



International Year
of the Child 1979



HIGHLIGHTS OF UNITED NATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCY REPORTS
ON THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

This document consists of highlights of the final IYC reports of United Nations agencies and other intergovernmental organizations which participated in observance of the International Year of the Child. It is based largely on the final reports received from these international bodies. Wherever possible, the original wording of the report has been retained. In instances where no final report was received, the highlight has been prepared from earlier progress reports and corollary material in the files of the IYC Secretariat.

THE FINAL REPORT ON IYC

The final Report on the International Year of the Child consists of nine separate documents as follows:

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD - A NARRATIVE REPORT* (E/ICEF Misc. 366) describes the Year's principal features and activities around the world. It contains a Preface by James P. Grant, Executive Director of UNICEF.**

HIGHLIGHTS OF NATIONAL ACTION IN IYC (E/ICEF Misc. 367) consists of summaries of the work done at the national level by IYC Commissions and other groups responsible for IYC programmes in 168 countries and territories.

HIGHLIGHTS OF UNITED NATIONS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGENCY REPORTS ON IYC (E/ICEF Misc. 368) summarizes the main activities and accomplishments of these agencies in observance of the Year.

SUCCESSORS TO NATIONAL IYC COMMISSIONS (E/ICEF Misc. 369) lists the names and addresses of successors to National IYC Commissions, assigned to follow up on the Year.

PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS PERTAINING TO IYC (E/ICEF Misc. 370) is a listing of the principal documents and resolutions pertaining to the Year.

REPORT OF THE NGO/IYC COMMITTEE (E/ICEF Misc. 371) deals with the contributions to the Year by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This document was prepared by the NGO/IYC Committee.**

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED IN IYC OR HAVING THEIR ORIGINS IN THE YEAR (E/ICEF Misc. 372).**

STUDIES ON CHILDREN, PRODUCED IN OR AS A RESULT OF IYC (E/ICEF Misc. 373).**

SEMINARS/CONFERENCES AND SPECIAL EVENTS DURING IYC (E/ICEF Misc. 374).**

Sections of the final Report of the IYC Secretariat on the International Year of the Child may be requested from UNICEF at 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, 10017 or at the Palais des Nations, CH-1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland.

* A brochure based on the Report and giving highlights from it will shortly be available for wide distribution.

** Available Summer 1981.

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CENTRE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS (CSDHA)

IYC coincided with organizational and substantive changes in the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs resulting from the restructuring exercises in the United Nations and the transfer of CSDHA from New York to Vienna. Such changes need to be kept in mind in assessing the impact of IYC on the Centre's activities.

A note by the Secretary-General, entitled "Co-ordination of the social components for the International Year of the Child", was submitted to the Commission for Social Development at its 26th session. It highlighted several elements: the need to co-ordinate the social components of child-related activities in the United Nations system, which are now widely dispersed; the desirability of using the family context as a unifying framework for activities concerning children; the needs of children requiring special attention, such as disabled children; and the importance of strengthening training programmes for personnel working in child-related programmes.

Another result of IYC was the reactivation of CSDHA activities in family and child welfare. A Declaration on Social and Legal Principles Relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children with Special Reference to Foster Placement and Adoption Nationally and Internationally was drafted for consideration by the 35th session of the General Assembly. A study on alternative models for providing comprehensive family and child welfare services, identifying trends in their design and implementation, was prepared in 1980-1981 for the Commission for Social Development in the context of the Decade for Women.

Efforts for the advancement of women embraced activities affecting young girls. During 1978-1979, a report was submitted to the General Assembly on women in education, including young girls, which will be followed up in cooperation with UNESCO. The General Assembly at its 34th (1979) session adopted a Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, which contains several articles relevant to young girls.

In the immediate post-IYC period (1980-81) reports were prepared on: (a) the situation of migrant women and their children, and in particular children of second generation migrants, (b) prostitution affecting young female children, (c) the situation of women and children in occupied territories, and (d) the condition of women and children in emergencies and armed conflicts. The World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women (Copenhagen, July 1980) dealt with questions of health, education and the legal status of women, including female children.

The Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime (Caracas, August/September 1980) considered "Juvenile justice: before and after the onset of delinquency" from the perspectives of social justice for children and youth; special efforts on behalf of children and youth in danger and in need of care or protection; and justice for the child or youth convicted of a criminal offense.

The Centre planned to be actively involved in activities affecting children's well-being. As most of these activities are policy-related, it was hoped there will be greater collaboration between UNICEF and CSDHA, especially in the light of proposed UNICEF activities in policy development.*

- * Possible Lines for UNICEF action in the follow-up of IYC: Note and Recommendations of the Executive Director (E//ICEF/L.1407, 28 March 1980). Paragraphs 52-53.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

As a result of IYC, FAO's regular programmes in nutrition and home economics were focused more sharply on children. In home economics, FAO/UNFPA-supported Programmes for better Family Living gave special attention to rural children and out-of-school youth during IYC. Increased attention was given to daycare for children of rural working mothers.

Fifty-four on-going FAO projects bore directly on the nutritional status of children. Research findings on the economic value of breast-feeding were distributed. A manual on school gardening was published. A bibliography entitled Food Intake of Children was published to support nutritional planning in developing countries.

FAO support to national feeding and training programmes continued. FAO published guidelines and monographs on group-feeding and developed a training package in group-feeding. Following regional training courses on the management of group-feeding in Africa and Asia, similar courses were organized for North Africa in 1980, as well as for several countries in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. FAO continued its support to the World Food Programme, particularly in evaluating the nutritional impact of supplementary feeding schemes.

As part of its IYC follow-up, FAO promoted child nutrition through efforts to increase fish consumption. The use of fish products in feeding programmes and educational activities was encouraged. "Comamos Pescado", an educational kit developed for Spanish-speaking countries, produced encouraging results.

As a result of the 1979 world Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCAARD), FAO placed greater emphasis on rural children, exploring opportunities to incorporate activities benefiting rural children in FAO-executed field projects. FAO prepared Operational Guidelines for WCAARD follow-up with children as a target, both as part of rural families and as a separate entity. As a follow-up to WCAARD and IYC, an informal inter-agency consultation under the auspices of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Task Force on Rural Development considered an intersectoral programme for rural children.

FAO's advocacy in support of IYC included: contribution to the Discussion Paper and Ideas Forum Supplements published by the IYC Secretariat under the titles "Nutrition" and "Rural children;" an issue of Food and Nutrition (Vol. V No. 1) of September 1979, devoted to child nutrition; a paper on "The food situation and children" prepared for the International Forum in Budapest 1979; feature articles and promotional material. It was decided that materials produced during IYC for advocacy on programme implementation would be used to help sustain IYC follow-up.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (IBRD, World bank)

As its contribution to the International Year of the Child, the World Bank published in December 1978 the World Atlas of the Child. Generally taking the form of the Bank's Annual Statistical Atlas, this IYC publication provided statistical information on the economic and social conditions of children around the world in four annexes and nine global maps showing child-related indicators. These include gross national product and population, number of children 0-14 years of age, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality, children in the labour force, enrollment in primary and secondary education, and pupil-teacher ratios in primary schools.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

In a Declaration endorsed by the ILO Governing Body in February-March 1979, the Director-General of the ILO pledged the Organization "to make every effort and lend all support to Member States" for the earliest fulfillment of the aims of the International Year of the Child.

In preparation for the Year, ILO developed a policy framework aimed at the gradual elimination of child labour over the long term and the humanization of conditions of working children in the interim. This concern is the basis of the "Resolution concerning the International Year of the Child and the Progressive Elimination of Child Labour and Transitional Measures", adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 1979. It calls on Member States to implement ILO instruments on the minimum age of employment and to apply protective measures for working children outlined in the Resolution. It also calls on ILO to undertake factual surveys on child labour.

The results of recent ILO research have indicated that the actual number of working children in the world greatly exceeds the statistical estimate of 52 million.

During, IYC ILO became a clearing-house for all issues relating to children and work. ILO prepared "Children and work", published by the IYC Secretariat as a Discussion Paper and Supplement to Ideas Forum; Children at Work, a study on various aspects of child labour; other publications and articles for the International Labour Review and ILO Information, in addition to a photo exhibition and poster on child labour.

A preliminary report was submitted to the ILO Governing Body on measures adopted or planned in 58 countries to enforce the provisions of the Convention concerning minimum age for admission to employment, No. 138, which sets the global norm of 15 years. A survey on the application of ILO instruments on minimum age of employment was to be published in 1981.

ILO's working programme for 1980-83 includes: a study on "Children in developing countries - Analysis of working children and poverty" to be published at the end of 1980; 20 monographs on working conditions of children in industrialized and developing countries, to be completed in 1982; studies on the protection of the African child; national studies on the economic role of children in low-income countries, and children's rights and social security, to be completed in 1981.

Plans also include symposia on child labour in several Asian and African countries, and technical co-operation, e.g. for pre-vocational schemes and a European regional project for second-generation migrants from Mediterranean countries. Child labour was proposed as an item for the International Labour Conference in 1983.

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INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION (ITU)

Within its sphere of activities ITU supported the goals of the International Year of the Child through its participation in IYC-related meetings, and the organization of a world-wide photographic and drawing competition on "Youth in the Electronic Age", which attracted some 200,000 entries.

In co-operation with UNESCO, ITU helped organize the Mondovision Television broadcast inaugurating IYC in 54 countries on 24 January 1979. The programme included statements by the Heads of State of France, Thailand, the United States, the USSR, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia, as well as the Secretary-General of ITU.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

In a 1977 memorandum to the UNDP field offices, the UNDP Administrator instructed the more than 100 resident representatives to play an active role as transmitters of the message of IYC and as advisers to Governments in the design and implementation of projects of direct relevance to children. These cover some areas already accorded high priority, such as integrated rural development, the increased participation of women in development, primary health care and other basic services. It was further suggested that technical co-operation activities might provide a valuable framework for promotional activities for children.

While IYC provided a welcome opportunity to emphasize assistance for children, such assistance has always been, and will continue to be, part of UNDP's programme. UNDP is helping to improve health care and nutrition for children and mothers, expand primary education, and reinforce national capabilities to meet children's needs. Typical of UNDP support for such goals are UNDP-assisted projects aimed at extending immunization against six childhood diseases in Mozambique, encouraging in-country development and production of educational aids for children in Egypt, strengthening national technical capacity for child-related research in Pakistan, and developing training programmes for national personnel providing services benefiting Pakistani children. UNDP is also helping to meet special needs of children in Cuba through a programme designed to identify, treat and rehabilitate children with learning disabilities.

UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF AND CO-ORDINATOR (UNDRO)

The main functions of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator are the mobilization and co-ordination of disaster emergency relief, and the promotion of measures for disaster preparedness and disaster prevention. Since children are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters and require special care and attention during their occurrence, UNDRO encourages and supports emergency preparedness and relief measures adapted to children's needs.

The work of UNDRO for IYC was guided by principle 8 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, concerning the rights of the child to protection and relief, and by the 1977 Memorandum of Understanding between UNDRO and UNICEF, which calls for continued close co-operation between the two organizations in the provision of disaster relief, preparedness and prevention.

Education in disaster preparedness and prevention should begin in primary school, since children should already at that stage be informed of the types and characteristics of natural phenomena occurring in their region and of the best methods of preparedness and protection against them. UNDRO plans to continue exploring with other United Nations bodies, in particular UNESCO and UNICEF, the possibility of developing simple and practical instructional programmes in disaster preparedness for use in schools.

UNITED NATIONS DIVISION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UNDHR)

The contribution of the Division of Human Rights with respect to the International Year of the Child and its follow-up is focused on promotion of children's rights.

The Division was involved in preparing the 1959 Declaration on the Rights of the Child, and has contributed to the preparation of a draft convention on the rights of the child. A draft Convention on such rights was submitted by Poland to the Commission on Human Rights at its 34th session in 1978. The Secretary-General submitted to the Commission's 35th session a report on the question of a Convention on the rights of the child (E/CN.4/1324 and Add. 1-5). On the basis of that report, the Commission adopted nine preambular paragraphs and Article I of the amended draft convention (E/CN.4/1349), and decided to finalise the draft at its 37th session in 1981 for transmission to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

For IYC, the Division prepared an Inventory of international standards and related activities in the field of the rights of the child falling within the purview of the United Nations. Its four chapters cover the following subjects: an overview of international standards relating to the rights of the child; the substantive work concerning the rights of the child carried out by the Commission on Human Rights and other relevant UN bodies; the elaboration of the draft convention on the rights of the child and of the draft general principles on equality and non-discrimination in respect to persons born out of wedlock; and aspects of the advisory services programme in the human rights field that are related to the rights of the child.

The Division was also preparing a study on the rights of indigenous peoples, including children.

Information on the treatment of persons, including children, subjected to detention or imprisonment, is solicited and examined annually by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Information submitted annually to a working group of the Sub-Commission concerning slavery and slavery-like practices all over the world, indicates that many children continue to be affected by child labour, serfdom, forced marriages of young girls and other infringements of children's rights. Consequently, the Sub-Commission called for studies on problems of child labour and debt bondage. In 1980 the Economic and Social Council adopted a decision authorising the preparation of a report by a Special Rapporteur on the exploitation of child labour, taking into account the economic, social, cultural and psychological dimensions of the problem.

In response to appeals and petitions concerning alleged maltreatment of children, the Director of the Division referred to a letter by the IYC Secretariat requesting guidance in this matter, during the 36th session of the Commission on Human Rights (1980) under the item on violations of human rights (E/1980/13, para. 249). The Division is continuing to pay close attention to this important question.

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION (UNESCO)

UNESCO's activities for IYC, aimed at promoting conditions conducive to the child's physical and spiritual development, were sparked by a resolution on IYC adopted by the UNESCO General Conference at its 20th session in 1978. The UNESCO Round Table of Eminent Persons in 1978, in which the IYC Special Representative took part, was devoted to IYC. The 37th session of the International Conference on Education in 1979 also considered subjects related to the Year.

Issues of UNESCO Courier and International Social Science Journal were devoted to child-related themes. UNESCO issued a publication on the child's right to education and contributed to the Discussion Papers and Ideas Forum Supplements published by the IYC Secretariat, "Children and books", "Early Childhood education", and "Children and play".

In addition to films, posters and slides on IYC, UNESCO sponsored the Monovision television programme launching IYC in January 1979 with messages by President Valéry Giscard d'Estang of France, President Jimmy Carter of the United States, Premier Leonid Brezhnev of the USSR, President Carlos Andrés Pérez of Venezuela, President Tito of Yugoslavia, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and H.M. King Bhumibol of Thailand.

UNESCO National Commissions, UNESCO clubs and associations, and participants in UNESCO's Associated Schools Project actively supported IYC.

Cultural programmes included: an international travelling exhibition of children's games and toys (Paris, 1978); an international exhibition of children's drawings, co-sponsored with UNICEF and UNHCR; a survey of artistic activities for children; and activities for the promotion and development of children's libraries and children's books, especially in developing countries.

Programmes in education were addressed to the extension and improvement of pre-school education; problems of handicapped children; environmental education for young children; development of guidelines for nutrition education; and formation of science and technology concepts in young children.

In the social science field, activities were carried out to promote the education of migrant children, and identify indicators of the role and changing conditions of children in the development process. As a result of the UNESCO-sponsored symposium on "Trends in Social Science Research on Children" (Texas, 1979), UNESCO is providing a co-operative framework for research on the application of the social sciences to children's problems.

Plans for IYC follow-up in UNESCO's proposed programme for 1981-1983 include continuation of: action for handicapped children, especially the promotion of new forms of pre-school education by the family or community; measures to promote equality of educational opportunity; and cultural programmes to promote literature and museum programmes for children. UNESCO has also proposed to provide advisory services for the development and integration of education for the complete development of the child through parent education, early detection of handicaps, pre-school education, and formal and non-formal education, with emphasis on the most unreached children.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME (UNEP)

Through its public information activities channelled through the mass media, the United Nations Environment Programme brought to large audiences greater awareness of the child and its environment during IYC.

For World Environment Day in 1979 UNEP produced a 16-page resource newspaper, distributed in English, French and Spanish, to more than 6,000 non-governmental organizations concerned with environment and development. The theme of the newspaper was "Only one future for our children - development without destruction". UNEP also sponsored a world-wide poster competition on that theme and printed a brochure illustrating the best of the more than 200 posters submitted. These activities were organized in close co-ordination with the Nairobi-based Environment Liaison Centre.

On World Environment Day, the Executive Director of UNEP issued an appeal to the youth of the world entitled Development without destruction: our only road to a better future.

UNEP co-produced with UNICEF a 15-minute television film about the child and its environment, entitled Remember Me. Spanish, French and Arabic versions were produced by DPI/RVS. The film received world-wide distribution through the United Nations Information Centres, UNICEF National Committees and regional offices of UNICEF and UNDP. Remember Me has received various film awards and was nominated for an "Oscar".

UNEP prepared the narrative for the Discussion Paper on "Environment: for the children still to come" published by the IYC Secretariat. UNEP also highlighted IYC on the cover of its 1979 annual review and published a series of feature articles on the child and the environment.

A UNEP-sponsored symposium on the same theme was held in Dakar in June 1979. It was attended by Government representatives from French-speaking west African countries.

The State of the World Environment 1980, a report by the Executive Director of UNEP, dealt extensively with the issue of the child and the environment. The "media pack" based on that report highlighted the theme through an illustrative article entitled "Children First"; 5,000 media packs were distributed to the media around World Environment Day 1980 and received extensive coverage in the world press and many radio stations.

UNEP's Programme Activity Center for Environmental Education and Training sponsored a report entitled "Impact of the Environment on the Development of the African Child". This was to be published in English and French in late 1980.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL (UNFDAC)

With the financial support of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the Division of Narcotic Drugs co-ordinated a research project on significant drug problems facing children today. It covered three main areas: (1) Determination of the incidence of drug abuse and addiction among children under 16 years of age in a developing country, taking into account socio-cultural factors; (2) Determination of the hazards, benefits and advisability of using amphetamine-type drugs as therapeutic adjuncts in the management of hyperactive children; and (3) An analysis of the various behavioural and patho-physiological effects of the trans-placental transfer of opiates to the foetus of pregnant women who are addicted to, and continue to take, these substances. The results of this study were published in bulletin on Narcotics, July - December 1979, a special issue devoted to IYC.

UNFDAC and the Division also produced information material which included:

- (a) A Discussion Paper and Supplement to Ideas Forum published by the IYC Secretariat under the title "Children and drugs"; 6,000 copies of this publication were widely distributed in French and English. Parts of "Children and drugs" were also reproduced in other magazines. UNA of Australia, a quarterly magazine sponsored by the United Nations Information Centre for Australia, Fiji and New Zealand reproduced part of "Children and drugs" in a 1980 issue. Also, Development Forum devoted half a page to "Children and drugs" in its January-February 1979 issue (German version).
- (b) An article on the International Year of the Child, which appeared in the January-February 1979 issue of the Information Letter of the Division. Published in Arabic, French, English and Spanish, the Letter circulates to some 12,000 readers around the world. Another article on this topic was to be published before the end of 1980.
- (c) An eight-page flyer entitled Freedom from drug dependence: a child's right, describing the work of the United Nations in the context of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. The flyer was issued in English (15,000 copies) and French (9,000 copies).
- (d) A series of posters on the problem of drug abuse.
- (e) Background radio material for radio stations and journalists on the world problem of drug abuse and the role of the United Nations.
- (f) A brochure entitled How UNFDAC is helping children, describing some specific projects being financed by the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES (UNFPA)

A total of \$60,000 was directly allocated by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities for support of the International Year of the Child and IYC-related activities. This sum was provided to the IYC Secretariat for the recruitment and employment of the editor of the IYC Report for a two-year period. Prior to that, UNFPA had contributed the part-time service of a staff member to enable the newsletter to be launched and produced on a monthly basis.

Additionally, UNFPA provided speakers for IYC conferences and seminars. At a media conference organized by UNFPA in London in November 1978, special attention was given to briefing editors on the links between mother and child health, infant mortality and fertility patterns.

A special number of POPULI, UNFPA's quarterly journal, highlighted IYC, and constant features and news items on IYC appeared in UNFPA's monthly newsletter.

UNFPA contributed \$237,094 to a research and publication project of the Overseas Development Council, which developed for public consideration illustrative approaches to population strategy which would give more attention to reducing infant and child mortality. In 1978, \$23,038 was contributed in 1978, \$87,959 in 1979 and \$126,097 in 1980.

A grant of \$10,000 was made to the NGO/IYC Committee sub-working group on "Responsible Parenthood".

A further grant of \$10,000 was made to help the NGO/IYC Committee wind up its activities and to ensure that a certain number of follow-up activities in relation to IYC were organized during 1980.

A grant of \$3,500 was made to the People's Environment Group of San Francisco for the production of a children's poster to mark World Environment Day 1980. While not strictly speaking an IYC activity, the organization and programme arose directly from the NGO/IYC Committee in Geneva and can thus be considered a follow-up activity.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

Of the millions of refugees of constant concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees more than half are children. UNHCR's activities in support of IYC helped increase public awareness of the special needs of refugee children and stimulated immediate and long-term measures for their benefit.

In varying degrees many countries made refugee children a focus of their IYC activities, especially in public information and fund-raising. In many instances close links were forged between UNHCR field offices and National IYC Commissions.

To attract more financial support for refugee children, UNHCR produced and distributed 12,000 copies of The Refugee Child, a compendium of projects, in addition to a wall calendar on refugee children. IYC led to an increase in speaking engagements by UNHCR staff, enabling them to draw public attention to the plight of refugee children. Requests for informational material on refugee children, which soared during IYC, continued to pour in after 1979. Contributions by UNHCR representatives to discussions on IYC prompted the formation of study groups on problems facing the refugee child.

Such advocacy had positive results. A number of countries offered asylum and family reunion to children of Vietnamese "boat people" and Kampuchean refugees.

For the benefit of Kampuchean child refugees in Thailand, UNHCR set up four centres providing family-type care; 400 of the children were reunited with relatives.

By the end of 1979 some \$3 million had been pledged for refugee children, of which \$1 million was earmarked for projects in the UNHCR compendium. Projects for refugee children in Pakistan, Somalia and Thailand also received generous support. UNHCR's share of the IYC Trust Fund, set at 40 per cent, was expected to reach some \$2 million, to be applied to projects benefiting refugee children.

In 1979 five more countries have acceded to the United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, which defines basic minimum standards for the treatment of refugees, including refugee children. This brought to 82 the total number of countries that acceded to the Convention.

IYC also helped improve the material situation of refugee children. More of them received education on the same basis as children of nationals, as well as vocational training. More child victims of catastrophes and young refugees emotionally disturbed by their experiences received special care.

During IYC, studies useful for future planning for refugee children were undertaken.

To further the progress made in the situation of refugee children, UNHCR planned to continue its co-operation with members of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, and to follow national efforts to sustain the momentum gained.

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UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION (UNIDO)

UNIDO pursued programmes to help establish textile industries providing school-age children with school uniforms and other garments; food processing and weaning food industries to meet the protein and other requirements of school age and pre-school children; and leather industries needed to provide school children with proper footwear.

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH (UNITAR)

UNITAR is carrying out a major post-IYC project titled "The Rights of the Child Legislative Survey", analysing and comparing laws affecting children in 60 countries. (Details contained in section on Follow-up Activities.)

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES (UNRWA)

UNRWA produced a report on its work among children with regard to education, health, nutrition and welfare services for those in special hardship categories. The agency also published a health education calendar for use in IYC among school children who are refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

UNITED NATIONS SOCIAL DEFENCE RESEARCH INSTITUTE (UNSDRI)

The Institute carried out a UNDP research project bearing on one of the concerns of the International Year of the Child. The project was entitled "UNSDRI programme on juvenile social maladjustment and human rights in the context of urban development". This interregional project, which covered Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Nigeria and Senegal, was concerned with juvenile delinquency in developing countries. On the basis of a detailed assessment of the problems of juvenile social maladjustment in the context of rapid urban development, the project's stated aim was to develop concrete and viable approaches to help Governments in their evaluation and subsequent adoption of appropriate measures for the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, with emphasis on alternative programmes. The basic concern was to identify effective traditional ways of coping with juvenile delinquency and to adapt them to present socio-economic conditions. The measures envisaged include formal alternatives to penal sanctions and criminal justice interventions that both protect society and respect human rights.

UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTEERS (UNV)

Since 1971 scores of United Nations Volunteers have worked with UNICEF and thousands of children have benefited from their services. Typical of the contribution of the United Nations Volunteers to children's welfare is the research on visual perceptions of villagers throughout Nepal, carried out by a Norwegian Volunteer assigned to the UNICEF field office in Kathmandu. Communicating With Pictures, the handbook published on the basis of her work, offers practical guidelines on the preparation of effective visual aids for community education in all aspects of rural life, including child care.

Even apart from specific UNICEF assignments, UNV serves children and youth through its increasing support to integrated community development, in fields such as maternal and child health care, nutrition, clean water supply, vocational training, and appropriate technology. UN Volunteers are involved in organizing and teaching in rural primary and secondary schools, supervising kindergartens and food distribution, teaching child care, working with homeless children, preparing teaching material for handicapped children, and serving as instructors and animators to local women's groups on child care, nutrition, home economics and maternal and child health.

As part of its efforts to promote self-reliance in developing countries, UNV sponsored a workshop on Domestic Development Services in Asia and the Pacific (Kuala Lumpur, November 1978). The workshop adopted a programme of action to strengthen domestic voluntary service to rural development.

The UNV Newsletter no. 11-E, February-March 1979, was substantially devoted to IYC, and UNV participated in the work of the Inter-Agency Advisory Group on IYC.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION (UPU)

In response to a request by the Executive Director of UNICEF dated February 1977, the Director-General of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) sent a circular to the 157 Postal Administrations of the Member States of UPU, inviting them to issue a commemorative stamp for the International Year of the Child in 1979. The Director-General also brought to the attention of the Executive Board of UPU in May 1977, General Assembly resolution 31/169 on the International Year of the child.

As a result, the Postal Administrations of over 180 countries and territories (including some non-members of UPU) issued over 600 commemorative stamps for IYC, many of them bearing the IYC logo.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL (WFC)

The World Food Council's contribution to the International Year of the Child derived from its concern with the eradication of hunger and malnutrition that affects millions of children. A non-operational body, the Council had an action-stimulating role in IYC. The Council's work affects the nutritional status of children through policy action (1) at the global level through efforts to enhance food security; (2) at the household level through actions aimed at ensuring that increased food production benefits hungry families; (3) at the level of vulnerable groups, such as mothers and children, through specific nutrition programmes.

In the first area WFC played an important part in establishing the International Food Emergency Reserve. The Council also promoted agreement on a new Food Aid Convention.

In the second area, a major achievement during IYC was the launching of "food sector strategies" as an integral approach to food production, distribution and consumption, with reduction of hunger and malnutrition as a main objective. In response to the Council's recommendations, 30 countries requested international assistance to develop such strategies. By August 1980 aid arrangements were under way or imminent in 10 countries. The development of food sector strategies was considered an important turning point in Government food policy, in emphasizing more effective food distribution to the hungry as well as increased food production.

The Council also encouraged developing countries to draw up food subsidy programmes and called on the donor community to support them.

In the area of specific nutrition programmes, the Council requested concerned United Nations agencies to identify programmes that can most effectively meet the special needs of vulnerable groups. While progress was reported in infant-feeding, much remains to be done in this area.

At its Fourth session in Mexico City in 1978, the Council adopted a 10-year programme to eradicate blindness-causing Vitamin A deficiency and endemic goitre. In early 1979 the Council, with WHO and UNICEF, launched the first phase of this global campaign against nutritional deficiency diseases that affect young children in particular.

While much of the progress in the food and nutrition field in 1979 is not a result of IYC, it did benefit children. The Council plans to make greater efforts to ensure adequate external support for food sector strategies and come to grips with nutrition programmes that more effectively contribute to the survival and development of children.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP)

The World Food Programme contributes to the well-being of children in developing countries through its projects for the feeding of vulnerable groups - children of pre-school and primary school age, and expectant and nursing mothers. Since its inception in 1963, WFP has provided over \$1 billion in assistance to these groups. At the end of 1979 WFP was providing supplementary rations to mothers and children in 60 countries. One of these projects was a "Supplementary feeding programme for the International Year of the Child", covering all primary and pre-primary schools in one district of Nepal with UNICEF support.

IYC was an item on the agenda of WFP's Governing Body, the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, at its session in Rome in May 1979. A paper submitted by the Executive Director of WFP reviewed the Programme's activities on behalf of children and set out recommendations for future policy such as adaptation of feeding programmes at village level to the cultural needs of their beneficiaries; provision for mothers of nutrition education and technical know-how for the production and utilization of local foods for family consumption; training mothers in income-generating activities; and preparation of a field operations manual in co-operation with WHO and FAO to help Governments formulate projects against child malnutrition. These proposals were endorsed by members of the Committee, who inter alia called for emergency measures to be directed to malnourished children and mothers, nutrition education for mothers, and greater assistance to children "at risk", that is, pre-school age children and expectant mothers.

To assess further the nutritional impact of its supplementary feeding projects, particularly those directed at children, the Programme will undertake a synthesis of its experience over the past 17 years and an in-depth evaluation of selected WFP-assisted projects. The results of this evaluation should help guide future policy activities of WFP and other aid organizations and programmes in this field.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO)

The Maternal Child Health Unit of the Division of Family Health was the focus of WHO's IYC-related activities, involving co-operation with other sectors of WHO, international agencies, non-governmental organizations and over 70 developing countries.

The activities covered four main areas:

- (1) development and strengthening of maternal and child health services, particularly as part of primary health care, through training programmes, the use of traditional birth attendants and the "risk approach" to management, as well as support to planning and development of peri-natal technology;
- (2) promotion of the physical growth and psycho-social development of children with emphasis on nutrition, through continuing programmes against Vitamin A deficiency and protein-energy malnutrition in children, research and action to promote breast-feeding, and a new programme on child mental health and psycho-social development;
- (3) prevention and management of the health problems of children during the peri-natal period, childhood and adolescence, through WHO's ongoing programmes of global immunization and diarrhoeal disease control;
- (4) intersectoral programmes affecting the health and social welfare of women and children - for example, in school health and water management; inter-agency projects aimed at rural children and non-formal education for out-of-school children were initiated.

WHO and UNICEF co-sponsored the International Conference on Primary Health Care (Alma Ata, 1978), which adopted recommendations with important implications for child health, towards the goal of health for all by the year 2000. WHO and UNICEF also co-sponsored a pre-symposium workshop on innovative approaches to meet the basic needs of the young child in developing countries (Athens, 1978) and a meeting with representatives of international agencies, industry and private organizations, resulting in proposals for a code to regulate the sale of infant foods.

In connection with IYC the World Health Assembly (WHA) adopted four resolutions in 1978 on maternal child health, nutrition, immunization and diarrhoeal control. On the basis of a report on "Maternal and Child Health" (A32/9) submitted by the Director-General of WHO on the occasion of IYC, the WHA adopted the WHO Long-Term Programme for Maternal and Child Health in resolution WHA32.42.

The link between child health and IYC was reflected in the theme of World Health Day in 1979 and the February-March 1979 issue of World Health, "A Healthy Child, A Sure Future". WHO issued publications on child health and contributed to the IYC Discussion Papers and Ideas Forum Supplements on "Nutrition", "Children and health", and "Children and water".

Plans for 1980-1983 were to continue work along the lines indicated.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA (ECA)

The Economic Commission for Africa sponsored a Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development (in Nouakchott, Mauritania, 1977). The Conference, addressed by the UNICEF Regional Director for Eastern Africa, adopted a Resolution urging Governments to participate in the International Year of the Child, and proposing measures for the benefit of children.

In collaboration with other organizations, ECA carried out or supported IYC-related projects in research, nutrition, child care, subsistence-level food production and advisory services relating to child policy and programmes. A main result of IYC in Africa was the promotion of basic services for children based on the African tradition of self-reliance.

Specific ECA activities linked to IYC include: production and distribution of a Manual on Child Development, Family Life and Nutrition for trainers in rural areas; publication of a special issue of Rural Progress devoted to IYC, and a Sub-regional Workshop on Development of Day-Care Activities in Africa (Tunis, 1979). Following a review of policies and programmes for children in the context of IYC, the Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development (Lusaka, Zambia, 1979) passed a Resolution urging active follow-up of IYC by Governments and appealing to organizations of the United Nations system and other organizations for increased assistance to African children.

Follow-up activities for 1980-1981 included a study aimed at developing day-care services for the children of market women in Ghana, and a study on day care in rural areas in five African countries. Training workshops in family life, health and child-spacing were planned.

As a follow-up to IYC, ECA proposed: to co-operate with UN agencies, support national child programmes and continue advisory services on family and child-related issues; to undertake research to assist Member States in formulating viable policies and programmes for child development; to consult with National IYC Commissions on problems affecting children; and to develop long-term plans for children in the region. A regional symposium in 1981 was planned to draw up proposals for lasting action on the family and child, social welfare aspects of family planning and better family living.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA (ECLA)

The Economic Commission for Latin America prepared the following documentation of relevance to the International Year of the Child:

- Indicators of the Situation of Children in Latin America and the Caribbean, a bi-lingual publication prepared in collaboration with UNICEF; it covers early childhood, school-age children and adolescents;
- "The Situation of Children in Latin America and the Caribbean", published by UNICEF as a background document for the special meeting on this subject held in connection with the 1979 session of the UNICEF Executive Board in Mexico City; issues 288 and 289 of Notas sobre la economía y el desarrollo de América Latina summarize the contents of this document.

During 1979 issues of Micronoticias were devoted, in whole or in part, to IYC.

The Latin American Demographic Centre initiated a study on infant mortality in the region.

The Regional Plan of Action for the Integration of Women into the Economic and Social Development of Latin America devotes a section to the care of children and outlines action proposals on child health, day care, nutrition and child labour. The ECLA-sponsored Second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in the Development of Latin America, held in Venezuela in 1979, had on its agenda "an analysis of the situation of children and young people in relation to women and the family". The Conference recommended the creation of Commissions, within ECLA and at the national level, to study the problems of mothers and children.

ECLA also organized jointly with UNICEF in 1979 a regional symposium on critical poverty in childhood, at which strategies directed at poor children from birth to age six were reviewed.

Following a meeting with the Special Representative for the International Year of the Child in 1978, agreement was reached on creation of a multi-agency mechanism for periodic information exchange and co-ordination of IYC activities among the agencies in the region.

Consideration was given to the provision of advisory services to provide improved data on coverage of child labour in permanent household surveys.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA (ECWA)

The Economic Commission for Western Asia prepared or contributed to the following documents:

- (1) "Strategic Elements in Basic Services for the Arab Child", adopted by the Intergovernmental Conference held in Tunisia in April 1980;
- (2) "Strategy for Social Action in the Arab World", which gives special attention to child development. The Strategy was approved by the Conference of Arab Ministers of Social Affairs (Rabat, November 1979);
- (3) "Regional Programme for the Integration of Women in Development during the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women", which includes issues relating to children and families in Western Asia. This programme was adopted by the Regional Preparatory Meeting for the World Conference for Women (Damascus, December 1979);
- (4) "Special measures of assistance to Palestinian women", which also covered the needs of Palestinian children and families. The document was also adopted at the Damascus Regional Meeting.

ECWA supported a study on the needs of children and youth in Bahrain, in co-operation with UNICEF. ECWA also prepared papers and took part in two regional seminars: one on the Child in the Arab Gulf, sponsored by the Union of Iraqi Women (Basra, Iraq, January 1979) and the other a seminar for officials responsible for children's welfare programmes in Gulf States, under the auspices of UNICEF and the International Union of Child Welfare (Muscat, October 1979).

The Commission organized or assisted the following projects:

- a television series for Arab children called "Open Sesame", produced by the Gulf Institution for Joint Television Programmes in co-operation with the Children's Television Workshop in New York;
- a training course for mothers, teachers and administrators of the Palestinian Child Care Centre (Beit Al-Soumoud) in Lebanon, financed by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the Decade for Women (UNVFDW) in 1979;
- a training centre for pre-school personnel established with the co-operation of the Lebanese Society for Mother and Child Welfare and the support of UNVFDW.

ECWA provided advisory services to support planning for children in the context of human resources and community development, to the Governments of Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Oman and Saudi Arabia.

As a follow-up to IYC, ECWA recommended: institutionalization of National IYC Commissions which should include a technical Secretariat; inclusion of child development among national priorities and targets of national planning; encouragement of production of educational material for children for television, radio and children's literature; formation of community-level committees for children's welfare, and promotion of training institutions for pre-school personnel.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC (ESCAP)

In support of IYC goals, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific placed greater emphasis than it had previously on enhancing awareness of children's needs among planners and decision-makers, and in promoting recognition of the link between investment in children and the development of human resources.

In its regional survey on social development for 1979, ESCAP stressed social problems confronting children. IYC was featured in ESCAP newsletters, such as the November 1978 issue of Social Work Education and Development Newsletter.

ESCAP assisted Governments in their activities for IYC. To strengthen and support national preparations for the Year, ESCAP convened a regional consultation on IYC (Manila, November 1978), in line with ESCAP Resolution 187 (XXXIV) of 1978. The consultation was followed by a meeting of the ESCAP Committee on Social Development, at which IYC was a major agenda item. The recommendations of the two meetings, inter alia, called for the development of comprehensive national policies for children, the strengthening of child welfare legislation, and the raising of standards of services to children.

At its 35th session in 1979, ESCAP adopted Resolution 201 (XXXV), entitled "Regional activities for the International Year of the Child." They requested their Executive Secretary to undertake a review and evaluation of IYC activities in the region during 1979, as a further basis for medium- and long-term programmes for the development of children's services at national and regional levels. Among the regional trends in IYC activities were: the participation of new sectors, such as mass media, letters and arts, and business, in the effort to identify child problems and propose solutions; the transformation of many inter-agency structures set up for IYC into permanent bodies with policy-making and consultative responsibilities for child development, and a concern for child labour and children with special needs.

ESCAP's work programme for 1980-1981 incorporated activities concerned with evaluating and monitoring IYC activities in the region and establishing a focal point for the collection, exchange and dissemination of data on child welfare and development. For the Second Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Development (Bangkok, 1980), ESCAP prepared a paper entitled "Regional and long-term perspectives on the integration of youth, women and children in the development process" that provides a framework for further IYC follow-up.

ESCAP planned to continue monitoring IYC follow-up activities and to help Member States develop and implement forward-looking policies and programmes for children as part of national plans. Work programmes focused on children were to be developed in collaboration with the Regional Office of UNICEF.

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (CEC)

In support of the International Year of the Child, the Commission initiated a range of activities for the Communities and the Third World. These are described in "Les petits citoyens de l'Europe", a brochure published in six languages to mark the Year.

In addition to a public opinion survey designed for IYC on attitudes and behaviour towards children in the Europe, the Commission undertook the following activities:

- Pre-school education: A symposium was organized in Sèvres, France, in May 1979, the results of which were to be published in 1981 under the title "Current pre-school education problems in member States of the Community".
- Education of handicapped children: The results of a conference on this subject, held in Rome, were to be published in 1981 as an analytical report on trends and developments in special education in Europe. A working paper on possible modalities for subsequent European action was prepared.
- Children of migrant workers: Two symposia held in 1979, one on the subject of classes for children of migrant workers and the other on the implications of such classes for teachers, were among the pilot projects carried out to help shape future policy in this field. Credits of the European Social Fund were increased by 25 per cent to finance programmes for children of migrant workers.
- Preparation of children for future employment: Two symposia were held in 1980: (1) on the problems faced by girls and young women in making the transition to employment, and (2) on the link between general and technical education.
- Family life: A survey on family life in the Community, entitled "Europeans and their children", was completed. The results were to appear in April/May 1980.
- Consumer protection: The Commission promoted the adoption and implementation of a directive on safety standards for toys, and a campaign to discourage children from smoking. Studies on children and advertising were initiated.

A campaign was launched to sensitize children to environment problems and consumption. Through its development assistance the Community strengthened its support to Third World children. Under the Lomé Convention the Community has financed new projects directly affecting children, such as medical services and nutrition. Children and mothers were the main beneficiaries of food aid, which totalled more than \$300 million in 1979. New efforts were made in favor of children in non-associated countries, for example in assistance to Honduras to equip 552 primary schools and 15 crèches. In the field of co-financing, several projects benefiting children were approved in 1979, in co-operation with European non-governmental organizations and National Committees for UNICEF.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The Council's main contribution to IYC was the European Convention on the recognition and enforcement of decisions concerning custody of children and restoration of custody of children. Under its terms, central authorities are to be set up in Contracting States to establish legal co-operation on child custody cases. Opened to signature in May 1980, the Convention at this writing has been signed by 15 States.

In 1979 the Council's Committee of Ministers adopted a Resolution (R (79) 17) containing recommendations to Governments on the protection of children against mistreatment.

Following consideration of a report on IYC, the Council's Parliamentary Assembly adopted Recommendation 874 (1979), which calls on the Committee of Ministers to take steps towards the creation of a European Charter on the Rights of the Child. A set of principles was suggested. These proposals will be reviewed by Governmental expert committees.

Other conferences on IYC-related issues included:

- a round table on children of the fourth world; mistreatment of children; child labour; commercial exploitation; prostitution and pornography (Paris, January 1979);
- a Conference of European Ministers responsible for Family Affairs on the theme "family policy as an instrument of providing equal opportunities for children" (Athens, May 1979);
- a meeting of the Standing Conference of European Ministers of Education, where equal opportunities for girls were considered (The Hague, June 1979);
- a conference on the theme "From birth to eight: young children in European society in the 1980s", which produced a declaration and recommendations on the care and education of young children in Europe (Strasbourg, November 1979);
- a colloquy on criminological aspects of child abuse (Strasbourg, 1979);
- a seminar on present-day cultural provisions for children in Europe (Eskilstuna, Sweden, 1979).

The Council published two reports, one on the causes and prevention of child abuse, the other relating to the placement of Third World children in Europe. The 1979 Spring issue of Forum, the Council's quarterly bulletin, was primarily devoted to children. The Council also contributed to the Discussion Paper and the Ideas Forum Supplement published by the IYC Secretariat under the title "Children of migrant workers".

Apart from follow-up on the proposed European Charter, future plans include: a conference on road safety education for children in December 1980; an inquiry into the rights of parents, children and foster families; and a "preparation for life" project on parent education for adolescents, with recommendations to Member States anticipated.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR MIGRATION (ICM)

Since its inception in 1952, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration has assisted in the processing, transportation and resettlement of 2.4 million migrants and refugees, of whom more than half a million have been children under the age of 15.

ICM's on-going work on behalf of children consists mainly of the resettlement in other countries of thousands of refugee children in Southeast Asia. The Committee in many cases assists unaccompanied children and arranges for the reunion of parents and other relatives with separated children. In other continents, ICM assists emigration programmes for migrant and refugee children departing with their parents or joining them in the receiving country. ICM also organizes language-training courses for refugee and migrant children in refugee transit centres.

In support of IYC, ICM prepared a review of the situation of migrant children in Africa, Asia and the Americas, and proposals for action which were published by the IYC Secretariat as a Discussion Paper on "Children of migrant workers" and as a Supplement to Ideas Forum. ICM also published in 1979 a pamphlet entitled Children are also migrants.

The Committee's main contribution to the Year was a four-day Seminar held in Geneva in May 1979, which emphasized the adaptation and integration problems of migrant and refugee children.

Particular attention was focused on the following concerns:

- (1) The welfare of migrant children and their initial adaptation to the social environment in receiving countries;
- (2) Education of migrant children, including guidance and language training;
- (3) Socio-psychological problems of migrant children and cultural conflicts;
- (4) Problems concerning clandestine migrant children;
- (5) The situation of migrant and refugee children in relation to the Declaration of the Rights of the Child;
- (6) The special needs of refugee children in countries of temporary asylum and final destination.

A number of the needs of migrant children recognized by the Seminar are not yet or only partly satisfied. Awareness of their problems and remedial action need to be promoted further. ICM therefore has considered it desirable to pursue IYC follow-up activities in information exchange and wide circulation of documentation concerning migrant children.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION (IPU)

In support of the International Year of the Child, the Inter-Parliamentary Union initiated efforts to promote legislation and other measures favouring children. Consideration was given to establishing permanent links between various parliamentary groups and international bodies dealing with children's welfare.

At its sixty-fifth Inter-Parliamentary Conference in September 1978 in Bonn, the IPU adopted a Resolution entitled "The International Year of the Child", urging national groups to encourage their parliaments to support the work of the National Committees for UNICEF and the National IYC Commissions.

In 1979 the IPU Conference agenda included the item "Protection of the family and general care of children and youth in connection with the International Year of the Child". This subject was first discussed in April in Prague and then in Caracas in September 1979 by the 66th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, which adopted unanimously a Resolution bearing the same title. The Resolution declares the need of disadvantaged children, including abandoned, handicapped and refugee children, to be a priority for international action; urges continuous increases in Governmental contributions to international organizations for child assistance; calls on parliaments to support a wide range of measures outlined in the Resolution for the protection and well-being of children, including development of national policies for children; and urges "the permanent promotion in all aspects of childhood and youth" by Governments.

"The problems of children in the world" was among the items considered at the meeting of parliamentarians attending the 35th session of the United National General Assembly in October 1980.

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

OECD-sponsored activities of relevance to the International Year of the Child included the sending of a questionnaire on early childhood services to all member Governments and publication of a statistical study on the child and the family in industrialized countries.

OECD collaborated with the International Energy Agency and the IYC Secretariat in launching Energy Conservation Month in October 1979, by helping to link it with the activities of National IYC Commissions.

A main contribution of the Organization to IYC objectives was the Intergovernmental Conference on Policies for Children, organized by the OECD Centre for Educational Research and Innovation in Paris in March 1980. The conference covered demographic aspects: trends and changes in family organization; trends and problems in the production and dissemination of knowledge about children; funding of services for children; and policies, priorities and instruments.

The conclusions of the Conference were submitted to the Governing Board of OECD in May 1980 for follow-up action. The conclusions recommend, inter alia, improvement in census methods to provide a better picture of the situation of children; identification of less costly mechanisms for funding services for children; promotion of local community initiative in providing such services; more attention to the working conditions of parents and their impact on families; and continuation of research on children.

The OECD also reinforced support for programmes benefiting children in the developing world.



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