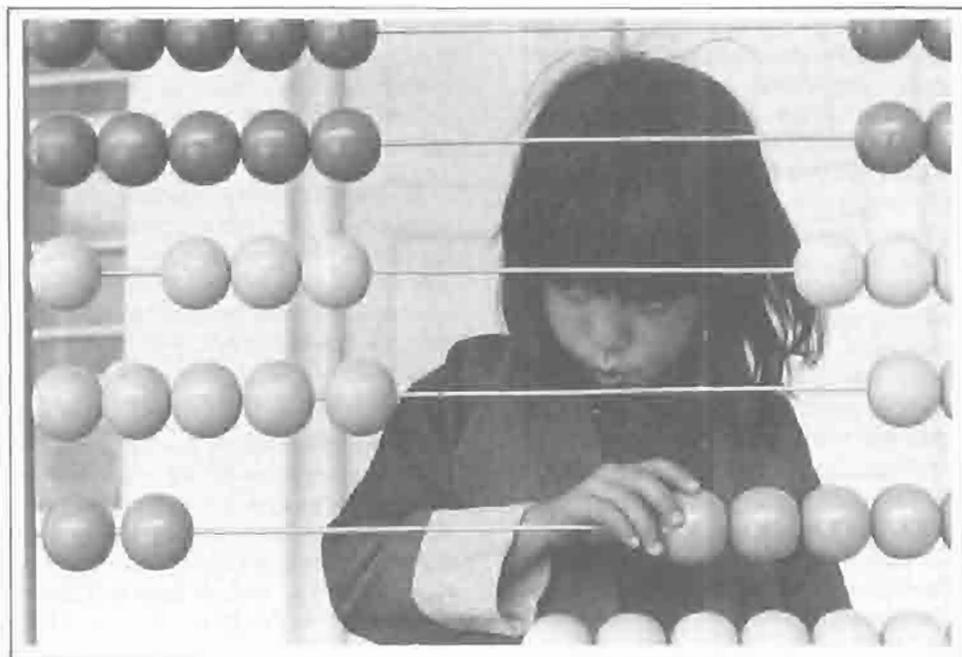
The basic services approach provides the framework for the extension of a group of simple interrelated services benefiting children in villages and poor urban districts to meet the most common needs, i.e., maternal and child care and family planning; safe water supply and waste disposal; local production, storage and consumption of more and better quality foods; measures to meet the basic educational needs of children and mothers; and the introduction of simple technologies to lighten the daily tasks of women and girls, along with educational and social programmes designed to improve family and child care and create greater opportunities for women's participation in community affairs.

Many of the components of basic services have long been assisted by UNICEF. The emphasis in the new approach, which is already being applied in varying degrees in a number of countries, is on delivery of mutually supporting services with the people of the community involved from the outset in

identifying their needs, deciding priorities, planning the sequence of services to be carried out, and choosing from among themselves those who would be the community (primary level) workers.

A specific activity (health, nutrition, water supply) can serve as a point of take-off for action identified, selected and undertaken by the community itself. The aim is to achieve activity eventually covering the full range of essential needs, with government services providing training and direction, and technical and logistical support.

Being labour-intensive, basic services provide opportunities for the productive use of human resources which are abundantly available but substantially neglected. They make it possible to reach children with essential services, and at long-term recurrent costs the community and nation will be able to afford, given sufficient outside aid over a sustained period of time to help meet capital costs and launch the process.



As a large part of the education budgets of developing countries must go for fixed costs—such as teacher's salaries—UNICEF's assistance to non-formal and primary education frequently makes possible innovative approaches that could not otherwise be undertaken. This little girl in Bhutan, for example, is learning at the Pre-School Care Training Centre, which trains village girls to teach young children, ages 3½ to 6½. UNICEF's special role increasingly relates basic education to the other basic services necessary for the full development and well being of children.

FORMS OF CO-OPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

In this context, the need for continued and more extensive co-operation between UNICEF and developing countries is now greater than ever.

This co-operation is essentially in three major areas:

- assistance to developing countries in the planning and design of services benefiting children;
- delivery of supplementary supplies, equipment and other aid for extending these services; and
- provision of funds to strengthen training of necessary personnel.

AID TO COUNTRIES WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF RESOURCES

In allocating resources for assistance, UNICEF recognizes three categories of developing countries. Special emphasis is placed on the first group which includes: the least-developed countries; small countries with child populations below 500,000; newly independent countries; and those with special circumstances needing higher assistance. Currently there are 50 countries in this whole group. UNICEF's general aim is to provide three times as much project assistance per child in these countries as it provides in middle-income developing countries.

These middle-income developing countries comprise the second group with which UNICEF co-operates. At present, there are 32 countries in this group, including 14 most severely affected countries. The child population in these countries is about two-thirds of all countries having projects assisted by UNICEF.

The third, smaller group, consists of 18 better-off developing countries (with a per capita GNP of at least \$600 in 1976) which are moving towards self-sustaining development. Here limited assistance is provided for backward or special problem areas, or for pilot projects focused on serious unresolved problems of children.

Over the last five years, UNICEF's assistance per child per year from general resources and specific purpose contributions has averaged 20 cents for projects in the lowest income countries, 7 cents in the middle-income countries and 4 cents in the better-off developing countries.

EMPHASIS ON THE YOUNG CHILD

Since the first five years of life are when children are most vulnerable and need special attention, a major and continuing priority is given by UNICEF to the young child. Its project aid includes measures which directly benefit the young child—e.g. medical care, immunization, special feeding and day-care. However, in many instances, even more important are measures assisted by UNICEF which indirectly benefit the young child by helping mothers, families and communities. These include health and nutrition of mothers during maternity, better water supplies, improved sanitation, nutrition education, home production and use of better foods, lightening of women's daily work, the training of women in skills which can raise family income, and social welfare and other services in which the parents are helped to become actively involved in the development of the young child.

SOME BROAD POLICY GUIDELINES

Among the broad policy guidelines governing UNICEF are the country approach to programming; the building up of national capacity; and advocacy for children (see page 7.) A related characteristic is a flexibility which reflects the diversity of situations among UNICEF-assisted countries and maintains UNICEF's ability to make quick and effective responses to changing situations.

The country approach

Each Government has to evolve its own policies and priorities affecting the on-coming generation, according to its own circumstances and possibilities. The largest contribution of resources for children's programmes is made, of course, by the developing countries themselves. Within this context, UNICEF helps planning authorities and ministries to establish priorities for protecting children and preparing them for full participation in society. UNICEF stands ready to support whatever is mutually

agreed on as the best possible action on behalf of children as an integral part of a country's development plans and priorities. Special emphasis is placed on projects which reach children in backward or needy areas and in especially disadvantaged groups.

UNICEF field representatives discuss possibilities for action benefiting children with the relevant ministries, indicating the assistance which could be available from UNICEF in the light of country priorities and UNICEF assistance policies. Account is also taken of assistance which may be available from other sources. Wherever possible, projects assisted by UNICEF have the same time cycle as the national plan periods.

Building up national capacity

Especially favoured are project elements which increase the national capacity and self-reliance. Thus, support is given for the orientation and in-service training of personnel at various levels engaged in services benefiting children—professional (including planning, directing and teaching); auxiliary, part-time and volunteer workers. Most of those trained are village workers (over

190,000 in 1976). Increased attention is now being given to the training of community leaders, and developing managerial skills in intermediate-level staff.

UNICEF is also giving greater emphasis to:

- increased use of national expert resources through contracts with national institutions and the employment of consultants from the country or the region for aspects of project design and development; assistance for the development of national statistics on children and youth; assistance to increase the capabilities of ministries in their own programme monitoring machinery;
- increasing still further the purchase of supplies for projects in the country assisted or in other developing countries (the value of locally-purchased supplies by UNICEF increased from \$4 million in 1972 to \$14 million in 1976);
- projects which encourage women's role in the life and development of their communities, as well as adding to their skills and earning capacities;
- "appropriate" or "village-level" technologies (see page 17).

Advocacy for children

Given the continuing "quiet food emergency" and the inadequate growth of resources to effect significant improvements in the endangered lives of millions of poor children, UNICEF is increasingly conscious of its role in helping to raise the level of consciousness of children's needs, and of the ways in which they can be met. This role of UNICEF both reflects and strengthens demands for economic and social justice for impoverished majorities of people.

At the international level, UNICEF's advocacy role involves sharing experience and information with other organizations in the United Nations system and with bilateral and non-governmental organizations, in order to secure a larger place in development efforts for children's services.

At the national level, UNICEF works to emphasize the importance of policies and programmes that benefit children. One important method is the continuing dialogue between UNICEF field representatives and government planning and sectoral officials during project preparation, which often extends over one or more years.



Young people chosen by the village communities of the Puno region of Peru are trained to bring initial education to children under six as an integral part of programmes for the region's development. They also work with parents advising them on health and nutrition and other improved ways of caring for their infants.

Related to this is UNICEF's support for national studies and analyses which form a basis for the preparation of appropriate national policies and action plans, aspects of which may receive UNICEF support.

Advocacy is also an element in UNICEF's support for demonstration, pilot and "starter" projects which have potential as "growing points" in services benefiting children. The objective is to raise consciousness about a serious problem and to help identify possible areas of new initiatives which could evolve into national policy.

An example of this is in UNICEF's aid for projects benefiting children in poor urban areas. Over several years UNICEF has helped a small number of projects in slums and shanty towns. A review at the 1977 UNICEF Board session showed that these projects generally appeared to be useful and that the provision of services benefiting children had proved to have potential for community involvement. It was clear, however, that assistance to services for poor urban children should not be confined to urban settlements that have a programme for upgrading. A larger scope is needed in view of the magnitude of the problem, and an

analysis of this possible scope will be presented by the Executive Director to the 1978 Board session. In the meantime, UNICEF continues its co-operation in services for urban children as part of urban upgrading as well as other assistance projects.

Another example of advocacy in action was the three-day meeting on the Situation of Children in Asia which preceded the 1977 Executive Board session in Manila. The meeting heard reports on innovative programmes begun as initiatives by voluntary groups or dedicated community leaders. The discussion centered on the practical details of how the benefits could be replicated on a much wider scale with the necessary support of government services and with the essential component of community involvement retained.



UNICEF PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE

UNICEF is co-operating in services to benefit children in 100 developing countries

which have an estimated 863 million children 15 years and under; 45 in Africa,

25 in Asia, 20 in the Americas, 9 in Eastern Mediterranean region and one in Europe.

TABLE 1
Countries Having UNICEF-Assisted Projects in 1977*

AFRICA (45)

Algeria	Madagascar	Upper Volta
Angola	Malawi	Zaire
Beno	Mali	Zambia
Botswana	Mauritania	
Burundi	Mauritius	
Cape Verde	Morocco	
Central African Empire	Mozambique	
Chad	Niger	
Comoros	Nigeria	
Congo	Rwanda	
Equatorial Guinea	São Tomé and Príncipe	
Ethiopia	Senegal	
Gabon	Seychelles	
Gambia	Sierra Leone	
Ghana	Somalia	
Guinea	Swaziland	
Guinea-Bissau	Togo	
Ivory Coast	Tunisia	
Kenya	Uganda	
Lesotho	United Republic of Cameroon	
Liberia	United Republic of Tanzania	

EAST ASIA AND PAKISTAN (18)

Bangladesh	Solomon Islands
Burma	Thailand
Fiji	Tonga
Gilbert Islands	Tuvalu
Indonesia	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	
Malaysia	
New Hebrides	
Pakistan	
Papua New Guinea	
Philippines	
Republic of Korea	
Samoa	
Socialist Republic of Viet Nam	

SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA (7)

Afghanistan	Mongolia
Bhutan	Nepal
India	Sri Lanka
Maldives	

THE AMERICAS (20)**

Belize	Guatemala
Bolivia	Guyana
Brazil	Haiti
Chile	Honduras
Colombia	Mexico
Costa Rica	Nicaragua
Cuba	Panama
Dominican Republic	Paraguay
Ecuador	Peru
El Salvador	Surinam

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN (9)

Bahrain	Oman
Democratic Yemen	Sudan
Egypt	Syrian Arab Republic
Jordan	Yemen
Lebanon	

EUROPE (1)

Turkey

*In addition UNICEF co-operation is extended to the following countries mainly for consultative, advisory and training services and exchange of experience about policies and administration of services benefiting children: Iran, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Venezuela.

**Not including the following Caribbean countries receiving assistance through subregional programmes: Antigua, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Turks and Caicos Islands.

EXPENDITURES AND COMMITMENTS

Table 1 shows UNICEF expenditures in 1976 by major fields of aid. The classification reflects the predominant responsibility of particular government ministries for projects. It does not fully reflect the trend in many countries, which UNICEF is trying to encourage, of providing various services for children in an interrelated way at the community level so that they complement and reinforce each other.

Table 3 shows, by region and type of programme, the unspent balance of commitments made prior to 1 January 1977 totalling \$276 million, and the commitments approved by the UNICEF Executive Board in 1977 at its May session, and by mail poll, totalling \$133.6 million. The UNICEF Board makes commitments to support projects over a period of years. About two thirds of the total commitments are planned to be spent in 1977 and 1978 and the remainder later.

TABLE 2
Expenditure in 1976 compared with 1975*

* Excluded from these figures are expenditure for operations not directly resulting from commitments approved by the Board. This consists of contributions-in-kind (mainly children's foods) worth \$20 million in 1975 and \$20 million in 1976, and reimbursable supply procurement for Governments, other United Nations agencies, and non-governmental organizations amounting to \$20 million in 1975 and \$10 million in 1976. The cost of handling these operations, other than those for which UNICEF's services are reimbursed, is charged to the UNICEF programme support and administrative service budgets.

** Not including expenditure for rehabilitation of facilities damaged or destroyed in emergency situations which is distributed in appropriate sections of the table. Total expenditure for emergency aid and rehabilitation was \$24.2 million in 1976 and \$31.4 million in 1975; the higher expenditure for 1975 was the main element in the higher total expenditure for that year.

	1975	1976
	(in millions of US dollars)	
Child health		
Maternal and child health.....	25.0	25.3
Responsible parenthood (funds-in-trust from UNFPA for family planning).....	5.2	4.7
Village water supply.....	13.5	14.5
Total child health	43.7	43.5
Child nutrition.....	15.1	9.0
Social welfare services for children.....	3.7	4.9
Formal education.....	22.3	14.1
Non-formal education.....	3.1	3.3
Country planning and project development.....	3.4	5.5
General.....	5.0	.9
Emergency relief**.....	1.0	1.1
Programme support services.....	15.6	18.9
Total assistance	110.9	101.2
Administrative services.....	9.2	11.7
TOTAL	120.1	112.9

TABLE 3

Balance of unspent commitments as of 1 January 1977 and commitments approved by the Board in 1977, by region and type
(in thousands of US dollars)

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	The Americas	Inter- regional	Total
Balance of unspent commitments as of 1 January 1977.....	55,049	99,563	57,760	19,131	19,464	25,070	276,037
1977 Board Commitments							
Child health.....	15,730	16,548	2,901	5,366	1,075	—	42,520
Child nutrition.....	2,497	5,874	290	32	1,850	—	8,543
Social welfare service for children.....	4,584	4,206	346	2,560	1,000	—	12,496
Education (formal, non-formal and pre-vocational).....	7,323	5,046	813	2,230	626	—	16,038
Country planning and project development.....	195	732	172	162	717	1,665	3,643
Emergency reserve.....	—	—	—	—	—	657	657
Other.....	1,909	663	40	770	342	3,000	6,724
Adjustments to previous commitments.....	7	54	58	19	121	59	318
Programme support.....	6,605	5,115	3,364	2,908	2,080	5,482	26,454
Total Programme Aid.....	38,850	36,238	7,984	13,847	9,611	10,863	117,393
Administrative service.....						16,212	16,212
						1977 Total.....	133,605*
TOTAL.....	93,899	135,801	65,744	32,978	29,075	52,145	409,642

*In addition, commitments came into effect in 1977 as a result of pledges or receipts of specific contributions and funds-in-trust. These Commitments amounted to \$52 million as of mid-November 1977.

CHILD HEALTH

Child health continues to be the major activity supported by UNICEF, accounting for \$43.5 million in 1976.* The main goals are to extend coverage of maternal and child health services; immunization; family planning aspects of family health; safe, sufficient and accessible water supply; adequate sanitation; and health and nutrition education.

Primary health care

In its assistance for child health, UNICEF works closely with WHO in advocating the primary health care approach. Part of the basic services concept, its objective is to make basic health care accessible to all children, of whom the majority, living in rural areas and poor urban quarters, are at present unserved. It requires a reorientation of the conventional pattern of health services in many developing countries which have become predominantly urban-oriented,

*Expenditure directly identified for this type of assistance; expenditure for programme support services gave further assistance for child health amounting to some \$10 million.



The villagers constructed the six buildings of this rural maternity centre in Senegal just like their own homes, only with concrete floors for easier cleaning. In many countries UNICEF assists the retraining of traditional birth attendants or midwives in pre-natal care, birth, health, nutrition and child care. Community participation and such local health workers as these are important elements of the regional development now underway in Senegal.

mostly curative in nature, and accessible to only a small part of the population.

Primary health care involves an extensive use of community workers who carry out front-line curative, protective and promotive tasks. Community involvement in planning, supporting, staffing and managing the community's health service is an essential element. The primary health workers are selected by the community and are trained to diagnose and treat about 80 per cent of children's ailments using simplified medical technology, the remainder being referred to health centres and hospitals. A health infrastructure provides technical policies, advice, supervision, training, referral services and administrative and logistical support. The primary health care concept is integrated into the activities of ministries other than health participating in the community's development (agriculture, education, public works, housing, communication, etc.).

The 1977 UNICEF Executive Board session in Manila received a joint UNICEF/WHO report on primary health care which concentrated on the process of community motivation.* Among the factors found to encourage community involve-

ment in primary health care services were: strong government encouragement and willingness to decentralize; specific rural and urban development plans; finance to supplement the resources available locally. At the local level, key factors were a willingness to change, a choice of projects to meet locally felt needs, and the availability of community leadership, materials and finance.

The Board asked UNICEF and WHO to intensify their efforts in encouraging community participation. It recommended, among other measures, more training of local leadership for basic health activities, greater collaboration with countries in identifying community resources, more help to Governments for appropriate health technology, and greater assistance to develop professional, managerial and administrative capacities at various levels to support basic health activities.

UNICEF will co-sponsor, with WHO, an international conference on primary

health care in Alma Ata, U.S.S.R., in September 1978. Topics will include the links between health and development, operational aspects of primary health care, national strategies being used to introduce it, and international support. In keeping with the intersectoral approach to primary health care, the conference will involve participation by development, finance and other officials, as well as those from health ministries.

Immunization

At its 1977 session the UNICEF Executive Board reviewed its joint effort with WHO to extend and improve immunization against diseases commonly affecting children (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis and measles). Immunization measures are now relatively inexpensive and effective. The Board believed that UNICEF should make co-operation in an expanded programme of immunization one of its main priorities and that provision of vaccines, drugs and other material assistance should continue over a period of years in order to have a lasting impact. UNICEF assistance should be particularly

**Community involvement in Primary Health Care: A study of the process of community motivation and continued participation* (E/ICEF/L.1355 and Corr.1).

addressed to strengthening national support and logistical systems. Careful attention to creating "cold chain" services was necessary.

In 1976 UNICEF:

- assisted child health programmes in 100 countries: 45 in Africa, 25 in Asia, 20 in the Americas, 9 in the Eastern Mediterranean region and 1 in Europe.
- provided grants for training and refresher courses for 25,300 health personnel—doctors, nurses, public health workers, medical assistants, midwives and traditional birth attendants.
- provided technical supplies and equipment for 33,600 health centres of various kinds—especially rural health centres and subcentres.
- supplied medicines and vaccines against tuberculosis, smallpox, leprosy, diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid, measles, polio and other diseases.

for refrigeration of vaccines to ensure that they were potent when injected. Aid should be aimed at making countries more self-sufficient in their immunization programmes, including, where feasible, the local production of vaccines.

Responsible parenthood

Assistance for responsible parenthood is given to improve child health, welfare and development, all of which are affected by the spacing of births and by family size. UNICEF does not approach responsible parenthood as a separate activity but as a component of programmes for health and nutrition and for the advancement of women. During 1976, \$4.7 million funds-in-trust provided to UNICEF by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities made possible support for government family planning programmes in 26 countries, mainly as part of maternal and child health services.

Rural water supply

UNICEF has been assisting rural water programmes and environmental sanitation projects since 1953. This assistance began on a small scale with a few pilot or demonstration projects, but over the years the vital link between adequate water supplies for drinking and household use and sanitation on the one hand, and the health and welfare of infants and children on the other, has become increasingly clear. These projects reduce levels of infection, lessen the drudgery of mothers, improve the local quality of life and encourage self-help community efforts. All of these lead to major improvements in children's lives. UNICEF is now involved on a large scale in such projects—a six-fold increase over the past decade due in large part to special contributions from some Governments to large well drilling programmes in various countries.

In 1976 UNICEF:

- assisted programmes to supply safe water and improved sanitation in 91 countries. Some 12 million people (approximately 50 per cent of them children) benefited from approximately 80,000 water supply systems; these included 63,053 wells with handpumps, 854 piped systems, and 418 wells with motor-driven pumps. More than 450,000 people gained access to better waste disposal systems.



Increasingly in recent years, UNICEF has been helping governments develop safe water supply systems for rural communities. Safe water is essential to the health and nutrition of children and for cleanliness in the home. It is especially appreciated by people in water scarce areas, such as these little girls in a village in Afghanistan. About 12½ million people, in 91 countries, benefited from the 70,000 water projects UNICEF assisted during 1976.

In 1976 UNICEF:

- assisted nutrition programmes in 68 countries: 32 in Africa, 15 in Asia, 15 in the Americas and 6 in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- helped to expand applied nutrition programmes in 43,700 villages, equipping nutrition centres and demonstration areas, community and school orchards and gardens, fish and poultry hatcheries, and seed production units.
- provided stipends to train over 30,000 village-level nutrition workers and high level nutritional personnel.
- distributed some 26,000 metric tons of donated foods (including wheat flour, rolled oats, skim milk, special weaning foods and corn-soy-milk) for distribution through nutrition and emergency feeding programmes in 21 countries.

CHILD NUTRITION

UNICEF assistance for projects mainly concerned with child nutrition totalled \$9 million in 1976.* In addition, foods valued at \$29 million were contributed through UNICEF for nutrition and emergency feeding programmes, and improvement of child nutrition was often an important element in health, education and social welfare projects.

In addition to strengthening maternal and child health services to deal with nutrition, assistance in this area takes a number of other forms:

- development of national food and nutrition policies to take account of the special needs of children and of pregnant women and nursing mothers;
- orientation and training at various levels (planners, administrators, nutrition specialists, auxiliary and community-level workers);

- applied nutrition to promote the production, storage and use by families and communities of better foods;
- nutrition education reaching parents through various services such as health centres, schools and mass media;
- development and local production, or home preparation, of low-cost weaning foods;
- supplementary child feeding on a selective basis, particularly for young children, those in especially disadvantaged areas and groups, and in emergency situations; nutritional rehabilitation of children suffering from severe malnutrition;
- intervention against nutritional deficiency diseases (e.g. xerophthalmia, anemias, goitre);
- national or area monitoring and forecasting of the food and nutrition situation as it affects children.

*Expenditure directly identified for this type of assistance; expenditures for programme support services gave further assistance for child nutrition amounting to some \$2 million.



Photo: Courtesy of NUTRITION CENTRE OF THE PHILIPPINES

UNICEF assistance to nutrition programmes for young children takes many forms. Weighing children is one way of checking on their growth and nutrition. In Operation Timbang in the Philippines, 4½ million children are regularly being weighed. During 1976, UNICEF supported the training of 26,000 field workers and 4,200 other nutrition personnel in the 68 countries it is assisting with nutrition programmes. It also aided school lunch programmes, nutrition and demonstration centres, and school and community gardens in more than 68,000 villages.

VILLAGE-LEVEL TECHNOLOGY

A recent emphasis in UNICEF assistance is on the use of simple, inexpensive labour-saving devices that help to improve family nutrition and well-being and to relieve workloads, particularly of mothers. In addition to the installation of wells and hand-pumps, UNICEF is helping Governments develop, or "rediscover" and disseminate, other village-level or appropriate technology. This includes: improved methods of home drying and storage of foodstuffs; manually operated equipment for grinding and threshing; wind and water power for pumping water and grinding cereals and legumes; use of solar radiation for drying crops and food, heating water and cooking food; manual oil extraction presses to increase production of oil; and improved cooking arrangements to lessen the risk of burns to children and to reduce fuel consumption.

During 1976 UNICEF sponsored a regional seminar in Nairobi, which was attended by representatives of ten countries, to explore the use of low-cost, appropriate

technologies to improve the conditions of life of the rural family.* The Karen Village Technology Unit in Kenya demonstrates some 50 devices in the fields of nutrition, water, home improvement and food conservation. The 1977 Executive Board approved assistance to six African countries to establish village-level technology programmes. Special attention will be given to field-testing village technology measures and training staff in them. Co-ordinating these measures with efforts to develop basic services will also be emphasized.

*A report on the Seminar has been published: *Village Technology in Eastern Africa*, UNICEF Eastern Africa Regional Office, Nairobi, Kenya, 1977, 63 pages.

Village technology—improved ways of doing things appropriate to the rural communities—is an important component of the Basic Services approach being advocated by UNICEF. In a number of East African countries new techniques or equipment are being devised, such as this granery which protects the crop against moisture, insects, and rodents.



PRIMARY AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Education activities continue as a major area for UNICEF assistance, accounting for \$17.4 million in 1976.* Of this amount \$3.3 million was for non-formal education.

UNICEF's assistance to education derives from its belief in a systematic approach to children's needs and the importance of creating links between education and programmes for better health, nutrition and child care and preparation for participation in society. In primary education UNICEF's emphasis is on promoting qualitative improvements in education and in helping countries to find ways of delivering effective education to children who are not yet receiving it. It concentrates on providing aid for curriculum reform, the development of teaching aids and textbooks, teacher training and retraining, and the education of girls. Assistance is also provided for rehabilitating education services disrupted by natural disasters and warfare.

*Expenditure directly identified for this type of assistance; expenditure for programme support services gave further assistance for education amounting to some \$4 million.

Complementing this approach, and as part of over-all national efforts to renovate and reform education, UNICEF aids non-formal education (i.e. outside the regular school programme). Out-of-school children and youth are provided with the basics of literacy and numeracy, as well as skills and knowledge for improving their living conditions and life prospects. A number of non-formal education activities are especially for girls and women in the fields of health, food and nutrition, child and family care, home improvement and practical skills.

In a report to the 1977 Board session, the Executive Director stated that in 1975 the total amount of official aid for both primary and non-formal education, from bilateral and international agencies, was \$145 million. This was only about 6 per cent of official aid for all levels of education. By contrast, developing countries were spending on the average half of their educational budgets on primary education. Out of the total \$145 million official aid for primary and non-formal education, \$70 million came from multilateral sources, of which the World Bank supplied \$30 million and UNICEF \$29 million.

Although UNICEF's assistance to primary and non-formal education was comparatively small in relation to the whole problem, the Board believed that it was filling a key role which should be maintained, particularly for projects in lowest-income countries and lower socio-economic groups. Since a large part of the education budgets of developing countries is committed to recurring costs that are difficult to reduce—such as the budget for teachers' salaries—UNICEF's assistance makes possible reforms and innovations that would not otherwise be undertaken. Continuing emphasis is to be placed on:

- building national educational capacities with respect to content and methods of primary and non-formal education.
- creating links with programmes for better health, nutrition and child care, and for the preparation of children for participation in society.
- educating girls and mothers.
- rehabilitating education services disrupted by natural disasters and warfare.

The Board decided that UNICEF should actively encourage other aid-giving organi-

zations—multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental—to increase their support for primary education, both formal and non-formal.

In 1976 UNICEF:

- assisted primary and non-formal education in 89 countries; 43 in Africa, 17 in the Americas, 19 in Asia and 10 in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- provided stipends for refresher training of more than 94,000 teachers, over 86,000 of them primary school teachers.
- helped to equip more than 68,000 primary schools, secondary schools and teacher-training institutions, and 200 vocational training centres with modern teaching aids—including maps, globes, science kits, blackboards, desks, reference books and audio-visual materials.
- assisted many countries to prepare textbooks locally through printing units, book binding, and the provision of paper.



Training or retraining primary teachers is an important part of UNICEF's assistance (86,300 in 1976). In Bangladesh it became possible to train young women, such as this one, only after dormitories were constructed so they would have acceptable residences away from home. Thus the chances for girls getting schooling are improved.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

Social welfare services that UNICEF assists include parent education with special attention to women and girls, neighbourhood and community centre programmes, day-care services, youth agencies, and women's clubs. In many cases these activities are not separate projects, but part of health, nutrition education or home economics extension programmes. They may also be part of community development programmes in which services for women have a special emphasis.

In 1976 UNICEF:

- assisted social services for children in 65 countries; 31 in Africa, 12 in Asia, 14 in the Americas and 8 in the Eastern Mediterranean.
- supplied equipment to more than 4,000 child welfare and day-care centres, 600 youth centres and clubs, and 1,400 women's centres or co-operatives.
- provided training stipends to over 6,000 women and girls in child-care, homecrafts, food preservation and income-earning skills.
- provided stipends to train 25,000 local and youth leaders to help organize basic services in their own villages and communities.
- provided equipment and supplies to 200 training institutions for social workers, and training stipends for 7,900 child welfare workers.

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

UNICEF can quickly provide relief for the special needs of children in disasters or emergencies—needs which are not always taken into account in the rush of providing general relief. Its network of field offices, its links with other agencies, and its stockpile of materials in the Packing and Assembly Centre (UNIPAC) in Copenhagen, all give it scope and flexibility in such emergency situations. Often UNICEF staff in an affected country can participate in a rapid assessment of the urgent needs of mothers and children, and arrange for the diversion of UNICEF supplies already in the country. A major interest of UNICEF is the longer-term reconstruction and rehabilitation of services for children, the need for which often arises after the main inflow of outside aid has ended.

Support for rehabilitation is usually incorporated in other UNICEF assistance programmes, and is often funded in whole or part by special contributions. During 1976, relief supplies and services worth \$1.1 million were sent to nine major disaster or



UNICEF provided relief in nine emergencies during 1976 and continued long-term reconstruction in a number of other places. Help for these little boys in Lebanon was made possible by special contributions for relief and rehabilitation totalling nearly \$3 million. Now a similar amount is being sought to assist reconstruction of children's services in that country during the current two years.

emergency areas. As noted in Table 2, total UNICEF assistance for emergency relief and rehabilitation was \$24.2 million in 1976.

The 1977 Executive Board approved continued assistance for rehabilitation of services for mothers and children in a number of countries affected by civil strife and natural disasters. In Angola, UNICEF is helping the reconstruction and extension of services benefiting children—particularly health and education. In Lebanon, UNICEF is assisting the rehabilitation of services for health, water supply, young child care, primary education and social welfare. In Haiti, assistance is provided for the rehabilitation of children's services in a drought-stricken area of the country. In Viet Nam, the rehabilitation programmes, now part of long-term development, cover the reconstruction of health services, water supply, primary schools and day-care centres for young children.



UNICEF FINANCES

REVENUE

UNICEF's revenue comes from voluntary contributions by Governments and individuals. It was \$135 million in 1976, of which \$106 million was for general resources and \$29 million for specific purposes.

The revenue came from the following sources: 72.6 per cent directly from 133 Governments and territories as regular and specific purpose contributions; 14.3 per cent from private sources (fund-raising campaigns, greeting card profits and individual donations); and 13.1 per cent from the United Nations system and miscellaneous sources. Table 4 shows UNICEF revenue during the period 1972-1977 by source.

There were some unusual elements in 1976 revenues. As in past years, general resources increased, by \$12 million (almost 13 per cent), but specific purpose funding was \$18 million less than in 1975, so that total revenue was \$6 million less than in 1975. The decrease in specific purpose funding was due mainly to fewer contributions from Governments and non-governmental organizations for relief and rehabilitation in Indochina.

Revenue for 1977 is estimated at \$150 million—\$118 million for general resources and \$32 million for specific purposes. The financial plan of UNICEF estimates revenue of \$165 million in 1978 and \$200 million in 1979.

Table 5 lists government contributions made in 1976 for general resources, \$81 million, and for specific purposes, \$17 million.

Table 6 lists, by country, non-governmental contributions received in 1976 totalling \$19 million. In addition to net proceeds from greeting cards, these contributions come from fund-raising activities of UNICEF National Committees, including the "Trick or Treat" campaign in Canada and the United States; various collections and special events organized by National Committees in Europe; and annual campaigns in Australia, Japan and New Zealand. Significant support also continued to come from other non-governmental organizations.

Table 7 lists contributions-in-kind made through UNICEF in 1976. These consisted mainly of children's foods, medicines and freight, on which the donors placed an estimated value of \$29 million; of this, com-

modities contributed by the European Economic Community were valued at more than \$24 million. Contributions-in-kind are not listed as income in UNICEF financial accounts.

Contributions for specific purposes

For some years, UNICEF has appealed to Governments and non-governmental organizations for contributions to long-term projects for which UNICEF's regular resources are insufficient, and for relief and rehabilitation in emergency situations. During the period 1973-1976, 26 per cent of the funds committed by UNICEF came from such specific purpose contributions.

Projects funded by specific purpose contributions are prepared in the same way as those funded from general resources. Nearly all are in countries classified by the United Nations as "least developed" or "most seriously affected".

At its 1977 session the Executive Board "noted" 42 special assistance projects—that is, projects to be carried out if and when specific contributions are received. Together

TABLE 4
UNICEF Revenue in the Period 1972-1977

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	(million of US dollars)					(forecast)
General resources						
Contributions from Governments	45.6	52.7	57.9	68.5	80.0	92
Contributions from non-governmental sources	7.0	5.8	6.8	8.4	7.3	7
Greeting Card Operation	5.0	7.0	7.1	8.7	6.5	9
Other Income	3.9	7.8	10.2	8.4	11.9	10
Total available for regular projects, for programme support services and for administrative costs	62.4	73.3	82.0	94.0	106.6	118
Supplementary funding						
Contributions for specific purposes and funds-in-trust, excluding the UN system*						
From Government	9.4	13.7	21.9	34.0	17.2	20
From non-governmental sources	5.4	4.7	5.5	5.0	5.6	5
Funds-in-trust from the UN system	14.8	18.4	27.4	39.0	22.8	25
For long-term projects funded by UNEFPA	1.2	2.1	4.3	5.3	5.3	4
For special assistance and other noted projects including relief and rehabilitation	2.4	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	5
	3.6	4.1	5.7	7.9	5.8	7
Total supplementary funding	18.4	22.5	33.1	46.9	28.6	32
Total revenue available for meeting commitments of the Executive Board	80.0	95.8	115.1	140.9	135.2	150
Breakdown of revenue by source (in millions of US dollars)						
Total revenue from Governments	55.0	66.4	79.8	102.5	98.1	112
Total revenue from non-governmental sources	18.3	17.5	19.4	22.1	19.4	21
Total revenue from UN system	5.6	4.1	5.7	7.9	5.8	7
Other income	3.9	7.8	10.2	8.4	11.9	10
	80.8	95.8	115.1	140.9	135.2	150

*For special assistance and other noted projects including relief and rehabilitation.

TABLE 5

1976 General and Specific-purpose Governmental Contributions

(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

	General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total		General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
Afghanistan	28.5		28.5	Cyprus	3.8		3.8
Algeria	171.7		171.7	Czechoslovakia	64.3		64.3
Argentina	115.0		115.0	Democratic Yemen	1.4		1.4
Australia	1,317.3		1,317.3	Denmark	1,784.5	2,490.4	4,274.9
Austria	274.7		274.7	Ecuador	25.0		25.0
Bahamas	5.0		5.0	Egypt	151.4		151.4
Bahrain	7.5		7.5	El Salvador	25.0		25.0
Bangladesh	1.0		1.0	Ethiopia	50.0		50.0
Barbados	5.0		5.0	Fiji	2.0		2.0
Belgium	607.0	81.1	688.7	Finland	800.1	403.0	1,203.1
Belize	5		5	France	1,836.4		1,836.4
Bhutan	3.4		3.4	Gabon	19.8		19.8
Bolivia	22.0		22.0	Gambia	4.7		4.7
Botswana	6.9		6.9	German Democratic Republic	109.8		109.8
Brazil	115.0		115.0	Germany, Federal Republic of	3,100.8	1,119.7	4,220.5
British Virgin Islands	.1		.1	Ghana	20.9		20.9
Bulgaria	51.4		51.4	Greece	90.0		90.0
Burma	102.6		102.6	Guatemala	50.5		50.5
Burundi	3.0		3.0	Guinea	41.5		41.5
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	74.0		74.0	Guyana	5.3		5.3
Canada	3,050.5	489.3	5,539.8	Holy See	1.0		1.0
Chile	175.1		175.1	Honduras	20.0		20.0
Colombia	368.9		368.9	Hong Kong	18.8		18.8
Costa Rica	30.0		30.0	Hungary	14.7		14.7
Cuba	100.0		100.0				

TABLE 5 (continued)

1976 General and Specific-purpose Governmental Contributions

(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

	General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total		General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
Iceland	15.7		15.7	Mali	13.3		13.3
India	1,325.8		1,325.8	Malta	4.6		4.6
Indonesia	449.7		449.7	Mauritania	15.2		15.2
Iran	1,024.2		1,024.2	Mauritius	4.2		4.2
Ireland	185.8	83.2	269.0	Mexico	291.0		291.0
Israel	45.0		45.0	Monaco	3.3		3.3
Italy	462.4		462.4	Mongolia	3.0		3.0
Ivory Coast	59.7		59.7	Morocco	85.0		85.0
Jamaica	13.2		13.2	Nepal	4.3		4.3
Japan	2,249.3		2,249.3	Netherlands	3,717.5	6,527.4	10,244.9
Jordan	16.4		16.4	New Zealand	700.0	151.5	851.5
Kenya	24.1		24.1	Nicaragua	30.0		30.0
Kuwait	100.0		100.0	Nigeria	113.8		113.8
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	4.5		4.5	Norway	5,665.9	1,902.5	7,568.4
Lesotho	2.1		2.1	Oman	50.0		50.0
Liberia	20.0		20.0	Pakistan	113.4		113.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	43.6		43.6	Panama	6.0		6.0
Liechtenstein	2.0		2.0	Paraguay	10.0		10.0
Luxembourg	14.9		14.9	Peru	121.4		121.4
Madagascar	33.5		33.5	Philippines	443.4		443.4
Malawi	2.0		2.0	Poland	316.3		316.3
Malaysia	95.9		95.9	Portugal	20.0		20.0
Maldives	2.0		2.0	Qatar	200.0		200.0

	General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
Republic of Korea.....	79.4		79.4
Romania.....	12.5		12.5
Rwanda.....	3.0		3.0
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.....	.7		.7
St. Lucia.....	2.2		2.2
San Marino.....	2.7		2.7
Saudi Arabia.....	1,020.6		1,020.6
Senegal.....	22.2		22.2
Singapore.....	15.2		15.2
Somalia.....	14.7		14.7
South Africa.....	50.2		50.2
Spain.....	167.4		167.4
Sri Lanka.....	19.9		19.9
Sudan.....	35.0		35.0
Surinam.....	3.0		3.0
Swaziland.....	6.9		6.9
Sweden.....	15,660.0	1,592.0	17,052.0
Switzerland.....	2,190.4	2,247.0	4,437.4
Syrian Arab Republic.....	25.6		25.6
Thailand.....	423.8		423.8
Tonga.....	1.0		1.0
Trinidad and Tobago.....	10.0		10.0
Tunisia.....	44.5		44.5
Turkey.....	248.8		248.8

	General Contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose Contributions (including funds-in-trust)	Total
Uganda.....	35.5		35.5
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.....	148.0		148.0
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	799.3		799.3
United Arab Emirates.....	411.5		411.5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	3,977.5	330.0	4,307.5
United Republic of Cameroon.....	28.0		28.0
United Republic of Tanzania.....	30.1		30.1
United States of America.....	20,000.0		20,000.0
Uruguay.....	5.0		5.0
Venezuela.....	116.0		116.0
Western Samoa.....	1.6		1.6
Yemen.....	25.3		25.3
Yugoslavia.....	235.7		235.7
Zambia.....	63.0		63.0
TOTAL:	80,916.0	17,217.1	98,133.1

TABLE 6

1976 Non-Governmental Contributions

(in thousands of US dollars)

Countries where non-governmental contributions exceeded \$10,000 (Figures include proceeds from greeting card sales)							
Algeria.....	25.2	Germany,		Peru.....	106.2	Venezuela.....	17.1
Argentina.....	59.0	Fed. Rep. of.....	3,994.1	Philippines.....	19.8	Yugoslavia.....	108.8
Australia.....	650.0	Greece.....	53.1	Poland.....	82.8	Zambia.....	14.4
Austria.....	172.1	Hungary.....	26.2	Romania.....	127.6	Contributions	
Bangladesh.....	15.6	India.....	203.4	Spain.....	1,058.6	under \$10,000*	229.3
Belgium.....	824.2	Indonesia.....	23.7	Sri Lanka.....	21.3		
Bolivia.....	10.8	Ireland.....	58.7	Sweden.....	793.6	TOTAL.....	27,500.3
Brazil.....	975.8	Italy.....	255.9	Switzerland.....	762.6		
Bulgaria.....	108.3	Japan.....	843.1	Thailand.....	14.2		
Canada.....	2,759.8	Luxembourg.....	42.9	Turkey.....	48.3	Less costs of	
Chile.....	112.9	Mexico.....	43.5	USSR.....	298.4	Greeting Card	
Colombia.....	32.4	Netherlands.....	988.1	United		Operations**	8,554.0
Denmark.....	331.2	New Zealand.....	284.2	Kingdom.....	462.0		
Egypt.....	18.1	Nigeria.....	42.7	United States		Net available	
Finland.....	681.0	Norway.....	435.5	of America.....	7,054.5	for UNICEF	
France.....	2,268.1	Pakistan.....	17.0	Uruguay.....	13.4	assistance***	18,945.0

*Details of non-governmental contributions under \$10,000 are given in UNICEF document E/ICEP/648, Chapter III, Annex III

**Costs of producing cards, brochures, freight, overhead

***In addition \$418,007 were received as funds-in-trust

with "noted" projects previously approved, the total contributions UNICEF seeks for such projects is about \$75 million.* In many cases the country infrastructure and central services are already being assisted from UNICEF's general resources. Thus, in these instances, specific contributions will extend services to children who would not otherwise be reached.

UNICEF fund-raising

During its 1977 session, the Executive Board considered a report on UNICEF's fund-raising system. The Board reaffirmed its conviction that UNICEF should continue to derive its revenue entirely from voluntary contributions. The mainstay should be contributions from Governments for general resources, with contributions for specific purposes providing important supplementary funding. The Board also reaffirmed the importance it attached to contributions from

TABLE 7
1976 Contributions in Kind Made through UNICEF

(Estimated value in thousands of US dollars)

	Commodities	Freight Services		Commodities	Freight Services
1. From Governments			2. From international organizations		
Belgium.....	506.5*		European Economic Community.....	24,698.0*	
Canada.....	917.3	245.1	WHO.....	.1	
Jordan.....	18.1		3. From non-governmental sources		
Mexico.....		1.0	France.....	.6	
New Zealand.....	125.0		Germany, Federal Republic of.....	.2	
Switzerland.....	459.8*		India.....		61.1
Syria.....	3.4		Israel.....	.4	
United States of America.....	1,796.7	441.9	Middle East.....		1.3
			New Zealand.....	2.1	
			Scandinavia.....		45.1
			United Kingdom.....	5.0	
			United States of America.....	.5	

*represents combined value of commodities and freight donated

*Full information about each of these projects can be found in the UNICEF publication, *Special Assistance Projects*, SA/23, 1977.

the general public, stimulated largely through the activities of UNICEF National Committees.

The Board found that there were imbalances of response among various Governments in increasing their annual contributions. It appealed to all Governments in a position to do so, especially those that were not now contributing to UNICEF in relation to their financial capacity, to increase their contributions as soon as possible. It also believed that to the extent government budgetary practices made it possible, multi-year pledges should be made to order to provide UNICEF with a more secure revenue base and to facilitate longer-term programme planning. This view was endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution on UNICEF at the end of 1977.

EXPENDITURE AND WORKING CAPITAL

Expenditure in 1976 amounted to \$112.9 million, \$7 million less than in 1975. This amount corresponds to the lower level of expenditure for relief and rehabilita-

tion. Since UNICEF does not hold resources to cover the total of its commitments, it needs a revolving fund of working capital—funds-in-hand. Table 8 shows UNICEF's revenue and expenditure for 1975 and 1976, and that planned for 1977-1979, plus funds-in-hand at the year's end.

TABLE 8
UNICEF's Annual Revenue, Expenditure and Funds in Hand
(in millions of US dollars)

	Actual		Planned		
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Revenue (table 4)	141	135	150	165	200
Expenditure (table 2)	120	113	152	169	192
Funds in hand and receivables at year end*	74	96	95	90	96

*Not including funds-in-trust, which are not formally the property of UNICEF

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

The International Year of the Child will provide a unique opportunity to effect immediate and long-term improvements in the lives of millions of children. It is UNICEF's firm intention that the Year—1979—will not be just "another year" but the occasion for a profound review in rich and poor countries alike of the situation of their children, and of the reforms needed to secure long-term improvement. There will be no large global conference in connexion with the Year. Instead the focus will be on heightening the awareness of children's special needs among decision-makers and the general public, leading to specific, practical measures to benefit children on the national and local level.

If the Year is to result in strengthened and extended long-term services for children, careful preparation is needed in each participating country. The Executive Director has suggested that each country review children's essential needs and existing services as the basis for improving future programmes; that representative national IYC commissions can help greatly in the planning and co-ordination of this work*;

and that national commitments for action programmes be made as early as possible—in any case before the end of 1979. It is his hope that the basic services approach will receive major emphasis in developing countries, and that there will be a substantially increased flow of external aid for this purpose.

UNICEF has been designated by the General Assembly as the "lead agency" within the United Nations system, responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations agencies for the Year. Immediate responsibility has been placed on a small IYC secretariat within UNICEF's administrative structure. This secretariat is financed by special contributions from Governments. The operational costs for the three-year period, mid-1977 to mid-1980, are forecast at \$4.3 million.** The Special Representative for the Year, directly responsible to the Executive Director, is Dr. Estefania Aldaba-Lim, a former cabinet member in the Government of the Philippines, who has had a distinguished national and international career in the fields of mental health, education and social welfare.

A number of organizations in the United Nations system recognize IYC as important for their future work, and are planning support in a variety of ways. An Advisory Group of concerned United Nations agencies has been established.

In view of the important role that non-governmental organizations are expected to play in the Year, they are represented in the Advisory Group. In addition, the NGOs accredited to ECOSOC, UNESCO and UNICEF have established a Committee of Non-governmental Organizations for IYC to facilitate co-operation and to encourage NGO participation at international, regional, national and local levels.

In addition to its role as "lead agency" for the United Nations system, UNICEF, as part of its own input into the Year, made a \$3 million commitment at its 1977 Board session to help developing countries to make their own internal assessments of the situation of their children and prepare plans for improving and extending services. It is hoped that generous support will be provided by the international community for such services.

*15 such commissions had been formed by the end of 1977.

**As of 31 December 1977, approximately \$2.4 million had been pledged for the operational costs of IYC.



BACKGROUND INFORMATION ABOUT

ORIGINS

UNICEF was created by the General Assembly at its first session on 11 December 1946 as the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. For its first several years, the Fund's resources were devoted largely to meeting the post-war emergency needs of children in Europe for food, drugs and clothing. In December 1950, the General Assembly shifted the main emphasis of the Fund toward programmes of long-range benefit to children of developing countries. In October 1953, the General Assembly decided to continue UNICEF indefinitely. The words "International" and "Emergency" were dropped from the name which now came the United Nations Children's Fund although the acronym "UNICEF" was retained.

ORGANIZATION

UNICEF is an integral part of the United Nations but it has a semi-autonomous status, with its own governing body and secretariat. It is governed by a 30-nation Executive Board which establishes policies

for UNICEF, reviews programmes, and commits funds for projects and for the administrative and programme support budgets of the organization. Ten members of the Board are elected each year for a three-year term by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. The Board meets annually and is assisted by a Programme Committee and a Committee on Administration and Finance. The reports of the Board are reviewed annually by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The Executive Director, who is responsible for the administration of UNICEF, is appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Board. The Executive Director since June 1965 has been Mr. Henry R. Labouisse.

The membership of the Board for the period 1 August 1977—31 July 1978

Afghanistan	France
Barbados	Germany, Federal
Benin	Republic of
Bolivia	Guinea
Brazil	Indonesia
Bulgaria	Italy
Canada	Japan
Chile	Jordan

Morocco	United Kingdom of
Netherlands	Great Britain and
Norway	Northern Ireland
Pakistan	United Republic of
Philippines	Cameroon
Poland	United Republic of
Sweden	Tanzania
Switzerland	United States of America
Union of Soviet	Yugoslavia
Socialist Republics	Zambia

Officers of the Board for 1977-1978

Chairman (Executive Board):

H.E. Mr. Ferdinand Leopold Oyono
(United Republic of Cameroon)

Chairman (Programme Committee):

Mrs. Sadako Ogata (Japan)

Chairman (Committee on Administration and Finance): Mr. Pieter van Buuren
(Netherlands)

First Vice-Chairman:

Dr. Zaki Hasan (Pakistan)

Second Vice-Chairman:

Dr. Boguslaw Kozusznik (Poland)

Third Vice-Chairman:

Mr. Paul Bog (Norway)

Fourth Vice-Chairman:

Mr. Marcos Candau (Brazil)

UNICEF

As an important component of UNICEF co-operation, staff in field offices not only help countries with the preparation and implementation of assistance projects, but assess the effectiveness of UNICEF aid in relation to country priorities and to opportunities for improving the situation of children. A programme support budget provides for 37 field offices in 1977 serving 100 developing countries, with 179 professional and 800 clerical and other general service posts. This budget also provides for supply procurement staff in New York and Geneva, with 27 professional and 58 clerical and other general service posts.

An administrative services budget provides for staff in New York and Geneva for service of the Executive Board, general direction, financial and personnel management, audit, information, and relations with donor governments and UNICEF National Committees. The 1977 administrative services budget provides for 117 professional and 193 clerical and other general service posts. The estimated cost of the budget is 8 per cent of UNICEF expenditure, or 6 per cent if account is taken of workload not in-

cluded in UNICEF expenditure, such as handling of contributions-in-kind and reimbursable procurement.

CO-OPERATION WITH UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A system of co-operative relationships is in effect between UNICEF and various agencies within the United Nations system. The purpose is to ensure that, in the aid to individual projects and in over-all policy and planning, there is a systematic exchange of experience, assessments of priorities, and the development of co-ordinated operating procedures.

The technical agencies (notably the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ILO, FAO, WHO and UNESCO), provide UNICEF with advice in establishing its programme policies. A continuous process of consultation between the field staff of UNICEF and these agencies helps achieve complementary inputs for services benefiting children. In projects that the agencies assist jointly with UNICEF, their role is to provide technical assistance for preparation, execution and evaluation. UNICEF participates in the UNDP country

programming exercises. In the case of emergencies, UNICEF works closely with UNDRO, other agencies of the United Nations system, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

In addition, UNICEF seeks greater orientation toward activities benefiting children by other appropriate agencies in the United Nations system (including UNDP, UNFPA, WFP, the World Bank, UNEP and the regional economic commissions).

UNICEF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

UNICEF National Committees in 30 countries play an important role in helping to generate public support for a better understanding of the needs of children in developing countries in general and of the work of UNICEF in particular. All the Committees are concerned with increasing financial support for the global work of UNICEF, either indirectly through their education and information roles or directly through the sale of greeting cards and other fund-raising activities. The Committees con-

tributed some \$17.5 million net to UNICEF resources in 1976. In their work, the Committees usually benefit from widespread voluntary help. The Committees provide a means for thousands of individuals in many countries to participate directly in an activity of the United Nations.

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

UNICEF has long worked closely with voluntary agencies concerned with children. UNICEF encourages the use of resources which may be available from non-governmental organizations (both locally and through outside aid) on projects which UNICEF is aiding, or in supplementing or complementing these projects. Non-governmental organizations also offer UNICEF information and advice based upon their experience. Many co-operate with UNICEF or UNICEF National Committees in information and fund-raising work. An NGO Committee on UNICEF comprises over 100 international non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNICEF.

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

UNICEF Regional Offices

UNICEF Headquarters, United Nations,
New York 10017

UNICEF Office for Europe
Palais des Nations, CH 1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland

UNICEF Regional Office for East Africa
P.O. Box 4445, 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, Insular, Goyeneches
3322, Comuna de las Condes, 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 5002, Beirut, Lebanon

UNICEF Regional Office for South Central Asia
11 Jorbagh, New Delhi 110003, India

UNICEF Office for Australia and New Zealand
G.P.O. Box 4045, Sydney, Australia

UNICEF Office for Japan
2-1, Ohtemachi 2-chome
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo

UNICEF National Committees

Australia

UNICEF Committee of Australia
69 Clarence Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Austria

Osterreichisches Komitee für UNICEF
Volksgartenstrasse 1, (Ecke Hansenstrasse)
1010 Vienna

Belgium

Comité belge pour l'UNICEF
rue Joseph II No. 1-Bte 9
1040 Bruxelles

Bulgaria

Bulgarian Committee for UNICEF
c/o Ministry of Public Health
5 Place Lénine
Sofia

Canada

Canadian UNICEF Committee/
Comité UNICEF Canada
443 Mount Pleasant Road
Toronto, Ontario M4S 2L8

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovak Committee for Cooperation with
UNICEF
Trida Wilhelma Plecka c.98
120 37 Praha 10, Vinohrady

Denmark

Dansk UNICEF Komité
Billedvej 8, Frihavn
2100-København

Finland

Suomen YK Lastenapu UNICEF/Finnish Committee
for UNICEF
Kalevankari 12
00100 Helsinki 10

France

Comité français FISE-UNICEF
35, rue Félicien David
75781 Paris Cédex 10

German Democratic Republic

UNICEF-Nationalkomitee der Deutschen
Demokratischen Republik
1034 Berlin
Warschauer Str. 5

Germany, Federal Republic of

Deutsches Komitee für UNICEF
Steinfeldergasse 9
5 Köln 1

Hungary

Az Énsz Gyermekalap Magyar Nemzeti Bizottsága
Belgrad Rakpart 24
Budapest V

Ireland

Irish Committee for UNICEF
12 South Anne Street
Dublin 2

Israel

Israel National Committee for UNICEF
P.O. Box 3489
Yerushalaim/Jerusalem

Italy

UNICEF Comitato Italiano
Via Strozzi 14
00184 Roma

Japan

Japan Association for UNICEF, Inc.
1-2, Azubudai 3-chome
Minato-Ku
Tokyo

Luxembourg

Comité luxembourgeois pour l'UNICEF
B.P. 1602
5, rue Notre-Dame
Luxembourg

Netherlands

Stichting Nederlands Comité UNICEF
Bankstraat 128 (Postbus 85857)
2508 CN's-Gravenhage/The Hague

New Zealand

New Zealand National Committee for UNICEF, Inc.
5-7 Willeson Street, P.O. Box 122
Wellington

Norway

Den Norske UNICEF-Komitee
Egodes gate 1
Oslo 1

Poland

Polski Komitet Wspolpracy z UNICEF
ul. Mokotowska 1-1 p. III
00561 Warszawa

Romania

Fondul Naționalor Unite Pentru Copii
Comitetul Național Român
6-8 Rue Onesti
R-7000 Bucharest, 1

Spain

Asociación UNICEF-España
Mauricio Legendre, 36
Apartado de Correos 12021
Madrid 16

Sweden

Svenska UNICEF-Kommittén
Skolgränd 2, Box 150/50
104 65 Stockholm 15

Switzerland

Swiss Committee for UNICEF
Werdstrasse 36
8021 Zürich 1

Tunisia

Comité tunisien pour l'UNICEF
% Représentant de l'UNICEF
Boîte postale No. 660
Alger-Gare, Algérie

Turkey

Türkiye milli Komitesi UNICEF
% UNICEF Representative
P.K. 407
Ankara

United Kingdom

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
46-48 Osbornburgh Street
London NW1, 3 PU

United States of America

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

Yugoslavia

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

Liaison Offices

Cyprus

United Nations Association of Cyprus
Sub-Committee for UNICEF
14 Makarios III Av.
Mitsa Bldg. No. 2
P.O. Box 1508
Nicosia

Greece

United Nations Information Centre
36 Amalias Avenue
Athens 119, Greece

Iceland

UNICEF in Ireland
Storagerdi 30
Reykjavik 108

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies/
Sojuz Obshestv Krasnogo Kresta i Krasnogo
Polumesiatra
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 1977

session—C, E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/651)

Annual Progress Report of the Executive Director—E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/648)

Special Assistance Projects, Volume 4—E (UNICEF Doc. No. SA/23)

*Les Carnets de l'Enfance/Assignment Children, a quarterly review published by UNICEF—E, F
Current policies and working methods of UNICEF—E, F, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/Misc. 258)*

*UNICEF News, published quarterly by UNICEF—E
Financial Report and Statements for the year ended 31 Dec. 1976—E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/AB/L. 171)*

The Human Factor in Development, speech by Henry R. Labouisse (leaflet)

Facts about UNICEF, 1977-1978 (leaflet)—E, F, S

*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.

INDEX TO TABLES

	Page
1. Countries having UNICEF-assisted projects in 1977	9
2. Expenditure in 1976 compared with 1975	10
3. Balance of unspent commitments as of 1 January 1977 and commitments approved by the Board in 1977, by region and type	11
4. UNICEF revenue in the period 1972-1977	24
5. 1976 General and specific purpose governmental contributions ...	25
6. 1976 Non-governmental contributions	28
7. 1976 Contributions-in-kind made through UNICEF	29
8. UNICEF's annual revenue, expenditure and funds-in-hand	30



UNICEF

United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017