

# UNICEF information



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## MILESTONES IN UNICEF'S HISTORY 1946 - 1985

A year-by-year summary of  
UNICEF's activities and policies

1946: The United Nations General Assembly unanimously establishes an International Children's Emergency Fund, to mount crash relief programmes for children and adolescents in war-ravished countries and for "child health purposes generally". Aid is to be distributed without discrimination because of race, creed, nationality, status or political belief.

Fund has semi-autonomous status in United Nations, its own governing body (25 governments later increased to 30), and its own secretariat. Maurice Pate is appointed Executive Director.

1947: First substantial government contributions are received (from the United States and Canada). A supplementary feeding programme is approved for children and nursing and pregnant mothers in 13 European countries. First private contribution is received. First National Committee for UNICEF is formed (U.S.).

1948: UNICEF aid is provided for the first time to Asia and Palestine refugee mothers and children.

Milk conservation programmes are started to help rebuild collection, pasteurizing and drying facilities in Europe.

First mass disease-control programme is started: UNICEF joins Danish Red Cross and Scandinavian Associates in BCG anti-tuberculosis mass vaccinations (a campaign which will have tested 155 million children and vaccinated 60 million by 1955).

UNICEF Board requests Executive Director to prepare a study on continuing needs of children in many parts of the world for long-term programmes in child nutrition, health and welfare.

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1949: UNICEF aid for Latin America is approved for first time. Sale of UNICEF greeting cards begins (first card is a "Thank You" drawing by a child UNICEF assisted in Czechoslovakia).

1950: Some six million children are receiving daily supplementary meals by mid-1950; several million are receiving clothing and shoes processed from cotton, wool and leather supplied by UNICEF.

Contributions during the year total \$15.3 million - over 70 per cent from 47 governments; over 20 per cent from residual assets of UNRRA; the rest (\$1.3 million) from private contributors, mainly United Nations Appeal for Children Campaign in 75 countries and territories.

Decision is made to devote a greater share of the Fund's resources to programmes outside Europe.

1951: UNICEF Executive Board decides Fund will concentrate on maternal and child welfare services; training of child care personnel; campaign to fight diseases affecting children (especially tuberculosis, malaria, trachoma and yaws); and child nutrition.

The Fund also continues to respond to requests for emergency relief of children in disasters (droughts, floods, earthquakes). Board agrees on criteria for assessing needs of different areas and countries.

1952: UNICEF assistance in Africa, south of the Sahara begins. NGO Committee on UNICEF (growing out of an advisory group of non-governmental organizations established in 1949) is granted consultative status with UNICEF's Executive Board. More than 1 million greeting cards sold.

1953: UNICEF begins aid for environmental sanitation projects to prevent childhood sickness and deaths and large-scale leprosy control measures.

In October, the General Assembly extends UNICEF's mandate indefinitely, reaffirming the broader terms of reference established for the Fund in 1950. The words "International" and "Emergency" are dropped from the official name, which now becomes the United Nations Children's Fund, but the original acronym UNICEF is by now too well-known to drop.

1954: To encourage longer-term planning, Executive Board decides to make commitments to projects for several years, instead of only for one year at a time. It adopts policy of paying stipends for trainees and instructors; this opens the way for expansion of aid to training schemes in developing countries.

The popular American comedian and motion picture star Danny Kaye volunteers to work for UNICEF and becomes "Ambassador-at-Large", travelling around the world. He makes a 20-minute documentary film, "Assignment Children", seen by more than 100 million people.

1955: UNICEF is now assisting projects in 92 countries and territories; 61 governments are contributing annually to UNICEF (up from 30 in 1950).

UNICEF joins WHO in world-wide campaign to eradicate malaria, a leading child killer. Eleven National Committees for UNICEF are now in operation.

1956: UNICEF votes funds to help countries develop new low-cost protein-rich foods for weanlings and pre-school children. Executive Board approves aid for control of goitre through iodization of salt. Basic equipment is provided this year for over 11,000 maternal and child health centres.

1957: UNICEF income is up to \$20 million (from a low point of \$10 million in 1952).

UNICEF decides to strengthen training in paediatrics and preventive medicine in order to improve planning and supervision of health services. Also begins aiding "applied nutrition" projects (training schemes and nutrition education combined with production of protective foods through school, community and family gardens, village fish ponds, poultry and small animal farms, home economics and food preservation).

1958: UNICEF accelerates efforts to find effective and economical ways to fortify skim milk powder with vitamins A and D. This leads to fortification of all skim milk powder donated by U.S. Government for overseas feeding programmes.

1959: United Nations General Assembly adopts Declaration of the Rights of the Child and states that aid provided through UNICEF constitutes "a practical way of international co-operation" to help carry out the Declaration's aims.

Board approves aid for family and child welfare services through parent education, neighbourhood and community centre programmes, day-care services, child welfare services, youth agencies and women's clubs.

1960: More than 56 million children and nursing and pregnant mothers now benefit from UNICEF-aided health and nutrition projects. Review of experience with maternal and child health services results in greater emphasis on supervision, training, immunization and integration of these services into general health services.

Greater emphasis is also placed on environmental sanitation as an integral part of rural health services stressing health education, community participation, and self-help.

1961: Following a global study of needs of children, based on views of beneficiary countries, UNICEF increases scope and flexibility of its approach to children's problems. Its aid can now be provided for whatever situations are agreed to be most important and ripe for action in particular countries. Aid for education now possible.

Financial procedures are adopted which put UNICEF resources into more rapid use.

1962: Executive Board emphasizes that wherever possible projects aided should form an integral part of an overall national development effort to provide greater national support and continuity.

Supplies and equipment continue to account for over 80 per cent of UNICEF aid; transport is now an important element, with some 11,500 vehicles in country projects.

Annual contributions are received regularly from 100 governments, income is now \$30 million (compared with \$20 million in 1957).

1963: UNICEF secretariat begins discussion with national planning authorities, regional economic commissions and agencies in the United Nations system on ways for providing more attention to children in development planning. Emphasis is on projects combining related activities, such as health, nutrition, family and child welfare projects, requiring joint planning by several ministries or departments.

1964: In January, Executive Board meets for the first time in a developing region - in Bangkok - with a special agenda item on the needs of Asian children. Board agrees on programmes for more systematic evaluations of categories and projects aided by UNICEF. Board accords a "co-operative relationship" to National Committees for UNICEF, which now number 21.

In April, in an effort to tie in its aid with development and countries' national plans, UNICEF sponsors an international Round Table Conference on Children and Youth in Development Planning in Bellagio, Italy.

1965: On 19 January, Maurice Pate, UNICEF's Executive Director, dies. United Nations Secretary-General U Thant appoints Henry R. Labouisse to succeed Mr. Pate.

In December, the 1965 Alfred Nobel Peace Prize is awarded to UNICEF in Oslo, Norway, "for the promotion of brotherhood among nations", linking work for children to world peace.

1966: For the first time the Executive Board meets in Africa - in Addis Ababa - and holds a special meeting on needs of African children.

UNICEF is now aiding 120 countries and territories (41 in Africa; 34 in the Americas; 25 in Asia; 13 in the Eastern Mediterranean; and 7 in Europe). Health programmes (basic health services and disease control programmes) account for 59 per cent of its programme aid. About one-third of all programme aid is for training.

Board reviews experience with milk conservation projects, which since their start in Europe in 1948 had been carried out in 28 developing countries. Annual income now totals \$35.2 million; a goal of \$50 million is set to be reached by end of 1969 at the close of the first United Nations Development Decade.

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1967: Executive Board reviews strategies, criteria and priorities to be followed for the best use of UNICEF aid, reaffirming and refining policies approved in 1961: UNICEF can help governments to establish priorities for children and will support whatever is mutually agreed to be the best possible action to achieve them.

"Country approach" is emphasized. The goal is to move away from individual projects, as separate entities, to more comprehensive services for children forming an integral part of national development efforts. Emphasis is placed on need for innovative approaches to solving problems, new ways of training, and greater attention to eliciting local support. (The study on which this review is based is later published in booklet form entitled "Strategy for Children".)

The Board approves aid for family planning within the context of maternal and child health services.

1968: Executive Board reviews aid for education; agrees that UNICEF should continue to support strategic aspects of education programmes - teacher training, modernization of school curricula, emphasis on practical subjects such as science, vocationally-oriented studies, health, nutrition.

Aid is provided to mothers and children on both sides of the conflict in Nigeria and is approved for both sides in the Viet Nam conflict - as part of UNICEF's philosophy of aiding all children in need, regardless of politics, creed, national origin, etc.

1969: For the first time Executive Board meets in Latin America - in Santiago - and holds a special meeting on the situation of Latin American children. Decides to seek contributions from governments for specific purposes in addition to contributions to general resources.

1970: UNICEF's annual income is now \$59.4 million - exceeding the \$50 million target set in 1966. Target of \$100 million is set for 1975. Guidelines are established for allocation of UNICEF aid; the purpose is to give more to projects in the neediest countries.

Assessment is made of projects for education and training of women and girls for family and community life.

1971: Executive Board decides that increased efforts must be made to encourage deployment of financial support from multilateral and bilateral sources to benefit children.

Special forms of aid for services benefiting children in urban slums and shanty towns are approved.

1972: Training of national auxiliary and para-professional personnel continues to be a major element in UNICEF aid with some 220,000 persons receiving training stipends. In addition, many thousands more benefit from material aid provided by UNICEF to training centres and institutions.

Increased emphasis is now given to responsible parenthood and family planning as a component of various health and social services.

Board adopts new policy guidelines for aid to education, with concentration on educationally deprived children of primary school age, young adolescents who have missed schooling, education of girls, use of schools for health and nutrition education, education of parents in child rearing.

1973: UNICEF decides to expand aid for non-formal education (outside regular school programmes), particularly for rural children and youth with emphasis on the basics of literacy and numeracy as well as skills and knowledge.

UNICEF is now assisting some 70 countries with village water supplies; the purpose is to reduce child illness and death, and to lessen drudgery of mothers, improve quality of life in villages, encourage self-help community efforts.

UNICEF begins help for prevention of blindness in young children, through large doses of vitamin A.

Participation by UNICEF in UNDP country programming exercises provides new opportunities to promote systematic action in national development efforts to meet needs of children.

1974: Executive Board, concerned with serious threat to millions of children adversely affected by world economic crisis, inflation, natural disasters and scarcity of food, issues a "Declaration of Emergency". Special efforts are authorized for children's services in least developed countries and in countries "most severely affected".

Board reviews efforts to give special attention to the young child (up to approximately six year of age) and agrees that emphasis should be on reaching the child by extending existing channels, including indirect services through mothers, families and communities.

First annual UNICEF pledging conference, at which governments announce contributions for following year, is held in November.

1975: Executive Board appeals to special session of the United Nations General Assembly to encourage action to meet deteriorating situation of children in many countries.

UNICEF joins with WHO in approving a new strategy of assistance to primary health services to bring care to now largely unserved mothers and children and decides to strengthen action for more effective work to improve child nutrition.

Board approves an "advocacy-oriented" information policy designed to make public opinion, in both industrialized and developing countries, more responsive to action to meet children's needs.

International Women's Year accelerates UNICEF's emphasis on programmes benefiting women and girls.

Following administrative survey, Board endorses Executive Director's plans to strengthen the organization's management.

UNICEF annual revenue now reaches a record level of \$141 million; (but this is only a 7 per cent increase over 1974 revenues in real terms).

1976: Worst aspects of depression and its effect on children appear to be receding, but poorest countries continue to suffer from major economic changes. They need augmented assistance to help meet the "quiet emergency" daily facing millions of children.

Board approves a goal of \$200 million annual revenue. Economic and Social Council endorses this and recommends that United Nations General Assembly urge both developing and developed countries and the international community to support basic services for children. Emphasis is on extending the network of core services already developed in most countries to benefit the large number of their children now unserved.

Economic and Social Council recommends that the General Assembly proclaims 1979 as the "International Year of the Child". More than 100 non-governmental organizations now have consultative status with UNICEF. The Executive Board reviews ways in which UNICEF and the 30 National Committees for UNICEF can co-operate more effectively to serve children of developing countries.

1977: Board decides that aid for education should continue to be mainly for qualitative improvements in primary schooling and for non-formal education, especially as eventual components in basic services. Agrees to expand aid which helps countries build up their national capacities in services benefiting children.

Board agrees that co-operation in expanded immunization programme should be a main UNICEF priority with provisions of vaccines, drugs and other materials continuing sufficiently long to have a lasting impact. Reaffirms its conviction that UNICEF should continue to derive its revenues entirely from voluntary contributions with the mainstay being contributions from governments for general resources; also reaffirms the importance UNICEF attaches to special purpose contributions and to contributions from the general public.

1978: UNICEF revenue is \$211 million, exceeding the \$200 million target. Considerable support is voiced for Executive Director's proposal that UNICEF set a \$500 million target by the mid-1980s, to help meet higher national goals for children set during the International Year of the Child.

Board increases flexibility of aid to benefit children in the least developed and other low income countries. Agrees to improve forward planning of UNICEF's programme of work. Sends message to the tenth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to disarmament, with an appeal that a portion of the savings from a reduction in armaments be used to meet the minimum requirements of children.

1979: Observance of the International Year of the Child generates greatly expanded concern with the problems of children and much new activity along with a growing recognition among governments of the need for a regular review of the situation of children and of the policies and programmes affecting them. Year begins with "Music for UNICEF" concert at the United Nations as continuing fund-raising effort of music industry. At the end of the Year the United Nations General Assembly designates UNICEF as the "lead agency" of the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the development aspects of the follow-up activities of the Year.

Executive Board meets for the second time in Latin America - in Mexico City. This is preceded by the Special Meeting on Children in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Board approves for the first time a rolling medium-term work plan (for the period 1978-1982) which is intended to achieve firmer long-term planning of UNICEF's work, lead to more long-term country programming and be helpful to donors. Board agrees on a revenue target of \$250 million for 1980.

Board approves recommendations by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy which set forth a number of specific ways for more support by UNICEF for primary health care (including expanded programmes on immunization, provision of essential drugs and control of diarrhoeal disease); drinking water in rural and certain types of urban areas and for excreta disposal and environmental sanitation. In addition, Board agrees that UNICEF could help promote and safeguard child mental health through community-oriented approaches, using primary health care and other existing services.

In September, the Secretary-General designates UNICEF the "lead agency" of the United Nations system in relief operations in Kampuchea. In October, UNICEF - jointly with the International Committee of the Red Cross - and in association with the World Food Programme - begins a major relief and rehabilitation programme in Kampuchea. UNICEF income in 1979 totals \$253 million, including \$31 million for Kampuchean relief.

1980: On 1 January, Mr. James P. Grant succeeds Mr. Henry R. Labouisse as Executive Director.

Executive Board holds special session on Kampuchean relief operations in February and endorses the lines of action set out by the Executive Director to be followed by UNICEF in the relief operation during 1980.

At its regular session in May, the Board decides that UNICEF's follow-up of IYC should be merged with the Fund's ongoing work, promoting a wider global perspective regarding all children and involving more extensive co-operation in developing countries in policies and services related to child development; this complements those directed to the physical well-being of children.

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The Board hears preliminary views of the Executive Director on how changing demands on UNICEF to accelerate progress in the well-being of children might be met; discusses the main objectives and general strategy of UNICEF's work; and agrees on general directions over the next few years in a number of fields, including planning and programming at the country level. Board focuses on UNICEF co-operation in formal and non-formal education, in national and local services affecting women and girls and in the prevention and rehabilitation of childhood disability as part of community-based services. Board endorses UNICEF/WHO joint efforts to develop an international code of marketing infant formula products.

Board also discusses relief operations in Kampuchea and other "loud" emergency situations in Africa and Asia.

Income in 1980 is estimated at \$311 million, including \$61 million for Kampuchean relief. UNICEF aid is now going to 110 countries and territories, including new programmes in China and Zimbabwe.

1981: A special Executive Board session in January increases assistance to nine African nations stricken by drought and civil strife. At its regular session in May the Board agrees that this extra effort continue over the next few years.

Also at the January session, an initiative by Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud towards the creation of what later in the year becomes the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations is outlined. The Programme, comprised of seven States: Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, has the objective of supporting the social and humanitarian activities of the United Nations in developing countries. It pledges to UNICEF for 1981-82 a total of \$40 million, \$25 million from governmental sources plus an additional \$15 million from the private sector.

At the Secretary-General's request, UNICEF continues to be the "lead agency" for the United Nations system in the humanitarian relief operation for the Kampuchean people through 1981. At its regular session in May, the Executive Board considers UNICEF's involvement in emergencies; there is general agreement that while UNICEF has an important special role to play in emergency relief, this should not be to the detriment of the long-term development work benefiting children which constitutes UNICEF's primary mandate.

In discussing UNICEF's co-operation in the International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP), the Board sets the highest priority on prevention, including immunization, training for community health workers and midwives, and the education of future mothers.

Joint WHO/UNICEF efforts to develop an international code of marketing for breastmilk substitutes provide the basis for an international code adopted at the World Health Assembly in May. UNICEF and WHO continue to co-operate in national efforts to support breastfeeding and appropriate weaning practices.

1982: Following agreement reached at a special Board session in April, membership of the Executive Board is enlarged from 30 to 41 seats, to be elected by rotation for three-year terms by the UN Economic and Social Council and to include nine members from Africa, nine from Asia, six from Latin America, 12 from Western Europe and other areas, and four from Eastern Europe. The 41st seat is to rotate among these regional groups.

The Board approves a broad-based integrated approach to the problems of urban children through community participation, with special emphasis on childhood malnutrition, the situation of women, pre-school and day-care services, responsible parenthood and family planning, abandoned and disabled children, and the provision of adequate water supply and sanitation. It also recommends that this strategy be continued and supported in additional countries, as well as expanded in countries where this approach is now operational.

The Board strongly endorses the continuing efforts to introduce and strengthen institutions and services benefiting children at the intermediate and local levels, with community participation being a part of this effort wherever possible.

The Board approves a major initiative under which UNICEF will collaborate with WHO to help reduce hunger and malnutrition among children and mothers. The Italian Government is contributing \$100 million to the five-year joint programme (1982-1986). Of this \$85 million will be spent on health and nutrition programmes in at least 15 countries and \$15 million will go to essential drugs for hard-pressed African countries.

With regard to increased contributions, the Board takes particular note of the work of UNICEF Special Envoy, H.R.H. Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, whose efforts led to the creation of the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations, which has pledged \$40 million to UNICEF for 1981-82, and the Government of Italy, which has increased its contributions four-fold in recent years to \$10 million. In addition, Italy has decided to finance five adopted and two "noted" rural water supply projects. The Board also expresses appreciation for the continuing contributions of the National Committees for UNICEF; in some countries, the value of private sector fundraising exceeded government contributions.

In a message addressed to the second special session on disarmament at UN Headquarters, 7 June to 9 July, the Executive Board appeals to the UN General Assembly to take whatever steps it can to ensure a reduction in armaments "so that a part of the savings can be channeled through national or multinational programmes" to meet the minimum requirements of adequate nutrition, safe water, primary health care and suitable education for all children.

The Executive Board also adopts a proposal requesting the Executive Director to proceed with the preparation of a history of UNICEF since its foundation.

A benefit soccer game for UNICEF is attended by almost 77,000 people and watched on television in more than sixty countries by a viewing audience estimated to total one billion people. The FIFA All-Star Soccer Game, at Giants Stadium, New Jersey, in the U.S.A., is played by 36 of the world's greatest players; honorary captains were Franz Beckenbauer - for "Europe" - and Pele - for "the Rest of the World".

1983

The Executive Board strongly endorses several new programme initiatives, articulated by the Executive Director in his annual State of the World's Children Report 1982-83, to accelerate child health and survival by concentrating on effective, low-cost health measures. The emphasis on low-cost measures capable of widespread implementation without high levels of technical expertise is seen as particularly appropriate in the current state of the global economy.

The Board approves broad UNICEF objectives for the five-year medium-term. These are: to promote child survival and reduce infant and child mortality; to help improve the situation and welfare of children; and to help improve the situation and welfare of women, especially mothers and poorer women. A small allocation of UNICEF resources is approved for centrally-administered quick-response support to programme initiatives aimed at IMR reduction.

On the subject of alternative programme approaches in different socio-economic situations, the Board approves the systematic use of the infant mortality rate (IMR) along with, notably, GNP per capita and child population, both to guide content and to fix levels of UNICEF assistance. A wider selection of indicators, including morbidity, maternal death rates, and literacy, are also to be used. In this way, UNICEF is to respond more effectively to the changing pattern of children's needs in the various countries, taking account of differences in levels of infant mortality as well as of a country's economic development.

The child survival and development revolution cannot be achieved and sustained without advances in women's literacy, children's primary education and a community's general level of education; the Board endorses the aims of a programme, to be undertaken jointly with UNESCO, to foster universal primary education and literacy (UPEL). The first phase of this initiative involves five-year assistance programmes in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nepal, Nicaragua and Peru.

In addition to recognizing that mothers have primary responsibility for the upbringing of their children, the Board gives special attention to the concept of women as economic providers since it more accurately reflects the multiplicity of women's potential as key partners in development. UNICEF's support to the development of income-earning skills now involves training in management and marketing, and guidance in how to obtain access to credit.

The Board welcomes continued expansion of UNICEF urban activities and calls for more comprehensive support for urban children including: special shelter facilities; sanitation and nutrition programmes; job preparation; organized community involvement; action against child exploitation; prevention of juvenile delinquency; and help for abandoned children.

The Board adopts a resolution making Mr. Danny Kaye an Honorary Delegate as a token of "its gratitude and respect for his contributions and leadership as the Number One Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF". In 1983, Mr. Kaye, whose example has been emulated by others in the public eye as well as inspiring millions of citizen volunteers, completed his thirtieth year with UNICEF as an untiring advocate for children.

The Executive Board presents a plaque to Raymond Naimy, a UNICEF staff member in the Beirut office, in recognition of his dedication and courage during the 1982 emergency in Lebanon. The Board takes the occasion to pay tribute to all UNICEF staff members in Lebanon and throughout the world whose work on behalf of children and women is carried out under circumstances of personal sacrifice and difficulty.

1984: With the African drought and famine situation swelling to crisis proportions, the Executive Director launches an international appeal for \$US 50 million (later revised to \$67 million) to support actions in 13 seriously affected countries and eight others. A major strengthening of UNICEF field offices in Africa is undertaken. A special meeting at the United Nations draws attention to the situation of African mothers and children resulting from the drought and the global recession. Working relations with national and non-governmental organizations are intensified. Inter-agency co-operation is strengthened.

UNICEF's goodwill ambassadors are mobilized: Liv Ullmann visits Africa and draws the attention of the media to the growing crisis in West Africa; Tetsuko Kuroyanagi visits East Africa, which results in widespread attention in Japan to the crisis as well as raising funds.

In Ethiopia UNICEF helps pioneer a cash-for-food community work scheme with far-reaching implications for approaches to emergency relief and rehabilitation in the future. Provision of cash support allows food to be bought in local markets and ensures that villagers are not forced to abandon homes and productive employment to seek food in distant towns and relief centres.

The UNICEF Executive Board endorses a comprehensive approach to early childhood development that includes attention to the child's cognitive and psychological development, particularly through early childhood stimulation, as well as health and physical growth. Such broader efforts are expected to buttress the "leading edge" interventions of UNICEF's child survival and development programme, aimed at direct and specific effect on infant and young child mortality and morbidity.

The global effort to promote oral rehydration therapy (ORT), the most effective treatment for diarrhoeal dehydration in young children, gathers momentum. Along with WHO, UNICEF supports research and development of improved oral rehydration solutions. UNICEF directly provides over 65 million packets of oral rehydration salts, and helps more than 20 countries produce the salts locally.

A conference sponsored by UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Rockefeller Foundation is held in Bellagio, Italy, in March, to discuss a major expansion of immunization efforts. The sponsoring organizations establish a task force to promote the funding and co-ordination of these efforts.

Accelerating immunization activity dramatically increases demand for vaccines. UNICEF supplies vaccines worth a total of \$7.5 million to some 80 countries, as well as supporting logistical systems, particularly the "cold chain", which ensure their effectiveness to the point of use.

UNICEF played a leading role in negotiations leading to an agreement by the Nestlé Company to abide by the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, and a consequent lifting of the Nestlé boycott.

UNICEF, with WHO and UNDP, sponsors an interregional seminar in Sri Lanka on "Health for All", attended by 28 ministers and senior decision makers from 13 countries.

The new UNICEF Procurement and Assembly Centre (UNIPAC) in Copenhagen is inaugurated by Denmark's Queen Margrethe. Rent on the \$7 million facility is waived by the Danish Government.

The Executive Board authorizes the lease of office space in the new UNDC-III building for an initial term of 15 years, with an option to renew the lease for an additional 15-year term. The new building, on East 44th Street, New York City, will be built to the particular requirements of UNICEF and will be known as UNICEF house.

The Executive Board reappoints James P. Grant to a second five-year term as Executive Director beginning in 1985.

The total UNICEF income for the year is \$332 million.

1985: The Executive Board reviews UNICEF's response to women's concerns, and reaffirms UNICEF's commitment to strengthening the social, health and economic conditions of women living in poverty. Women's literacy and education programmes are emphasized both as a means to improve women's lives and to support child survival and development.

The Secretary-General appeals to all Heads of State to provide the leadership needed to reach universal immunization by 1990. Executive Board discussions emphasize UNICEF's support for national and global efforts to achieve the goal of universal child immunization by 1990.

The Italian Government announces a contribution of \$100 million to UNICEF in support of child survival measures in almost 30 countries.

Civil war is suspended in El Salvador for three days of mass immunization of children under the age of five, strongly supported by UNICEF.

Half a million children are saved during the year through the use of oral rehydration therapy.

The Board recommends that water supply and sanitation activities be linked with health and hygiene education.

United Nations General Assembly President Jaime de Pinies, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, and Heads of State and government leaders, private citizens and voluntary organizations participate in a "People's Forum", affirming their commitment to universal child immunization by 1990.