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UNICEF

1972 Report

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Meeting the Needs of Children



For the first time, and in response to many requests, UNICEF is issuing a brief, informal report of its year-round activities. Since the documents we prepare for the annual session of our Executive Board are necessarily very detailed, we now offer this summary on what the Children's Fund has been doing in the past year.

During this period, UNICEF provided aid to 111 low-income countries where some 780 million children under sixteen years of age live, and where poverty and its inevitable companions—hunger, sickness and ignorance—are all too prevalent.

UNICEF, now in its 26th year, devotes all its resources and energies to helping countries in the disadvantaged areas of the world improve the lives of their children. In general, UNICEF's activities pursue two fundamental goals: to help the developing countries meet some of the immediate needs of their young and to help them strengthen their long-range services for children as essential parts of their over-all development efforts.

We believe that both goals should be pursued with vigor. If the scourges of poverty, disease, malnourishment and illiteracy are to be overcome, measures must be taken to meet them head-on in the fields specifically affecting the growing generation. It is therefore fortunate that the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade forcefully recommends giving increased attention to the well-being of children, to their health, nutrition and education.

Although UNICEF's resources are relatively modest, its expenditures often provide the kind of catalytic effect required to enable a country to expand its services for children and to try out new

approaches toward meeting children's needs. Thus, UNICEF assistance does more than bring only immediate results: when pilot projects assisted by us are successful in one place, they can be duplicated and expanded in other communities, for they tend to generate additional financial resources, talent and ideas from within the country itself and from outside resources.

Mounting population pressures, growing disparities between and within countries, and the low level of resources in developing regions, make the task of improving the quality of life for children a very difficult one. Yet, we in UNICEF believe that the task is all-important, for what is being done for the younger generation today will, in a fundamental way, determine the shape of the world tomorrow.

Although UNICEF's principal concern relates to long-range programmes of assistance, it must also stand ready to help in emergency situations where, all too frequently, children are the first victims. Its long experience — dating back to its establishment in December 1946 — has been used to help bring aid to the victims of natural and other disasters.

The magnitude and urgency of the tasks that lie ahead demand increasing support from the entire international community. Action is what counts — and action is directly proportional to available funds. UNICEF is now engaged in an effort to reach an annual income goal of \$100 million by 1975 — a sum which the Secretary-General of the United Nations has called a modest one in light of the immense needs to be met. Since the Children's Fund relies entirely on voluntary contributions of governments, organizations and individuals, we look forward to their continuing and increasing support so that we can augment our efforts on behalf of the world's children in the coming decade.

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

UNICEF activities 1971

The highlights of UNICEF activities during the past year are described in the following paragraphs, while brief statistics on the main categories of assistance given are contained in the Appendix, Table A. It should be noted that, whereas UNICEF assistance is discussed by sectors, the basic needs of children are, in fact, so closely interrelated that many projects in the various sectors are designed to reinforce and strengthen one another. Health programmes, for example, include many nutritional aspects; nutrition projects often stress simple rules of health and hygiene; and school activities encompass both health and nutrition education as well as other aspects of family and community life.

Health

More than 46 per cent of UNICEF expenditures on programme aid during the past year — some \$21 million — were devoted to assistance in the field of child health. Much of this aid, which went to 96 countries, was directed to strengthening and expanding basic health services, with special emphasis on maternal and child care. UNICEF also supported immunization and other disease control programmes, health education activities and environmental sanitation projects, particularly the provision of clean water for rural communities, all of which have a direct and important bearing on the well-being of children. The training of personnel, especially auxiliary workers, was an important element in all the health-related projects which UNICEF aided.

UNICEF provided equipment and supplies to 16,700 main rural health centres, sub-centres, paediatric hospitals and maternity wards and also provided grants to train over 18,000 health personnel, including nurses, midwives, public health workers, medical assistants, and some

doctors at the post-graduate level.

A number of experimental health projects were aided by UNICEF. One, in Brazil, involved "mini" health posts in communities not served by regular health services. These posts are staffed by non-medical personnel who have received one month's training in simple preventive health measures and first aid. Another experimental effort is taking place in Madagascar where, in a demonstration area comprising 25 villages near Tananarive, village health committees and mothers' clubs have been



Only a small percentage of children in developing countries receives even rudimentary health services. This is why UNICEF's major target is strengthening and expanding of basic health services.

organized. Their activities include the improvement of housing, building of latrines and the supply of clean drinking water.

Family Planning. A growing number of countries are recognizing the profound influence that family size and the spacing of births have on the health and welfare of children and families. Nearly three quarters of the child population in regions assisted by UNICEF are living in countries which have either adopted official family planning programmes or which support non-governmental family planning activities.

More countries are accepting the view that family planning is most effective when combined with the availability of maternal and child health services. This view was the basis of the decision adopted by UNICEF's Executive Board in 1967 that UNICEF, when so requested by a government, might assist family planning as part of national maternal and child health services.

A few examples of UNICEF-aided activities in family planning during the past year were special training of nurse/midwife instructors and short-term training of some 12,000 health personnel in Indonesia, of auxiliary nurse/midwives in India and of traditional birth attendants in Malaysia. UNICEF provided salary supplements and transport for family planning workers in Indonesia and Pakistan. In the Philippines, UNICEF helped strengthen hospital facilities for the post-partum family planning programme. During the year UNICEF also worked in this field with Governments in Thailand, Egypt, Iran, Singapore, Mauritius, and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

Nutrition

Widespread child malnutrition is a matter of deep concern to developing countries, especially in

light of the adverse effects of malnutrition — many of them practically irreversible — on the future physical and mental development of the young child.

In helping developing countries to improve the nutrition of children and of expectant and nursing women, UNICEF is directing its aid to three main approaches: the processing and distribution of new protein-rich weaning foods, milk conservation schemes which stimulate local production and processing of safe milk, and village programmes — generally referred to as "applied nutrition" activities — which encourage rural people to grow and consume the food their families need. Nearly 13 per cent of UNICEF programme aid — \$6 million — was invested last year in attacking the causes of malnutrition in some 60 countries.

Food processing. The new high-protein cereal-legume weaning food mixtures being formulated are an especially promising approach. They can be produced indigenously from a wide variety of domestic raw materials such as maize, wheat, soyabeans, peanuts, cottonseed, chick-peas and lentils. The post-kwashiorkor feeding mixture (PKFM), one of the new blended foods, was used successfully in emergency feeding programmes during the year.

UNICEF continued to co-operate in national weaning food programmes in Algeria, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran and Turkey. Other efforts in food processing were initiated in Chile and Peru.

Since UNICEF first started to give assistance in this field, 263 milk plants and food-processing factories have been equipped by UNICEF in 50 countries. These have continued to provide a significant source of supply of nutritious food for young children and mothers.



Nutrition education in the schools serves an especially useful purpose by contributing to the closely interrelated needs of children for good health, nutrition and education.

Applied nutrition. During the past year, UNICEF assistance to applied nutrition activities was given to some 40 countries. Equipment was provided to over 3,000 nutrition demonstration centres, community and school gardens, fish and poultry hatcheries and seed production units. Grants were provided for training some 95,000 nutrition field workers who are engaged in the task of teaching mothers and young people how to grow and cook high-protein foods. Ways are being sought to stimulate villagers to undertake more applied nutrition activities in their communities because the major source of the necessary food for child growth must remain for a long time what the villagers can produce for themselves.

Supplementary feeding programmes. Last year, UNICEF also shipped for its regular assistance programme over 13 million pounds of fortified milk powder, and 3 million pounds of CSM, a corn-soya-milk blended food, to help 22 countries provide supplementary feeding through their health centres to millions of young children and mothers. The milk, and CSM, were donated by the U.S. Government; UNICEF paid freight costs.

Other efforts. Severe vitamin A deficiency is a cause of child blindness in many developing countries. Now, it is possible to remove this cause by administering large doses of vitamin A twice a year to children from three months to six years of age. In 1971 groundwork for intensive programmes preventing nutritional blindness by controlled distribution of vitamin A was begun in Indonesia and Bangladesh.

Education

In many developing countries, a substantial proportion of the children has been enrolled in

primary school, but only about half complete the fourth year. The majority of the future adult population may grow up without, or may not retain, basic literacy and minimum educational standards required for their personal development and contribution to society.

UNICEF is participating with other agencies in efforts to find better ways — closely related to local needs and resources — to improve this situation.

In the past year, close to 30 per cent of UNICEF's total programme aid, amounting to \$13 million, was spent on aiding educational services in 83 countries. The emphasis has continued to be on curriculum reform, better preparation of teachers and the introduction of practical training to prepare young people for work. Equipment and supplies were provided for some 14,000 primary and secondary schools and teacher-training institutions, and for some 1,100 pre-vocational training schools for young people. Training grants were given to 42,000 teachers, including nearly 29,000 elementary school teachers.

Several interesting and innovative projects are now in the course of development. In Colombia, for example, a special effort is being made to adapt and improve rural primary education. This effort will be conducted through 30 schools placed strategically in rural areas throughout the country. They will have the function of upgrading surrounding schools in neighbouring villages. Health services will be expanded and safe water supply provided in the communities where these schools will be located.

Training

The critical shortage of trained workers in the developing countries is one of the most serious obstacles to improving and expanding services for children. Training of national personnel is at the core

of most UNICEF-aided projects in all fields. In 1971 a total of 172,000 persons received UNICEF training stipends. About one third of UNICEF programme assistance is devoted to training personnel within the developing countries at all levels of work — planning, directing, teaching, professional, supervisory, and auxiliary — but with the greatest emphasis on middle-level and auxiliary staff.

Emergencies

Unusually heavy demands were made upon UNICEF during the past year for aid in emergency situations with special emphasis on the needs of mothers and children. Some form of relief or rehabilitation was given to over 20 countries.

The greatest challenge came with the exodus of more than 9 million refugees from East Pakistan into India. With the UN High Commissioner for Refugees serving as Co-ordinator, UNICEF and others shared in the monumental task of providing prompt emergency relief to the victims. Later, when they returned to their homes in the newly-formed independent state of Bangladesh, UNICEF, as a partner in the UN effort, began to assist the Government in a temporary child feeding programme and in the rehabilitation of schools, medical facilities and village water supplies.

UNICEF was also called on for help in many other emergency situations: devastating floods and drought in Afghanistan, an outbreak of poliomyelitis in Pakistan, a violent earthquake in Chile, cholera epidemics in Africa, cyclones in Madagascar and Mauritius, to name a few.

Among the many items of aid were drugs, medical equipment, high-protein children's food, shelter, blankets and well-digging equipment. UNICEF's experienced staff, its supplies and equipment for

on-going programmes in many countries, its established system of international procurement and its Copenhagen warehouse, enable it to take swift action where help is urgently needed.

When sufficient help from other sources is available for immediate post-disaster relief,

UNICEF concentrates on helping to restore basic and permanent services for children and mothers in the rehabilitation phase.*

* For additional detailed information about UNICEF's emergency activities, see UNICEF Document E/ICEF/616 Add. 1 and Corr. 1.



The scarcity of safe water threatens the health of children in developing countries. UNICEF is providing pumps and drilling equipment for building wells and improving sanitation facilities, especially in rural areas where the need is urgent.

Financial Operations 1971

UNICEF's assistance programme is entirely financed by voluntary contributions from governments and private sources. Income in 1971 is shown in Table 1.

In 1971, about 70 per cent of these funds came from 138 governments, the largest number of contributing governments in UNICEF's history (see Appendix, Table B). Income from private sources in the past year provided about 25 per cent of UNICEF's total income (see Appendix, Table C). UNICEF National Committees play a major role in generating private contributions through sales of UNICEF greeting cards and other fund-raising activities. The efforts of non-governmental organiza-

tions and other groups in the industrialized countries also make a significant contribution.

Also during 1971, UNICEF received substantial contributions in kind, particularly to help in emergency situations (see Appendix, Table D).

Expenditure in 1971 is shown in Table 2. Programme expenditures have been described in "UNICEF Activities in 1971". In addition to the \$1 million expenditure from income spent on emergency aid, much larger sums were spent from special funds (Table 3). During 1965 to 1969, expenditures to cover programme commitments exceeded income and it became necessary to rebuild working capital in 1970-71.

Table 1
Income in 1971 Compared with 1970

	1970	1971
	(in millions of US dollars)	
Government Contributions		
Regular annual contributions	33.6	38.1
Special contributions:		
Long-term projects	1.6	1.0*
Relief and rehabilitation	7.1	4.3*
Non-governmental Contributions (including contributions resulting from Halloween campaigns in North America, television appeals in Europe, and other collections and individual donations; also contributions for specific long-term projects adopted by organizations and for relief and rehabilitation activities) ..	9.6	11.3*
United Nations Fund for Population Activities	0.6	1.4
Greeting Card Operation	4.3	4.7
Other Income	2.6	2.9
TOTAL	59.4	63.7

*This figure includes funds-in-trust.

Table 2
Expenditure in 1971 Compared with 1970

	1970	1971
	(in millions of US dollars)	
Child health (especially MCH)	19.5	21.4
Child nutrition	5.6	5.9
Family and child welfare	1.8	2.1
Education	19.2	13.0
Other long-term aid	1.8	2.7
Emergency aid	1.0	1.0
Programme support services	6.8	7.5
Total assistance	46.7	53.6
Administrative costs	3.8	4.4*
TOTAL	50.5	58.0

*These costs also covered the workload involved in handling the Special Funds-in-Trust shown in Table 3, as well as the handling of donated products valued at about \$10 million.

Commitments: 1972 Executive Board Session

Special Funds-in-Trust

In 1971, UNICEF also handled a very large volume of special trust funds, mainly from the United Nations system for emergencies on the Indian subcontinent. These amounted to \$26.9 million (Table 3).

The special trust funds and the funds committed by the Board (Table 1) aggregated \$90.6 million, the largest amount ever handled by UNICEF in one year.

Table 3
Special Funds-in-Trust 1971

	1971
	(in millions of US dollars)
Receipts	
From assisted Governments for local budget costs	1.0
For reimbursable procurement (net)	3.7
From United Nations system for relief and rehabilitation	22.2
TOTAL	<u>26.9</u>
Expenditure	
For local budget costs	1.0
Reimbursable procurement of additional supplies and services for projects	3.6
For United Nations system relief and rehabilitation	22.2
TOTAL	<u>26.8</u>

Commitments of \$62.9 million were authorized by the Executive Board at its 1972 session. These are to aid new and on-going projects in 58 countries and territories. The sum includes \$1 million as a reserve for emergency aid to children in disaster situations that may occur during the year. The types of projects and their location in different regions of the world are shown in Table 4 (opposite). These commitments cover assistance ranging in duration from twelve months to several years.

While the Board approved commitments to projects in 58 countries at the 1972 session, UNICEF is currently assisting projects in 111 countries and territories on the basis of commitments made in previous years (see Appendix, Table E).

The Board also authorized a programme of relief and rehabilitation in Bangladesh up to a value of \$30 million for the year 1972 and the first half of 1973. Of this, \$3 million are included in the \$62.9 million of commitments mentioned above; another \$5 million are available from funds committed at earlier sessions to programmes benefiting children in this area; the balance is conditional upon the receipt of special additional funds.

The Board, at its 1972 session also approved 9 projects totalling \$5.2 million which it considered worthy of support. These projects, called "noted" projects, can be implemented by UNICEF only if additional financing becomes available through special contributions. Taking account of previously approved projects of this type for which financial support is still being sought, there is now a total of 21 "noted" projects outstanding, the implementation of which requires \$12.4 million of new special contributions. Negotiation with potential donors is under way on a number of these projects.

Table 4
Commitments^{a/} Approved at the 1972 Board Session
(in millions of US dollars)

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	Central South Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- regional	Total
Child health (especially MCH)	5.3	4.3	1.3	2.3	0.07	6.1	0.5	19.8
Child nutrition	2.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	—	0.2	—	4.9
Family and child welfare	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.5	—	0.5	0.02	3.0
Education	2.3	2.0	—	4.4	—	1.2	—	9.9
Other long- term aid	—	0.3	1.5	0.1	—	1.5	1.1	4.5
Emergency aid	—	3.0	—	—	—	—	1.0	4.0
Programme support services								10.5
Total assistance								56.7
Administrative services								6.2 ^{b/}
GRAND TOTAL COMMITMENTS								62.9

a/ The amounts cover assistance ranging in duration from 12 months to several years.

b/ This amount includes a supplementary budget for 1972 and the gross administrative budget for 1973; net administrative expenditure after deduction of staff assessment will be \$5.4 million in 1973, during which year total UNICEF expenditure is estimated to be \$75 million.

Special Priorities

The modest level of income available to UNICEF in relation to needs makes it necessary for UNICEF aid to be very selective, concentrating on where it can do the most good in relation to national priorities and to resources available from the rest of the United Nations and other channels of external aid. Below are some of the priorities which will be receiving increased UNICEF attention and resources in the coming years in accordance with discussions of policy in the 1972 session of the Board.

Disadvantaged groups. In most developing countries, there are specially disadvantaged groups of children and mothers whose needs may continue to be neglected as the nation progresses, or whose problems are aggravated by rapid social change. To remedy this, programmes must be tailored to the specific needs in different groups.

For example, more UNICEF aid will be directed towards projects for educationally deprived children of primary school age, and young adolescents who have missed schooling—particularly in rural areas and urban slums and shanty-towns. Greater efforts will be made to develop experimental and innovative approaches, particularly non-formal programmes of education such as functional literacy training, out-of-school pre-vocational training, young farmer training, and special programmes designed to give mothers and out-of-school girls knowledge and skills to help them improve the quality of family and community living.

A major study being carried out for UNICEF is now exploring ways to improve and strengthen non-formal educational opportunities for rural children and adolescents.



Increased UNICEF attention will be given to especially disadvantaged groups of children in developing countries, including those in the more backward rural areas, and in urban slums and shanty-towns.

Least developed countries. It is clear that countries at the earliest stages of development need special UNICEF assistance. Of the 25 countries currently listed by the United Nations as "least developed countries", 23 already have projects assisted by UNICEF. Projects of 14 of these were reviewed at the 1972 session, and the level of commitments approved in relation to child population was double that in other countries assisted. In its future assistance programme, UNICEF will be directing more of its resources towards the least developed countries.

The young child. Although infant mortality has dropped substantially in developing countries, deaths between the ages of one and five remain at a very high level—20 to 40 times the level of industrialized countries. There are still many serious gaps in knowledge of how best to help parents and others to meet the whole range of needs for the young child, including not only health and nutrition requirements, but emotional development and preparation for schooling. UNICEF is continuing its search for better ways of tackling these problems of the young child. It is also helping a few countries to introduce experimental, comprehensive programmes which, it is hoped, will provide some of the answers needed.

Recent evidence has pointed to the fact that young children of the weakest socio-economic groups are deriving too little benefit from improved agricultural methods or from the increased supplies of processed foods. The value of long-term supplementary feeding programmes has become increasingly clear and UNICEF will try to help developing countries in this task, with special priority to be given to infants, weanlings and pre-school children.

UNICEF believes that, ultimately, such feeding programmes should rely to the greatest possible extent on foodstuffs produced within the country.

Children in national development. Since raising the level of welfare and development of children depends mainly on the efforts and resources of their family, their community and their country, UNICEF believes that one of its most effective long-term contributions is to help countries to clarify and elaborate their national policies for children and youth. As part of follow-up action of this kind in Africa and Central America, UNICEF was the main sponsor of two conferences on children in national development which took place in May 1972, in Lomé, Togo, with eight West African countries represented; and in August 1972 in Guatemala City with six Central American countries represented. The meetings were attended by ministers of planning, health, education and social welfare, and representatives of international organizations, bilateral aid agencies and non-governmental organizations. Each country had prepared an analysis of the situation of its children and youth and proposals for action. The results of the conferences provide a more effective framework for including the welfare of children in the development effort and for more effective implementation of outside assistance.

A True Partnership

Although this report naturally concentrates on UNICEF's own work, it is important to realize that this work is part of a worldwide partnership of governments, international organizations and the public in improving the quality of life of children in developing countries.

Assisted Countries

By far the largest contribution to any project which UNICEF aids comes from the assisted country itself; in recent years, an average of \$2.50 has been spent by governments for every dollar allocated by UNICEF. The government contribution consists of local expenditures for staff, buildings, equipment, services and facilities required to carry out the project.

Almost all projects which UNICEF assists involve the participation of certain segments of the public, both urban and rural, whether in the field of health, nutrition, or education; thus, the work with which UNICEF is associated also encompasses a partnership of the people of the developing countries.

UN System of Organizations

Since meeting the needs of children is an important part of the development process, UNICEF has close co-ordinated relationships with many organizations in the UN System, the objective being to share experience, assess priorities of need, and provide assistance in a complementary manner. For example, UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) consult on all projects of mutual interest and UNICEF is participating in the UNDP country programming exercises.

UNICEF is also expanding consultations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) in a variety of fields to which the Bank is increasingly turning its attention, including education, nutrition, family planning and the improvement of living conditions for children in slums and shanty-towns. A large number of UNICEF-aided projects in the field of family planning as part of the maternal and child health services of the developing countries are funded by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

The Specialized Agencies—particularly WHO, FAO, UNESCO and ILO—as well as the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs have always shared with UNICEF a common interest in the well-being of children. Consequently, co-ordination of assistance is “built-in” and largely automatic. These agencies provide technical guidance in their fields of competence, including where applicable, the services of experts, while UNICEF provides a wide variety of material aid as well as funds to help governments meet local costs. The preparation of policy guidelines, planning of programmes, implementation and evaluation of projects are all, whenever applicable, a joint endeavour with the agency or agencies concerned. In the past year, for example, policy guidelines for aid to education were developed jointly by the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNICEF and proposed to their respective governing bodies.

In addition, in emergency situations UNICEF co-operates closely with the newly established UN Disaster Relief Co-ordinator as well as other organizations concerned, such as the World Food Programme.

Multi-bi Co-operation

Along with other United Nations agencies, UNICEF has begun a procedure for working with donor countries known as "multi-bi" — for multi-lateral-bilateral assistance. Under multi-bi co-operation, a donor government requests UNICEF to provide assistance for channeling certain of its bilateral funds. UNICEF participates in the planning, implementation and evaluation of long-term projects. A three-way partnership thus develops between the donor, the recipient country and UNICEF. The donor country is able to take full advantage of the experience and resources of UNICEF. The recipient country is able to simplify the channeling of development assistance and facilitate the integration of aid into the framework of country-wide programming. The Scandinavian countries and Switzerland have already undertaken multi-bi projects in conjunction with UNICEF, and negotiations with more governments are being pursued.

The Public

Tangible evidence of the important contribution by the public lies in the steadily increasing income it has provided to UNICEF — now close to 25 per cent of the total amount.

UNICEF National Committees. The role played by UNICEF National Committees is essential in helping to build a popular understanding within their respective countries of the needs of children in developing regions of the world. They also provide a means for participation by private citizens in the work of UNICEF. Last year, the National Committees were more active than ever in public information, fund raising and UNICEF greeting card sales. In addition to their regular activities, several

committees undertook special fund drives for emergency relief of refugee children in the Indian sub-continent.

Non-Governmental Organizations. The efforts of non-governmental organizations have also been considerable in helping to provide services to children, in public information and fund raising, and in providing UNICEF with information and advice. Some of them have become regular partners with UNICEF in projects of mutual interest; others give considerable support in emergency situations.

SOME STATISTICS OF ASSISTANCE GIVEN IN 1971

Beneficiaries of Selected Disease Control Campaigns

(estimated)

<i>Tuberculosis</i> : Number of children given BCG vaccinations against tuberculosis	41,300,000
<i>Malaria</i> : Number of children protected against malaria	41,600,000

Institutions and Centres Assisted ^a

<i>Health</i> : Rural and urban health centres, sub-centres and hospitals	16,702
<i>Education</i> : Schools and teacher-training institutions	14,179
<i>Pre-vocational Training Institutions</i> :	1,093
<i>Nutrition</i> : School and community gardens, nutrition demonstrations centres/areas, seed production units, fish and poultry hatcheries, training centres	3,429
<i>Family and Child Welfare</i> : Child welfare centres, institutions for women's education, youth centres and clubs and training institutions	2,848

Persons Trained with UNICEF Stipends ^b

<i>Health Personnel</i>	18,208
<i>Nutrition Personnel</i>	94,156
<i>Family and Child Welfare Personnel</i>	15,787
<i>Education Personnel</i>	41,710
<i>Pre-vocational Training Personnel</i>	659
<i>Other</i>	1,961
TOTAL	<u>171,981</u>

^a UNICEF assistance refers to substantial assistance in any form including equipment, supplies and stipends.

^b In addition to this, many more persons were trained within the training institutions assisted with UNICEF training supplies and equipment; a number of instructors in these institutions received UNICEF cash assistance as salaries and honoraria.

Appendix, Table B

REGULAR AND SPECIAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1971

(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Afghanistan	20.0	Fed. Rep. of		Liechtenstein	2.0	San Marino	1.6
Algeria	49.6	Germany	4,134.4	Luxembourg	14.0	Saudi Arabia	20.0
Argentina	52.9	Fiji	2.0	Madagascar	18.0	Senegal	18.0
Australia	627.0	Finland	639.7	Malawi	1.2	Sierra Leone	19.2
Austria	119.1	France	1,780.9	Malaysia	65.5	Singapore	8.4
Bahamas	2.9	Gabon	26.9	Maldives	0.9	Somalia	10.0
Bahrain	5.0	Gambia	3.2	Mali	21.6	South Africa	50.0
Barbados	1.8	Ghana	21.0	Mauritania	4.7	Spain	100.0
Belgium	347.1	Greece	69.0	Mauritius	4.0	Sudan	25.2
Bolivia	8.1	Grenada	0.8	Monaco	1.8	Swaziland	1.9
Botswana	2.0	Guatemala	15.0	Mongolia	2.5	Sweden	6,007.8
Brazil	75.0	Guinea	40.8	Montserrat	0.2	Switzerland	1,221.2
British Honduras	0.6	Guyana	6.0	Morocco	50.1	Syrian Arab Rep.	11.6
Brunei	4.9	Holy See	1.0	Nepal	2.5	Thailand	177.2
Bulgaria	42.7	Honduras	30.0	Netherlands	386.2	Togo	10.8
Burma	64.7	Hong Kong	10.3	New Zealand	149.6	Tonga	1.0
Burundi	5.0	Hungary	6.7	Niger	10.8	Trinidad & Tobago	10.0
Byelorussian S.S.R.	62.5	Iceland	11.7	Nigeria	70.0	Tunisia	27.0
Cameroon	25.2	India	1,000.0	Norway	1,595.0	Turkey	133.3
Canada	1,599.0	Indonesia	50.0	Oman	20.0	Uganda	40.9
Central African		Iran	300.0	Pakistan	155.4	Ukrainian S.S.R.	125.0
Republic	10.8	Iraq	84.2	Panama	20.0	U.S.S.R.	675.0
Ceylon	20.2	Ireland	147.8	Paraguay	20.0	United Arab	
Chad	5.4	Israel	42.5	People's Democratic		Emirates	75.0
Chile	120.0	Italy	480.8	Rep. of Yemen	0.8	United Kingdom of	
China	10.2	Ivory Coast	9.0	Peru	100.0	Great Britain and	
Colombia	284.7	Jamaica	12.2	Philippines	204.8	Northern	
Congo	14.4	Japan	786.0	Poland	220.0	Ireland	1,695.0
Costa Rica	30.0	Jordan	5.6	Qatar	200.0	United Rep. of	
Cuba	70.6	Kenya	8.4	Republic of Korea	28.0	Tanzania	14.2
Cyprus	3.5	Khmer Republic	10.0	Rep. of Viet-Nam	26.0	United States of	
Czechoslovakia	104.2	Kuwait	40.0	Romania	25.0	America	13,827.9
Dahomey	7.2	Laos	3.0	Rwanda	2.0	Upper Volta	10.0
Denmark	1,748.8	Lebanon	13.8	St. Kitts-Nevis-		Western Samoa	1.4
Dominica	1.0	Lesotho	2.8	Anguilla	0.8	Yugoslavia	220.0
Ecuador	18.0	Liberia	20.0	St. Lucia	3.0	Zaire	23.6
Ethiopia	27.2	Libyan Arab Rep.	17.6	St. Vincent	0.8	Zambia	17.3
						TOTAL	\$43,431.1

Appendix, Table C

NON-GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS IN 1971*
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Figures include proceeds from greeting card sales

**Countries where non-governmental contributions
exceeded \$10,000**

Algeria	10.1	Japan	121.5
Argentina	161.3	Luxembourg	16.1
Australia	954.6	Monaco	24.9
Austria	61.7	Netherlands	593.9
Belgium	419.2	New Zealand	195.7
Brazil	199.2	Nigeria	12.2
Burma	10.1	Norway	145.2
Canada	1,561.3	Pakistan	17.9
Chile	169.5	Peru	33.2
Colombia	18.8	Philippines	12.4
Denmark	116.1	Senegal	11.2
Egypt	10.8	Spain	87.8
Fed. Rep. of Germany	2,865.5	Sudan	134.4
Finland	72.9	Switzerland	488.0
France	1,189.0	Thailand	12.3
Greece	15.8	U.S.S.R.	62.5
India	89.8	United Kingdom	444.8
Iran	10.6	United States	9,226.4
Ireland	204.8	Uruguay	15.2
Italy	133.5	Yugoslavia	14.0

* For details of non-governmental contributions under \$10,000, please refer to UNICEF document E/ICEF/616, Part III, Annex II.

Appendix, Table D

CONTRIBUTIONS IN KIND IN 1971
(estimated value in thousands of US dollars)

I. From Governments

	Commodities	Freight services
<i>For emergencies:</i>		
Canada	—	414.9
Federal Republic of Germany	254.0	417.0
India	—	16.9
Netherlands	—	84.0
Pakistan	—	10.0
United Kingdom	—	50.6
United States	4,658.4	2,179.4
<i>For on-going UNICEF-assisted feeding programmes:</i>		
United States	4,893.7	—

II. From non-governmental sources

	Commodities	Freight services
<i>For emergencies:</i>		
Australia	2.6	—
Canada	73.9	—
Federal Republic of Germany	75.0	—
France	16.0	—
Japan	—	833.3
New Zealand	36.0	29.6

Appendix, Table E

UNICEF-ASSISTED PROJECTS ARE IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES:

AFRICA (38)

Algeria
Botswana
Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
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
Zaire
Zambia

EAST ASIA AND PAKISTAN (20)

Bangladesh
British Solomon Islands
Burma
Fiji
Gilbert and
Ellice Islands

Hong Kong
Indonesia
Khmer Rep.
Laos
Malaysia

New Hebrides
Pakistan
Papua and New
Guinea, Terr. of
Philippines
Republic of Korea

Republic of Viet-Nam
Singapore
Thailand
Tonga
Western Samoa

SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA (6)

Afghanistan
India

Maldives
Mongolia

Nepal

Sri Lanka

THE AMERICAS (32)

Antigua
Barbados
Bolivia
Brazil
British Honduras
British Virgin Islands
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica

Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Rep.
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
Venezuela

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN (14)

Bahrain
Cyprus
Democratic Yemen
Egypt

Iran
Iraq
Jordan

Lebanon
Oman
Saudi Arabia
Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic
Turkey
Yemen

EUROPE (1)

Yugoslavia

Basic Facts About UNICEF

Origins

In 1946 UNICEF was established by the United Nations General Assembly to assist the children who were victims of World War II. During the early fifties the General Assembly decided to continue UNICEF indefinitely and changed its terms of reference to give emphasis to programmes of long-range benefit to children of developing countries.

Kinds of Aid

A large part of UNICEF aid takes the form of equipment and supplies. Depending upon the projects, UNICEF may provide such items as equipment and drugs for maternal and child health services; milk processing and weaning food production equipment; play materials for day-care centres; well-digging rigs and pumps for clean village water supply; garden tools and poultry-raising equipment for family and village child-feeding schemes; and motor vehicles, bicycles and maintenance equipment for services for children.

Other types of aid that have become increasingly important are training stipends, financing for teaching staff, teaching materials, and aid for planning and programme development.

How UNICEF Works

UNICEF is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations created by the General Assembly. It has its own governing body and secretariat. The governing body, meeting once a year, is a thirty-nation Executive Board elected by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

The members of the Board for the year beginning August 1, 1972 are: Algeria, Bulgaria, Canada,



Chile, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Malawi, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The Chairman of the Board for the year 1972-73 is Ambassador Narciso Reyes, Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations; the Chairman for the year 1971-72 was Mr. Nils Thedin of Sweden.

The secretariat is headed by an Executive Director, Henry R. Labouisse, appointed by the Secretary-General of the UN, in consultation with the Executive Board. As of June 1972 the secretariat consisted of 211 international staff and 773 locally recruited staff, representing 75 nationalities. Of these, 233 were assigned to Headquarters and 751 to the 35 offices around the world.

The assisted government bears the major responsibility for providing local expenditures for staff, buildings, equipment and various services and facilities required to carry out projects in that country.

UNICEF works closely with other agencies of the United Nations family who provide technical assistance in such fields as health and family planning, nutrition, education and social welfare.

How UNICEF is Financed

UNICEF is financed directly and entirely by voluntary contributions from governments—in both the industrialized and the developing regions of the world—and from organizations and individuals.



**FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT UNICEF
AND ITS WORK MAY BE OBTAINED FROM:**

UNICEF Headquarters, United Nations, New York

UNICEF Regional Office for Europe and North Africa
Palais des Nations, CH 1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland

UNICEF Regional Office for East Africa
P.O. Box 7047, Kampala, Uganda

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

Or the UNICEF area or country office nearest you

**INFORMATION MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED FROM THE
FOLLOWING NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNICEF:**

Australia

UNICEF Committee of Australia
Room 71, 64 Elizabeth Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000

Austria

Austrian Committee for UNICEF
Rathausplatz 2, Felderhaus
A-1010 Vienna

Belgium

Belgian Committee for UNICEF
1 rue Joseph II
1040 Brussels 4

Bulgaria

Bulgarian Committee for UNICEF
c/o Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare
5 Place Lenine, Sofia

Canada

Canadian UNICEF Committee
737 Church Street, Toronto 5, Ontario

Cyprus

United Nations Association of Cyprus
Sub-Committee for UNICEF, P.O. Box 1835
Nicosia

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovak Committee for UNICEF
c/o Ministry of Health of the Czech Socialist Republic
Praha 10 - Vinohrady, Trida Wilhelma Piecka 9B

Denmark

Danish Committee for UNICEF
Billedvej 8, Freeport, 2100-Copenhagen 6

Finland

Finnish Committee for UNICEF
Kalevankatu 12, SF 00100 Helsinki 10

France

French Committee for UNICEF
35 rue Felicien David
75016 Paris

Germany

German Committee for UNICEF
5 Koln 1, Steinfeldergasse 9

Hungary

Hungarian Committee for UNICEF
Budapest, V Belgrad Rakpart 24

Ireland

Irish Committee for UNICEF
9b Lower Abbey Street, Dublin 1

Israel

Israel National Committee for UNICEF
10 Alharizi Street, Jerusalem

Italy

Italian Committee for UNICEF
Via Giovanni Lanza 194, Rome

Japan

UNICEF Association of Japan
12 Iikura-Katamachi, Azabu, Minato-Ku
Tokyo

Luxembourg

Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF
5 rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg

Netherlands

Netherlands Committee for UNICEF
Bankastraal 128, (Postbus 1857), The Hague

New Zealand

UNICEF National Committee of the United
Nations Association of New Zealand
10 Brandon Street, P.O. Box 1011
Wellington

Norway

Norwegian Committee for UNICEF
Egedes gate 1, Oslo 1

Poland

Polish Committee for UNICEF
Palac Kultury i Nauki, 12th Floor
Pokoj 1252 - P. 12, Warsaw

Rumania

Rumanian Committee for UNICEF
Bd. Dr. Ch. Marinescu No. 2
Bucharest - Sector 6

Spain

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

Sweden

Swedish Committee for UNICEF
Vasagatan 15-17, S-III 20, Stockholm

Switzerland

Swiss Committee for UNICEF
Werdstrasse 36, 8004-Zurich

Tunisia

Tunisian Committee for UNICEF
Escalier D, Bureau No. 127
45 avenue Habib Bourguiba, Tunis

Turkey

Turkish Committee for UNICEF
Hacettepe University, 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, N.Y. 10016

Yugoslavia

Yugoslav Committee for UNICEF
Brankova 25/III, 11.000 Beograd

NATIONAL COMMITTEE—LIAISON OFFICES**Greece**

PIKPA
5 rue Tsoha, Athens 602

U.S.S.R.

Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
1 Tcheremushkinski Proezd, Dom No. 5
Moscow B-36

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