

**Report
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UNICEF

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When I assumed office as UNICEF's third Executive Director on 1 January 1980, I came with two principal perceptions: that UNICEF is staffed with competent and dedicated professionals, supported by an unparalleled reputation and sympathy among governments and the public alike; and that UNICEF is an evolving and expanding agency which has reached a stage, to borrow an automotive analogy, calling for "a shift in gears", a shift from second gear to third, so that UNICEF can continue to accelerate towards reaching our goal: a higher level of contribution to the well-being of children.

Changing demands

Three recent developments particularly illustrate the changing demands on UNICEF. One is the increasing insistence of the world community that economic growth should not be the sole target of development, but that human needs—and in particular the deprived conditions of life that millions of people and their children endure—themselves must be made a main focus of development assistance. This is especially illus-

trated by the establishment by the United Nations system of global targets for the rapid extension of people-oriented services.

The significance of these goals is that they call for greatly accelerated progress in advancing human well-being in low and middle-income countries, and particularly among the poorest groups within those countries, in the context of a new international economic order. They call, in fact, for low-income countries by the year 2000, before their rising income levels have surpassed those of Western Europe and North America in the late 18th century, to decrease child mortality to a level which the industrialized world did not achieve until the middle of the 20th century. This will require that infant mortality rates decline over the next 20 years at a rate two or three times faster than they have over the past 20 years.

A second major development affecting UNICEF's role is the increasing realization that to fulfil this new commitment by countries and the international community to goals for accelerated progress in certain fields that par-



ticularly affect the condition of children—such as drinking water and sanitation, the elimination of mass hunger and illiteracy, and health for all—will require a much greater mobilization of domestic and external resources than UNICEF could hope to supply. UNICEF's financial resources are limited, both in rela-

tion to needs and in relation to resources available from other sources. UNICEF's financial resources constitute only one per cent of official development assistance and a small fraction of one per cent of the amounts being devoted to development by low-income countries today. While we may hope that this proportion will increase substantially in the 1980s, UNICEF must rely primarily upon helping others — including local communities and other assistance agencies — to make more effective use of their resources in meeting the most essential needs of children.

The third development is the success of the International Year of the Child (IYC), the concern for children it has promoted world-wide, and the new responsibilities which UNICEF has been assigned by the General Assembly. We are now entrusted with the task of following up with governments, both in the developing and in the industrialized countries, the many programmes on behalf of children which flowed from IYC—a task which will carry us through the 1980s and beyond.

UNICEF's three missions

These developments have contributed to an increasing perception that UNICEF is now responsible for three distinct, yet complementary and inter-related, conceptual and functional missions.

The "loud emergency". UNICEF began as an emergency agency, working primarily in industrialized—but devastated—countries, to help the relief and rehabilitation of children in the aftermath of the Second World War. Its responsibility for children who have suffered from "headline" emergencies, or what I call the "loud" emergencies, has continued today, exemplified not only by our operation as the lead agency in the United Nations system for Kampuchea, but also by our emergency assistance to other countries in Asia, Africa and the Americas.

The "silent emergency". From the initial humanitarian mission, UNICEF has increasingly focused its attention on the "silent" emergency afflicting hundreds of millions of children as a consequence of abject poverty and gross underde-

velopment. Towards 15 million children under the age of five die unnecessarily each year in developing countries from these causes — the overwhelming majority in the world's shadows and in silence, since they are the weakest and most voiceless members of the weakest and most voiceless quarter of humanity — the billion people living in absolute poverty.

The "children's advocate". IYC has increased awareness that many problems concerning children are common to both developing and industrialized countries. It has also reminded us of Paul Hoffman's counsel that "all countries are developing countries". Although the emphasis varied from place to place, the recurrence of common concerns was the basis of a consensus that UNICEF should assume a responsibility for drawing attention to children's needs and problems that are transnational in character, and to policies and programmes that seem to be effective.

UNICEF brings to these three missions very special capacities. Our network of staff in developing countries is a



unique resource in the United Nations system for contact with countries' local operational levels. UNICEF is the agency within the UN system with a community-based development approach and a relatively great focus on, and understanding of, low-income communities and their social context.

Because UNICEF's concern is with children, its approach is cross-sectoral. A holistic concern for children and their families, coupled with preoccupation with those on the very lowest rung of the social ladder, has fostered a certain kind of expertise within UNICEF. Awareness of the need to generate a greater self-help capacity within poor communities has led to the development of the "basic services" approach, whose essential component is the active involvement of people in the establishment of services which respond to their own needs.

UNICEF's knowledge of techniques that have proved effective in facilitating this process will be increasingly valued as other multilateral agencies become more deeply involved in programmes of primary health care, community water

supply, family food supply and basic education. Many such agencies have far greater financial and personnel resources than UNICEF, and their utilization of UNICEF's experience in this human development context should have a multiplier effect far beyond that which we ourselves could promote.

Accelerating UNICEF's impact

To accelerate UNICEF's impact, there is a need to increase our resources, both in order to expand our programme of co-operation and to maximize UNICEF's impact as a spokesman for children. Furthermore, UNICEF activities in every context must be tested against the contribution they can make towards achieving by the end of this century substantial progress across the whole range of social development activities as they affect children's well-being. A target to be borne constantly in mind is the lowering of infant mortality rates in low-income countries to no more than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births, this being an impor-

tant objective in itself and a sensitive social indicator of progress in other areas affecting children.

UNICEF has a unique capacity in the United Nations system to relate to people at the grass roots not only in the developing countries but also in the industrialized countries, through the National Committees for UNICEF and, especially in the wake of IYC, through other non-governmental organizations. This people-to-people potential of UNICEF represents another advantage which should be built upon at every opportunity, both because of the benefits it brings to children and because it enhances the image of the entire United Nations system. This is especially important when it is increasingly apparent that future world progress—survival, in fact—is dependent on a further strengthening of global structures for addressing common problems.

Investment in children is among the best investments any country can make in its future. In its *World Development Report, 1980*, the World Bank has emphasized that, given a reasonable time-frame such as 20 years, investment in a

social development sector such as primary school education can provide an annual rate of return of better than 20 per cent in low-income countries. Social development goals, such as an acceptable level of health for all by the year 2000, are also emphasized in the new international development strategy for 1981-90, on which consensus was reached at the 11th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 1980.

As the world's lead agency and advocate for what are simultaneously humanity's most disadvantaged and relatively helpless people and its most underdeveloped resource, UNICEF has a tremendous responsibility—and opportunity—of helping countries and people everywhere become more aware of the need, the potential, and the means for accelerating progress in improving the well-being of children.

All of us in UNICEF today are grateful for the resources which my two predecessors, Maurice Pate and Henry R. Labouisse, have developed. They established the standards of excellence in public service, vision, and human com-

passion for which UNICEF is known, and which we shall now try to carry forward into the Third Development Decade with the conviction that the future of tomorrow will be decided by our actions on behalf of the children of today.



James P. Grant
Executive Director



ORIGINS AND CURRENT MANDATE

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

In 1976, the General Assembly proclaimed 1979 as the International Year of the Child (IYC) and designated UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system for co-ordinating the support of the Year's ac-

tivities, which were mainly undertaken by the countries themselves. In 1979, at the end of the Year, the General Assembly designated UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system for the follow-up of IYC, through co-operation with countries in carrying out measures they had formulated during the Year. IYC involved not only developing countries but all countries, which therefore brought about some extension of UNICEF's concern with children.

OBJECTIVES

UNICEF's main role is to co-operate with developing countries in their efforts to improve the situation of their children over the medium and long term. The Fund combines humanitarian and development objectives, recognizing that children are both valuable and vulnerable in a rapidly changing world, and that specific efforts are needed to ensure their well-being and growth. UNICEF tries to strengthen countries' capacity to care for a category of human beings universally recognized as "special".

UNICEF is unique among the organizations of the United Nations system in having a concern for a particular age group rather than a particular field such as health or education. Its concern with children and the mothers of young children is readily understood by people in both industrialized and developing countries. This understanding, which is supported by National Committees for UNICEF in industrialized countries, also leads to programme co-operation with non-governmental organizations.

UNICEF co-operation has as its goal not only children's survival but also the opportunity for them to realize their potential, to enjoy the basic rights and privileges embodied in the international Declaration of the Rights of the Child, and to contribute to their country's progress and well-being.

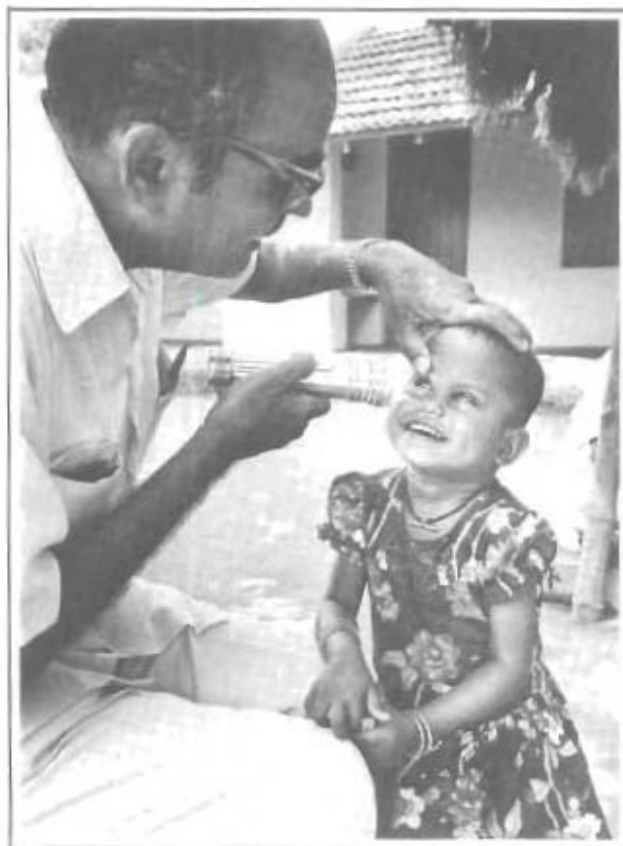
In short, UNICEF sees the development of children as an essential step in the development of people and thus of countries. It co-operates with governments wishing to formulate long-term national policies and services for children and youth as part of their overall

development process. More immediately, it seeks to focus attention throughout the world on the critical needs of children, and on opportunities for action, and tries to secure greater priority for national and international services benefiting children.

ORGANIZATION

UNICEF is an integral part of the United Nations but it has a semi-autonomous status, with its own governing body and secretariat. A 30-nation Executive Board establishes UNICEF's policies, reviews programmes, and commits funds for projects and the work of the organization. The Board meets annually, and its reports are reviewed by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

The Executive Director, who is responsible for the administration of UNICEF, is appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Board. Since January 1980 the Executive Director has been Mr. James P. Grant. He succeeded Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, who retired at the end of



A young Indian child, who lost an eye because of vitamin A deficiency, is being examined at a nutritional rehabilitation centre. In India, UNICEF provides large doses of vitamin A as a preventive measure in areas where xerophthalmia, causing child blindness, is prevalent. UNICEF co-operates with governments to help reach children before their health and other problems become serious.

(UNICEF photo ICEF 8667
by T. S. Nagarajan)

1979 after having served since 1965 as the second Executive Director.

Staff in UNICEF field offices assist countries with the preparation and implementation of national programmes in which UNICEF is co-operating. They are also responsible for the preparation and delivery of UNICEF inputs to programmes, for advocacy and information activities, and for other forms of country / UNICEF co-operation. UNICEF's programme support budget provides in 1980 for 38 field offices serving 110 developing countries, with 218 professional and 1,026 clerical and other general service posts. This budget also provides for supply procurement staff in New York and Geneva, with 45 professional and 90 clerical and other general service posts.

An administrative services budget provides for staff in New York and Geneva for service of the Executive Board, general direction, financial and personnel management, audit, information and relations with donor governments, National Committees for UNICEF, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Over the years,

the National Committees have played an important role in improving general understanding of the needs of children, in exploiting opportunities to improve their situation, and in generating public support for UNICEF's work. Their efforts are explained in the final chapter of this report.

FINANCING

UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from governments in both the industrial and the developing regions of the world, and from organizations and individuals. Most of UNICEF's income comes from governments as contributions for general resources, together with supplementary contributions for projects "noted" by the Board for support when resources become available, and for emergency relief and rehabilitation. Income also comes from private sources (greeting card sales, fund-raising campaigns run by National Committees, and individual donations); from the United Nations system, for certain programmes; and from miscellaneous sources. UNICEF's financial situation is detailed

in the finances chapter later in this report.

RELATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A system of co-operative relationships is in effect between UNICEF and various agencies within the United Nations system. It functions through joint committees of governing bodies, participation in inter-agency committees dealing with water and health programmes—for example, in annual secretariat meetings with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and through the machinery of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. UNICEF representatives in the field work with the Resident Co-ordinator, who is appointed by the Secretary-General as the senior representative of the United Nations system in each country. Though UNICEF is not an executing agency of the United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP), it exchanges information with the agencies involved in UNDP country programme exercises.

In numerous cases UNICEF co-operates in a country programme together with other "funding" agencies of the United Nations system, such as the World Bank, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the World Food Programme, or the United Nations Capital Development Fund. It also works with bilateral aid agencies, the regional development banks, the regional economic and social commissions and NGOs on policies or programmes benefiting children. For example, regional development and planning institutes may arrange training activities relating to, or taking account of, children in national development.

Other United Nations bodies—notably the United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, the International Labour Organization, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, WHO and UNESCO—provide UNICEF with technical advice in establishing its policies of co-operation in programmes.

A continuous process of consultation between the field staff of UNICEF and these agencies helps achieve complementary inputs for services benefiting children. In the case of emergencies, UNICEF works with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other agencies of the United Nations system, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS

UNICEF co-operates in programmes in a country only in consultation with, and with the consent of, the government. The actual administration of a programme is undertaken by, and remains the responsibility of, the government, or of organizations designated by it.

UNICEF co-operates with developing countries in several ways. It assists in the planning and extension of services benefiting children and in the exchange of experience between countries. It

provides funds to strengthen the training and orientation of national personnel, and it delivers technical supplies, equipment and other aid for extending services.

Co-operation is extended to programmes through national planning authorities as well as a number of sectoral ministries, such as the ministries of health, education, social services, agriculture and the ministries or other authorities responsible for rural development, community development, and water supply and sanitation. The ministries of finance and local government are also involved in the fiscal and administrative aspects of programmes run by sectoral departments.

The major fields of UNICEF co-operation are child health, including the extension of maternal and child health services, mainly at the local level, in the framework of primary health care; water supply and environmental sanitation; child nutrition; primary and non-formal education; social welfare services for children; the improvement of the situation of women; and emergency relief and rehabilitation.

This breakdown is only of limited use, however. In many poor communities, problems are usually not perceived or experienced according to separate sectoral divisions, and technical support is often needed from several sectors. The problem of child malnutrition, for example, is usually a health problem, a food shortage problem and a poverty problem: or, it may stem from local ignorance about the dietary values of certain foodstuffs and lack of knowledge about a growing child's needs, and be compounded by public health hazards such as use of a dirty water source or a lack of sanitation. Efforts in any one sector may fail if corresponding efforts in others are not made simultaneously. Thus a new water pump may not be kept in good order if the health-supporting properties of clean water are not appreciated. The multisectoral approach recommended by UNICEF therefore encompasses both the technical and the social elements of water supply and other programmes, with the starting points depending on communities' choice and willingness to participate.



In the Solomon Islands, a health worker weighs a baby on a UNICEF-supplied scale in a clinic. UNICEF supports a variety of efforts to help mothers monitor child growth and increase their awareness of the special nutritional needs of children.

(UNICEF photo ICEF 7676
by Carolyn Watson)

CRITERIA FOR CO-OPERATION

UNICEF bases its co-operation on addressing the long-term priority problems of children, where action is practicable. It tries to encourage governments to undertake a regular review of the situation of their children and to prepare a national policy for children as part of their comprehensive development plans.

The criteria that UNICEF follows as it works with governments on development of national services include the following:

- a fundamental objective is to strengthen the country's capacity to deal progressively with the needs and problems of its children. This can mean capacity at central, intermediate, and local levels, including the community;
- priority is given to strengthening of services benefiting children in low-income groups or other deprived groups, leading thereby to universal coverage in both rural and urban areas;
- innovative and "pre-investment" proj-

ects are supported in order to test methods that may be used on a large scale, with greater investment from the country and other sources of external aid;

- emphasis is placed on the use of national or regional expertise, wherever feasible;
- emphasis is placed on the strengthening and extension of within-country schemes for the training and orientation of personnel involved in services benefiting children;
- continuing costs to the country have to be evaluated just as carefully as costs to UNICEF;
- the cost of UNICEF co-operation has to be evaluated from the point of view of its benefits to children (direct or indirect) irrespective of the additional benefits to other age groups (clean water, for example, is vital for children and also benefits the rest of the community);
- relatively more support is given to programmes benefiting children in the least developed and other low-income countries.

BASIC SERVICES

The "basic services" or "community-based services" approach is strongly recommended by UNICEF. This concept—with its emphasis on meeting the basic needs of children through community involvement and the use of relevant and available technology—is an attempt to develop a better strategy for development and children's well-being than the slow trickling downwards of conventional patterns of services.

The approach perceives social and economic transformation within the low-income rural or urban community as stemming from activities undertaken within the community itself. The role of government, non-governmental organizations and external co-operation is, first, to stimulate analysis by the community of its children's needs and problems and obtain its agreement to participate in dealing with some of them. Secondly, it is necessary to strengthen the technical and administrative infrastructure through which family and community efforts can be supported.



The approach is in contrast to the view which sees development as primarily brought about by the gradual extension of conventional service structures in health, water supply, education and the other sectoral pieces in the development jigsaw puzzle, as decided centrally without community involvement.

Large numbers of mothers and children—often between half and three-quarters of the population—are outside the reach of, or poorly served by, health and other essential services. The basic services approach envisages the mobilization of communities' own resources in the establishment of such services in ways which ensure that the

UNICEF supports the development of basic services as the framework for the extension of simple interrelated services to meet children's essential needs, such as health services and maternal and child care. In Peru, a new life has just arrived under the trained hands of a traditional midwife. She took UNICEF-sponsored training courses, where she learned basic procedures and hygiene.

community itself is involved in planning, running and partially financing them.

An essential feature is the selection by the community of one or more of its members to serve as community workers after brief practical training, repeated and extended through refresher courses. They can then deal with the most frequently occurring community needs, and are readily accessible to do so. They are also trained to refer problems that are beyond their competence or resources to solve to the closest level of the relevant government services. To support the community workers, the peripheral and intermediate-level government services often have to be strengthened, particularly with para-professionals.

Given an adequate back-up from outside the community, a great deal can be done to improve maternal and child care, introduce safe water supplies and water disposal, expand primary and non-formal education services, improve the household production of nutritious foods and improve the situation of women. This can be done at recurrent costs

which the country and the community are able to afford, because hitherto unused competence is brought into play.

UNICEF'S COUNTRY APPROACH

The problems of children in different parts of the world require a flexible, country-by-country approach by UNICEF. No one formula can be repeated in every detail in countries which are at different levels of development, which are culturally, geographically and economically diverse, and whose administrative structures vary widely. UNICEF, therefore, tries to adjust its pattern of co-operation to correspond to national and sub-national variations.

UNICEF's decentralized administration greatly increases its flexibility and, ultimately, the effectiveness of its co-operation. By far the majority of its staff is based in developing countries, and this operational strength in the field reflects its conviction that development programmes must respond to needs at

the national, subnational and local levels.



UNICEF co-operates in the provision of a safe and sufficient water supply for drinking and household use in developing countries. An accessible water supply is a great convenience for mothers and children, such as this girl in the Sudan, who must spend hours every day collecting and carrying water.

UNICEF photo, ICFR 8/75 by William Campbell



THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

A landmark in UNICEF's year, and one that may come to be seen as a turning-point in the history of UNICEF, was the October 1979 debate on the International Year of the Child (IYC) in the United Nations General Assembly. The debate was a unique occasion: never before had an International Year and the cause it stood for justified three-and-a-half days of attention in this forum.

During the debate, 85 delegates outlined the ways in which IYC had been observed in their countries, and how the momentum gained was to be carried forward. Not only was this a gauge of the success of IYC, but it also indicated that the child may, finally, have been elevated to a new level of importance. The expansion of services for children had become recognized as an integral part of attaining social development targets, which themselves have been elevated to a new rank of importance in the spectrum of United Nations concerns.

New level of awareness

Within its own programme experience, UNICEF has found the success of IYC reflected in countries all over the developing world. Many of the country and regional reports for 1979 from Africa, Asia, the Americas and the Eastern Mediterranean recorded a new level of awareness among national planners and policy-makers of the needs of their children, and a greater spirit of co-operation between governments and donor agencies, which were often inspired by the work of the national IYC commissions. Altogether, 170 States and territories responded to the challenge of IYC by setting up commissions or other bodies.

In the General Assembly resolution which proclaimed 1979 as the Year of the Child, and named UNICEF as the lead agency, it was modestly stipulated that the goal of IYC was to provide a "framework of advocacy" for the child. The fulfilment of this particular goal outstripped expectations. Through thousands of newspapers and magazines, through seminars, films, conferences, studies and surveys conducted

nationally and regionally, problems affecting children were given an unprecedented hearing during 1979. For UNICEF, this barrage of attention has established in many developing countries an atmosphere in which a concerted thrust towards improving the lives of children has never been more practicable.

Diversity of IYC programmes

The new programmes started for children during IYC demonstrate, according to field reports, a wide diversity: organization of a network of urban and rural local committees to serve children's needs (Honduras); community participation in developing projects for the rural child (Thailand); introduction of a Polio Eradication Scheme (Malawi); establishment of a national children's committee (Ghana); pilot pre-school centres (Madagascar); re-working the Family Code (Togo); building networks of nutrition centres (Sri Lanka); a literacy programme for drop-outs and children with no access to schools (Rwanda); a campaign to pro-

mote breast-feeding (Jamaica); services for urban children (Brazil); distribution of free textbooks to girls in primary schools (Nepal); introduction of primary health care at village level (Lao People's Democratic Republic); establishing IYC as the beginning of "The Decade of the Liberian/African Child" to improve social welfare (Liberia).

These examples—a very small sample of IYC activities—illustrate the expansion of concern world-wide with the problems of children. The encouraging response to the Year was seen as the first essential step towards achieving the long-range objective of expanded and sustained activities benefiting children at national and international levels.

Reinforcement to UNICEF's long-term advocacy

A number of the IYC activities in the developing countries stem from rising awareness of the needs of their children. As was pointed out in the 1979 report from UNICEF's Eastern Mediterranean Office, it has not always been

easy for UNICEF to convey a message beyond that of kindness, or humanitarian concern, towards children. The more complex messages associated with long-term human resources development have now, in some parts of the developing world at least, achieved respectability as a result of the IYC.

The outcome of the General Assembly debate in 1979 was a resolution recommending governments to build further on the results of IYC to achieve lasting benefits for children. The same resolution conferred on UNICEF the responsibility within the United Nations system for co-ordinating the developmental aspects of IYC follow-up activities, on which a special report to UNICEF's 1980 Executive Board session was prepared (see Page 36).

Reinforcement for UNICEF's advocacy on behalf of children has also stemmed from the endorsement of global targets by the international community. At its 1979 session, the UNICEF Board agreed that UNICEF, rather than attempting to develop global targets of its own, should work with targets of the United Nations sys-

tem that bear on the well-being of children. In the immediate future, this applies particularly to the social development targets laid down by the new international development strategy for the Third Development Decade, 1981-90. The situation of children will be improved by national and international efforts aimed at achieving by the year 2000: the eradication of mass hunger and achievement of adequate health and nutrition levels; the eradication of mass illiteracy and achievement of universal compulsory primary education for functional literacy; and achievement of life expectancy rates of 60 years and infant mortality rates of not more than 50 deaths per 1,000 live births.

UNICEF's co-operation with countries in services benefiting children will, in turn, contribute to the achievement of these goals.

THE SCOPE OF UNICEF'S CO-OPERATION

UNICEF is presently co-operating in services benefiting children in 110

developing countries (for a full list of countries, see Page 34.) Kampuchea was one of the additional countries to receive UNICEF assistance in 1979, when its people fell victim to famine and disruption on a calamitous and tragic scale. Together with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNICEF mounted a relief operation on a scale unprecedented in the history of its work in the developing world. This operation is described in detail under Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation (Page 30.)

Long-term social development

Emergency activities have been handled, as far as possible, without disruption to the regular UNICEF programme of co-operation. UNICEF's principal role is to help governments establish and develop child-related services in the context of longer-term social development. The stark facts of underdevelopment as it affects children, which were highlighted in a UNICEF report published in De-

cember 1979 entitled: *The Situation of Children in the Developing World*, are that towards 15 million children born each year die unnecessarily before their fifth birthday; four out of ten will never go to school; and seven out of ten are outside the reach of professional medical services.

It is these underserved and underprivileged children who are the main target of UNICEF's co-operation, either directly, or more often indirectly through programmes designed to reach them through their mothers, families, and the community at large.

THE TREND TOWARDS 'AREA DEVELOPMENT'

A trend that continued to gain momentum during 1979 was to support an approach in a given geographical area which includes the various sectoral components within a development programme. In 1979 UNICEF assisted the promotion of child-related services at a subnational level in 30 countries, in-

cluding the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Peru and Ethiopia. In some countries, for example India and Bangladesh, this trend has involved UNICEF in some decentralization of its own administrative structure so that closer links can be forged with regional and district government officials responsible for programmes of community development.

UNICEF's policies support a decentralization of social services which will allow local involvement in planning and implementing projects. The principle of community participation in decision-making underlies the development approach formally adopted by UNICEF in 1975, endorsed by resolutions in the UN General Assembly, and known as the basic services approach.

Increased endorsement for basic services

During IYC, the "basic services" approach received endorsement from many countries. Kenya, for example,



In Mexico, these children from the highlands of Chiapas are benefiting from the Government's comprehensive rural development programme, which takes advantage of opportunities for services benefiting children to be built up as part of the social component of development. The object of UNICEF co-operation has been to develop co-ordinated programmes to improve living conditions in marginal rural areas and to draw people into the integrated development of the country.

made a commitment to basic services as the way to meet children's needs at a Regional Symposium on Services for Children organized by UNICEF's Eastern African Regional Office in 1979. It was attended by delegations from 18 countries.

An example of the basic services approach in action is a project in Western Kenya. In a densely populated and underdeveloped part of the country, rural communities have set up village committees, which have become engaged in a number of activities, including road-building and home improvements. Members of the communities have been selected and trained locally to identify and treat common diseases and minor accidents, as well as promote hygiene, safe waste disposal and child nutrition. Savings accounts have been started to pay community health workers a small salary and invest in other community improvements. The supporting professional and para-professional staff include personnel seconded from the ministries of Health, Social Services and Economic Planning.

UNICEF SUPPORT TO CHILD HEALTH CARE

Maternal and child health is the major area of UNICEF's co-operation with the developing countries. In 1979 child health (including water supply/sanitation) accounted for expenditures of more than \$111 million, 53 per cent of UNICEF's total programme expenditures. With technical guidance from WHO, UNICEF's main goal is to help countries extend their health services to cover low-income rural and urban mothers and children. The main emphasis is on ante-natal care, safe delivery and other related maternal and child health services, including immunization; nutrition education; and the control of diarrhoeal diseases through MCH centres and community health workers at the outer rim of the health service delivery system.

Since 1975, WHO and UNICEF have promoted primary health care as a means of reaching deprived social groups. The approach was endorsed by the WHO/UNICEF-sponsored international health conference held at

Alma-Ata in the Kazakhstan Soviet Socialist Republic in September 1978. The conference agreed on the primary health care strategy as the best means of reaching the target of "health for all by the year 2000". Its conclusions were endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1979. In keeping with the basic services approach, of which it forms a central part, primary health care calls for the extensive use of health workers chosen by the community for front-line curative, preventive and health promotion tasks. These health aides are trained to diagnose and treat some four-fifths of children's ailments, using simple medical techniques and equipment. They refer problems outside their competence to the nearest health centres or hospitals.

This approach calls for a reorientation of the conventional health care delivery system, which has been in the past, and in many countries remains, highly centralized, primarily concentrated in urban areas, and primarily curative. The primary health care model is designed to use the scarce, highly qualified health professionals in ways

which maximize their contribution to policy-making, curative services for referral cases and training and technical support of para-professional health personnel at lower levels; and relying on the community health worker with modest but continuous training to carry out health promotion, preventive measures, basic curative services and referral in communities.

Promoting the primary health care approach

The 1979 UNICEF Board session set priorities on actions to be taken by UNICEF in promoting the PHC approach. There is, predictably, a certain professional resistance to the PHC approach, and as one of the measures designed to convince officials at policy and decision-making levels of its validity, UNICEF and WHO jointly convened a seminar in New Delhi in December 1979, which was attended by representatives of many South-East Asian governments. Similar orientation exercises took place early in 1980 for officials of

several African and Caribbean governments. Some countries, notably Bangladesh and Zambia, have held national seminars on primary health care during the past year, either in preparation for its adoption as a national policy, or to review aspects of its implementation.

The joint WHO/UNICEF campaign of persuasion surrounding the validity of the primary health care approach has been consistently reinforced by the increasing numbers of examples of the approach in action and the benefits derived. In the Sudan, for example, a recent study revealed that community support for PHC has been remarkably strong, despite Government difficulties in providing direction and logistical support. Communities have responded not only by selecting their own health workers, but by providing them with a PHC building and some supplies. There have been similar experiences in Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen. India has adopted an ambitious plan to extend primary health care to all 580,000 villages in the country and has already given some training to 100,000 com-

munity health workers and 150,000 traditional birth attendants.

If the global target adopted by WHO and UNICEF for "primary health care for all by the year 2000" is to be met, substantially more resources need to be

channelled in this direction, both by governments internally and by external aid. Several major bilateral aid organizations expressed interest in this field at a meeting in June 1979 convened under the auspices of the Development Assis-



In a number of countries, UNICEF has long been co-operating in immunization against diseases commonly affecting children. In Burma, this lady health visitor receives practical training from a nurse in how to perform a BCG (anti-tuberculosis) vaccination. UNICEF supports training for the country's expanded programme of immunization and provides BCG and other vaccines and cold-chain equipment.

(UNICEF photo ICEF 7983 by Supachai)

tance Committee for the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It is worth noting that the World Bank decided in July 1979 that, as a general policy, loans could in future be made for strengthening and extending health services.

Technical intervention

Certain areas of technical health intervention continued during 1979 to receive special attention from UNICEF in co-operation with WHO. Expanded programmes of immunization, designed to protect infants and children from diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, and measles, are planned or under way in a number of countries. UNICEF co-operation is helping to strengthen national management, training, and logistical support for large-scale immunization programmes, including the establishment of "cold chains" for the proper storage and transport of vaccines.

Another technical area is the development of a simple method of oral

rehydration therapy for the diarrhoeal diseases which cause such high rates of infant mortality. UNICEF provides oral rehydration salts and supports training for health personnel so that they can give the limited instruction needed by mothers to treat sick children at home. In some countries, UNICEF is helping to set up facilities to compound oral rehydration salts. Means are being developed for providing a selection of essential drugs, appropriate to the different levels of the health system, where they are not now available.

UNICEF has continued to provide high potency vitamin A doses for many millions of children whose eyesight is threatened by nutritional deficiency. In India during 1979, for example, UNICEF provided 20 million vitamin A doses in liquid and capsule form towards an ongoing Government programme to reach 25 million pre-school children every year. Blindness prevention and oral rehydration therapy programmes are normally integrated into existing mother and child health services in low-income rural and urban areas.

In 1979 UNICEF

- co-operated in child health programmes in 105 countries: 46 in Africa, 27 in Asia, 22 in the Americas, nine in the Eastern Mediterranean region and one in Europe;
- provided grants for training orientation and refresher courses for 108,500 health workers—doctors, nurses, public health workers, medical assistants, midwives and traditional birth attendants;
- provided technical supplies and equipment for 38,400 health centres of various kinds—especially rural health centres and subcentres;
- supplied medicines and vaccines against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid, measles, polio and other diseases;

RESPONSIBLE PARENTHOOD

During 1979, UNICEF provided supplies and equipment to help governments undertake family planning services in several countries including Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Turkey. Resources for this expenditure were derived mainly from funds received from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

It is UNICEF's view that family planning services should be seen as one component of a wide range of activities designed to promote a healthy family life and the survival and healthy development of young children—on which family size and the spacing of births can have an important impact. These components include water, education, nutrition, and programmes for women, as well as primary health care.

In view of the considerable amounts of external aid available for family planning, and the comparative neglect of the other components, UNICEF focuses within this context on educational and

In 1979 UNICEF

- co-operated in nutrition programmes in 84 countries: 40 in Africa, 18 in Asia, 19 in the Americas and seven in the Eastern Mediterranean region;
- helped to expand applied nutrition programmes in 104,400 villages, equipping nutrition centres and demonstration areas, community and school orchards and gardens, fish and poultry hatcheries, and seed production units;
- provided stipends to train 96,000 village-level nutrition workers;
- delivered some 21,000 metric tons of donated foods (including wheat flour, skim milk, special weaning foods and nutritional supplements) for distribution through nutrition and emergency feeding programmes.

motivational activities which foster responsible parenthood. Training activities for social workers, teachers, and health educators received UNICEF support during 1979 in countries such as Chile and Algeria, and similar training was given to nurses, midwives and local women's leaders in Egypt and Nepal. In Bangladesh, as in many other countries, midwifery kits were distributed to traditional birth attendants on completion of refresher courses which included family planning.

CHILD NUTRITION AND THE PROMOTION OF BREAST-FEEDING

An important landmark during 1979 in the field of child nutrition was the meeting in Geneva convened by WHO and UNICEF in October 1979, attended by 150 representatives of governments, infant food companies, and concerned non-governmental organizations. While breast-feeding is increasing in many industrialized countries, the meeting reviewed with concern the



trend away from breast-feeding in some parts of the world, and the adverse effect this was having on infant and child nutrition, particularly among low-income populations in developing countries. It recommended that more support and encouragement be given to breast-feeding, and to the timely introduction of weaning foods using, where possible, local foodstuffs. It was also agreed that there should be no sales promotion, including promotional advertising, to the public of products to be used as breast-milk substitutes or bottle-fed supplements, or of feeding bottles. WHO and UNICEF were asked to take the lead in developing an

This Egyptian mother knows the value of breast-feeding and safeguarding the nutritional status of her infant. UNICEF and WHO are working with governments to encourage breast-feeding and promote good weaning practices. An international code of marketing of infant formula and other breast-milk substitutes is being prepared, with the involvement of all concerned parties.

international code of practice for the marketing of infant formula. A draft code was discussed with concerned groups and governments during 1980, and substantive action is scheduled to be taken by the World Health Assembly in 1981.

In the meantime, UNICEF co-operation with countries to promote breast-feeding has been expanded, and a number of countries including Colombia, Jamaica, Chile, Indonesia, the Philippines and Sri Lanka are accelerating their campaigns by implementing training programmes for health personnel on the importance of breast-feeding and weaning practices. The overall nutritional status of children in any country depends on several factors, including nurturing behaviour, and goes beyond the simple availability of food. Better knowledge of nutrition needs to be complemented by an increased capacity to produce and store food. Therefore, improvements in children's health through better diet have to be brought about through many channels including health, agriculture, education and day-care services.

Supplementary feeding and nutrition surveillance

UNICEF spent \$14.4 million on child nutrition during 1979, and delivered 21,000 tons of donated supplementary food worth some \$34 million. Food donations made it possible for UNICEF to supply supplementary foods for children in emergency situations, and support other supplementary feeding programmes being carried out under the auspices of health services.

Progress has been made in many countries on systems of nutritional surveillance. UNICEF has co-operated with the Philippine Nutrition Centre on nutritional surveillance and community-level planning, and the experience gained is being shared with Malaysia. There has also been similar co-operation with the Institute of Nutrition at the University of Dacca and the World Food Programme (WFP) for a programme in Bangladesh. In Thailand, more than 200,000 children are now having their growth monitored with the help of primary health care workers, and in both Guatemala and St. Kitts,

UNICEF assisted nutritional surveillance development during 1979.

It has become generally recognized that comprehensive food and nutrition policies can only be developed over several years, and certain countries are presently being assisted in this area. A national nutritional seminar in Bangladesh in 1979 has resulted in the establishment of a nutrition cell in the central planning body. Similar activities are under way in Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, and a number of countries in the Americas, with assistance from the Inter-agency Project for the Promotion of Food and Nutrition Policies, to which UNICEF contributes.

These children in Nepal enjoy a nutritious meal at school under a special activity in co-operation with the World Food Programme and supported by UNICEF, with emphasis on nutrition education. In the context of the International Year of the Child, the Nepal Children's Organization extended this supplementary feeding programme to 60 schools in a suburban district, benefiting 9,000 children daily.



(UNICEF photo IC/EF 9595 by Claes, Jernaeus)

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

At its 1979 session, UNICEF's Board decided that UNICEF should expand its co-operation in the field of water supply and sanitation, in line with the resolutions of the United Nations Water Conference at Mar del Plata in 1977 which declared 1981-90 the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. The global target set for the end of the decade is safe water and sanitation for all, and UNICEF is working with other United Nations agencies as well as bilateral and non-governmental organizations in a system of "co-operative action" to support national programmes.

In 1979, UNICEF spent \$53.1 million for safe water and sanitation programmes. This total was relatively modest compared, for example, to the \$1 billion in loans that the World Bank alone provided for water supply and sanitation, but UNICEF's assistance is significant because it is used for simple, low-cost water supply systems in rural and peri-urban areas which would not

be "bankable" in the same way as large-scale urban schemes. The average UNICEF input was \$3 per person served, in addition to larger community and government inputs in the same programmes, with a total of more than 15 million beneficiaries during 1979. In some places, the results of programmes in which UNICEF has co-operated have encouraged other funding sources to provide larger financing components. One example is in southern Java, Indonesia, where villagers built 500 domestic rain-water collection tanks with materials provided by UNICEF, after which the World Bank funded a scheme to build 5,000 more tanks.

A fast-growing area of co-operation

UNICEF's assistance to water supply and sanitation has become one of the fastest growing forms of UNICEF co-operation. During 1979, 75,000 small installations for water supply were completed, with a child population coverage 60 per cent higher than in 1978; a further 50 per cent increase is

planned for 1980. Typically, UNICEF co-operates in schemes for the drilling or digging of wells, protection of natural

In 1979 UNICEF

- co-operated in programmes to supply safe water and improved sanitation in 90 countries;
- assisted some 15.5 million people (approximately 40 per cent of them children) to benefit from approximately 75,200 water supply systems; these included 70,900 wells with hand-pumps, 2,800 piped systems, 900 with motor-driven pumps and 600 other systems such as spring protection without piped systems, rain-water collection and water treatment plants;
- helped some 1,300,000 people gain access to better waste disposal systems.



Pakistani girls enjoy the minor miracle of a new water tap, after horizontal drilling made it possible to release water trapped within a mountain. Children and women, who usually have the chore of fetching water, are among the first beneficiaries of the new water supply scheme. UNICEF's involvement in rural water supply, to which the Government of Pakistan attaches a high priority, is rapidly increasing.

springs, and the construction of simple gravity-flow systems to standpipes.

A major part of UNICEF's input is equipment and materials such as drilling rigs, pumps, pipes, casings and fittings, as well as support to training schemes and the limited provision of project support staff to help with training, logistics and operations. UNICEF also helps to promote community involvement in planning, constructing and maintaining local water supply systems. The major UNICEF-assisted programmes are those in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, India, Paraguay, Pakistan and the Sahelian countries. Among the most recent or recently increased activities are those in Benin, Egypt and Sri Lanka.

Low-cost technologies for water and sanitation

UNICEF is also helping some countries to manufacture their own hand-pumps for shallow and deep wells. In this context technical co-operation between developing countries (TCDC) is growing. Specially designed products such as the India Mark II handpump

are being introduced to other countries, Sudan for example. UNICEF is continuing to monitor technical developments, particularly low-cost technologies for water supply and excreta disposal, which can be used to make water and sanitation accessible to increased numbers of people with the simplest and least expensive means available.

Emphasis on social aspects of water and sanitation projects

At both national and community level, the demand for assistance for sanitation continues to be much lower than for water supply, which makes sanitation a difficult area in which to move forward. In 1979, the Executive Board directed that programmes of environmental sanitation should be given more support.

An increasing emphasis within water programmes is to promote the understanding of benefits in health and convenience, particularly among women. A series of regional water and sanitation workshops for national water supply

executives and others are being held by UNICEF in co-ordination with WHO during 1980 to stress this aspect of community participation. Also being emphasized is the linkage between water/sanitation and nutrition in the production of fruit and vegetables by the use of small-scale irrigation. Another aspect of community motivation receiving attention is the saving of energy and labour for women which water supply installation brings about. A study of women in villages in southern Sudan, where handpumps have been installed, showed a saving of six hours per day per woman and child. A start has now been made in the employment of women project officers for the sanitation, personal hygiene and motivation aspects of water programmes.

SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN URBAN AREAS

UNICEF's increasing concern for the children of low-income families in urban areas stems from the fact that 29

per cent of the population in the developing world now lives in towns and cities, and the constant flow of migrants from countryside to town is causing a continuing and dramatic rise in urban populations. The vast majority of the increase is among those at the lowest end of the social scale, and the lack of amenities available to serve their needs results in crowded, unhygienic, disease-prone living conditions, which constitute a socially deprived environment for the upbringing of children.

There are now some 30 countries where UNICEF is actively involved in programme exploration or in actual projects designed to raise the quality of life for children in low-income urban areas. UNICEF's activities in this context are gradually shifting from advocacy to implementation, reflecting governments' heightened concern for their urban populations, and an overall development trend. The World Bank, in particular, continues to expand its support for urban improvement schemes, leading to increasing opportunities for UNICEF collaboration in the projects' community development aspects.

Basic services in urban areas

An urban basic services workshop for UNICEF staff was held in December 1979 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, by UNICEF's West African Regional Office, and urban advocacy work subsequently began in Benin, Ghana and Upper Volta. A special meeting on Children in Latin America which preceded the 1979 Executive Board had a major impact on UNICEF's urban collaboration in that region, which has seen the greatest growth in this context over the past year.

In Nicaragua, requests for assistance by women's groups are being met, including support for creches for the children of working mothers. In Costa Rica and in Ecuador, programmes are being supported which bring community groups into contact with governmental and non-governmental institutions through a process of community workshops which identify problems and solutions. In Colombia, UNICEF continues to support community development activity in the slums of Cartagena,

and to work with the Colombian Institute for Family Welfare in assisting abandoned, or street, children.

In Asia, a number of programmes for integrated basic services in urban areas have been supported, including surveys and procedures for physical and social improvement in *katchi abadis* (low-income urban areas) in Lahore, Pakistan; and in Hyderabad, India, the Municipal Community Development Department has been supported in the organization of low-income communities for self-help house construction and other activities. Among other services, day-care centres for the children of working mothers are encouraged, as well as health and nutrition education for parents and teachers, sanitation construction, and community leadership for formal and informal leaders.

SUPPORT FOR FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

Education activities continue to be an important field of UNICEF co-

operation, with a total expenditure of \$34 million (16 per cent of total programme expenditure) in 1979. Expenditure on primary education (\$27 million, or 13 per cent of total 1979 programme expenditure) has shown an increase of 25 per cent since 1975, but has not kept pace with inflation. Expenditure on non-formal education (\$7 million, or 3 per cent of total 1979 programme expenditure) has doubled, and on women's education and training has multiplied by five times in the same period. Other UNICEF inputs to non-formal education are contained in other programme categories, including water and health.

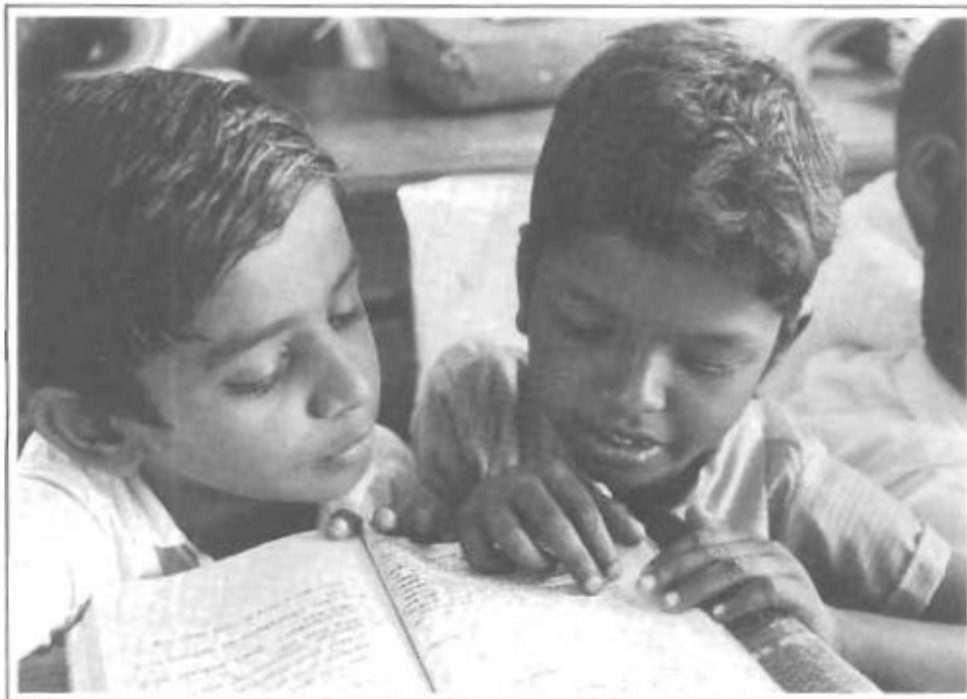
Of the multilateral aid committed for primary and non-formal education, the two largest sources are the World Bank and UNICEF. UNICEF's co-operation fills a major role in a key field of social development at a critical point in the evolution of that field. It complements rather than duplicates other aid, both in substance and in methods of co-operation, because of its emphasis on child development and on relations of basic education to other basic services.

In this field, UNICEF benefits from the technical co-operation of UNESCO and the exchange of information with the World Bank.

The need for educational innovation

UNICEF co-operation in education is particularly important due to the fact that developing country education budgets for primary schooling are largely committed to costs difficult to reduce, such as teachers' salaries, leaving no room for the vital element of reform and innovation on which UNICEF co-operation is often focused.

Education budgets in developing countries are unlikely to grow beyond a certain percentage of the national budget and they appear to be reaching a ceiling of around five per cent of GNP. This means that the rapid growth which has taken place in primary school expansion over the past 15 years is not sustainable to meet the needs that UNESCO has projected for the next 25 years, at least according to conventional models.



Like many of their contemporaries in other developing countries, these Sri Lankan boys welcome the opportunity to learn to read. In Sri Lanka, UNICEF's co-operation has been concentrated on the improvement of 2,500 "small schools" in disadvantaged rural areas. Supplementary reading materials relevant to the environment have been developed and steps taken to increase the textbook production capacity.

In 1979 UNICEF

- co-operated in primary and non-formal education in 99 countries: 46 in Africa, 21 in the Americas, 24 in Asia and eight in the Eastern Mediterranean region;
- Provided stipends for refresher training of some 94,900 teachers, including 62,400 primary-school teachers;
- helped to equip more than 83,100 primary schools, secondary schools and teacher-training institutions and 1,000 vocational training centres with teaching aids, including maps, globes, science kits, blackboards, desks, reference books and audio-visual materials;
- assisted many countries to prepare textbooks locally by funding printing units, book-binding and the provision of paper.

If, at the same time, the quality of education is to be improved, and more equitable access to learning opportunities is to be provided, then innovative restructuring of the educational system will be necessary. Two linked strategies advocated by UNICEF are gradually gaining wider currency. One is community involvement in primary school management; the other is the convergent development of formal schooling for children with non-formal education for those children and adults who missed schooling altogether, or who dropped out early and need a "second chance."

Meeting learning needs

UNICEF's view is that education is a component of basic services. A "comprehensive view of child needs" implies a "comprehensive view of learning needs," including the needs of family and community for knowledge and literacy. These needs can be met partly through the school, and partly through educational components of health services, agricultural and home economics extension services, and the promotion

of women's activities. It is important to develop these components and to extend the net of the formal educational system so that it gathers in those at, or beyond, its present perimeters.

Some countries where UNICEF co-operates are attempting to involve communities in the running of primary schools, and in such activities as poultry-raising, which draw on teacher and pupil expertise and benefit the community at large. Experiments of this kind, which have required curriculum review and the incorporation of more practical subjects into the school timetable, are taking place in Bangladesh, Benin, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Nepal, Peru, the Republic of Korea and Tanzania.

One further educational element in UNICEF co-operation which requires mention is support for pre-school activities. UNICEF is becoming increasingly involved in a variety of initiatives, particularly in the Americas, to give more systematic attention to the development of services for the young child which emphasize the need for early stimulation. IYC prompted many countries to examine their pre-school ser-

vices, and one example of the result of this heightened awareness was a workshop on the young child, held in Mauritius in November 1979 under UNICEF auspices, and attended by representatives from countries in the Eastern Africa region.

SOCIAL SERVICES BENEFITING CHILDREN

UNICEF's assistance to social services other than those already covered in this report increasingly reflect UNICEF's growing concern with the fundamental link between women's earning capacity and access to health and education services, and the well-being of their children. During 1979, UNICEF's assistance to neighbourhood and community centres, child welfare and youth agencies, women's clubs and day-care centres for the children of working mothers totalled \$12.4 million. Activities reflected an increasing emphasis on services directly benefiting women in their nurturing and other roles.

The International Women's Year in 1975 established the Decade for Women and a World Plan of Action which focused on many areas concerning women's employment, education and health which were directly in line with UNICEF's priorities. The 1979 Executive Board agreed that more attention should be given during programme preparation and review to ensuring that the needs of women and girls were given special consideration, both in specific programmes and within other programmes.

At the 1980 Session, the Board considered the report on Women, Children and Development (see next chapter). It reviewed the whole range of UNICEF-assisted programmes affecting women, and detailed UNICEF's increased concern with income-generating activities for women.

Appropriate technology

UNICEF's concern with appropriate technology has been particularly focused on lightening woman's burden in her domestic life, as well as using simple

In 1979 UNICEF

- co-operated in social services for children in 87 countries: 38 in Africa, 17 in Asia, 22 in the Americas and ten in the Eastern Mediterranean region;
- supplied equipment to more than 13,600 child welfare and day-care centres, 1,300 youth centres and clubs and 3,700 women's centres or co-operatives;
- provided stipends to more than 8,000 women and girls for training in child care, homecrafts, food preservation and income-earning skills;
- provided stipends to train some 45,500 local leaders to help organize basic services in their own villages and communities;
- provided equipment and supplies to 400 training institutions for social workers, and training stipends for 4,800 child welfare workers.

devices—for example in the processing and packaging of dried or preserved food—for a combination of improved family welfare and income generation. Projects using appropriate technology for income generation are under way in Guyana and Honduras. In the Eastern African region, the Village Technology Centre in Kenya continues to provide a research base and advocacy tool for the extension of low-cost, simple devices as an aid to women in their multiple roles.

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Kampuchean operation

In 1979, the Kampuchean emergency posed a serious challenge to UNICEF and the international community to provide urgent, massive relief to five million people suffering from famine and the effects of a decade of war and deprivation. The Kampuchean relief and rehabilitation operation, continuing throughout 1980, is the largest emergency effort ever undertaken by UNICEF in the developing world.



UNICEF continues to provide vital emergency assistance to Kampuchea, which is recovering from the devastation it experienced in recent years. Food supplies rushed in by the international relief effort, led by UNICEF, have helped to bring children such as this little girl back from the brink of disaster. If the next harvest produces enough food, UNICEF and other agencies will switch from providing emergency relief to helping with longer-term rehabilitation and reconstruction.

(UNICEF photo ICEF 8492 by Jacques Danois)

Following preliminary assessments in July 1979 and the provision of initial quantities of assistance from early August, UNICEF—jointly with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and in association with the World Food Programme (WFP)—undertook a major programme of co-operation in the relief and rehabilitation of Kampuchea. In September, the Secretary-General of the United Nations stressed that the very survival of the Kampuchean people might depend on the operation's success and requested that UNICEF undertake a "lead agency" role within the UN system for the Kampuchean emergency operation.

A programme of assistance, amounting to \$500 million in the first 18 months, was undertaken jointly by UNICEF and the ICRC, with the support of the WFP. Other organizations in the UN system—notably the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization but including also WHO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)—have

provided expertise and resources to the overall Kampuchean programme. In addition, there have been considerable inputs by non-governmental organizations and voluntary groups, both within the country and among Kampucheans displaced into border areas of Thailand.

The relief effort has focused on supplementing the natural supply of food and seed rice and the particular needs of the most vulnerable: orphaned children, the sick, and mothers and young children in particular need of health care. These groups have been supplied with supplementary food rations through hospitals, orphanages and school distribution programmes, and with medicines and other care through a re-supplied and re-equipped network of health posts and dispensaries. Thousands of children have benefited from widespread distribution of basic supplies to newly-opened primary schools.

At the same time, UNICEF/ICRC teams on the Thai/Kampuchea border have been distributing food rations for almost a million people either temporarily lodged in camps at the border

or arriving by oxcart from rural communities in northwest Kampuchea to collect supplies.

By September 1980, it seemed that widespread famine of the sort which devastated the country in 1979 was being averted and that—barring failure of the main harvest due at the end of the year—the country would be near self-sufficiency in food in 1981.

Overall policy for emergency relief

Although Kampuchea was by far the largest and most publicized emergency situation which received UNICEF's help in 1979 and 1980, a number of other seriously-affected countries received assistance in accordance with UNICEF's long-standing policy on emergency relief. This policy is to help meet the particular needs of children, which are not always understood, or are neglected, in the rush of providing basic relief for affected populations.

UNICEF works co-operatively with other UN agencies participating in



A weary mother and her children rest after their arduous journey to one of the more than 20 refugee camps in Somalia. Survival is a day-to-day struggle for the mothers and children in these camps. Although its main emphasis since the 1950s has been on long-range development programmes, UNICEF continues to carry on emergency relief work to meet the particular needs of children affected by natural or man-made disasters.

disaster relief, and with governments, the European Economic Community, ICRC, the League of Red Cross Societies and other voluntary agencies. A stockpile of 300 commonly-needed relief items in the UNICEF Packing and Assembly Centre (UNIPAC) in Copenhagen are drawn on by UNICEF and other agencies participating in relief efforts.

For all large-scale relief and rehabilitation assistance, specific-purpose contributions are sought.

Other emergencies

In 1979, relief supplies and other emergency help worth \$21 million were used for disaster or emergency situations.

Apart from Kampuchea, UNICEF provided in 1979 emergency assistance for child relief to these countries: Zaire (drought); Iran and Yugoslavia (earthquake); Congo, Mali, and Upper Volta (epidemics); Benin, Bolivia, Colombia, Egypt, Jamaica, Mozambique and Portugal (floods); Dominica and Dominican Republic (hurricane);

Burma, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Pakistan and Thailand (refugee and displaced persons); and St. Vincent (volcanic eruption).

In 1980, countries receiving emergency assistance included Iran (floods); Equatorial Guinea (civil disturbance); Cameroon (refugees); Lebanon (displaced Palestinians); Angola, Djibouti and Mozambique (drought); Vietnam (floods); and Haiti, Jamaica and St. Lucia (hurricane). UNICEF also provided emergency assistance to children in the famine-stricken Karamoja area in Uganda.

UNICEF continues to provide support — directly and indirectly—for emergency-related programmes in countries affected by on-going strife and crisis. In many parts of Africa, for example, children and mothers have been adversely affected by years of drought and war. In the case of countries such as Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti and Uganda, which have been suffering from prolonged emergencies, UNICEF support has been diverted from regular programme use to short-term relief ef-

forts to prevent loss of life and the dislocation of essential services.

In 1979, according to UNHCR, displaced persons and refugees numbered about ten million—half of whom were children under 15 years of age. UNICEF has helped the Government of Pakistan and other countries affected by the growing plight of refugees and displaced children through support of nutrition rehabilitation, maternal and child health services, immunization, or water and sanitation activities.

Support for children cared for by liberation movements

Children and mothers cared for by liberation movements in Southern Africa continue to be assisted by UNICEF. Since 1972, humanitarian aid has been provided to refugees in such host countries as Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. In each case, UNICEF's assistance was provided in consultation with the host Government, the Organi-

zation of African Unity Committee on Liberation and the liberation movement concerned. UNICEF support to these efforts since 1978 has totalled \$3.1 million in regular resources and an additional \$3.1 million from specific-purpose contributions.

The independence of Zimbabwe in April 1980 brought with it the hope for the speedy return of 200,000 Zimbabwean refugees and the resettlement of some 700,000 persons displaced within the country. UNHCR is co-ordinating assistance to both these movements, and UNICEF—which has opened an office in Zimbabwe—is assisting and also developing longer-term programmes of co-operation in the country.

UNICEF PROGRAMME CO-OPERATION

UNICEF is co-operating in services benefiting children in 110 developing countries: 46 in Africa, 27 in the Americas, 29 in Asia, seven in the Eastern Mediterranean region and one in Europe.

Countries having projects in 1980* in which UNICEF co-operates

AFRICA (46)

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

EAST ASIA & PAKISTAN (22)

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

SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA (7)

Afghanistan	Mongolia
Bhutan	Nepal
India	Sri Lanka
Maldives	

THE AMERICAS (27)**

Antigua	Dominican	Mexico
Barbados	Republic	Nicaragua
Belize	Ecuador	Panama
Bolivia	El Salvador	Paraguay
Brazil	Grenada	Peru
Chile	Guatemala	St. Kitts-Nevis-
Colombia	Guyana	Anguilla
Costa Rica	Haiti	St. Lucia
Cuba	Honduras	St. Vincent
Dominica	Jamaica	

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN (7)

Democratic Yemen	Sudan
Egypt	Syrian Arab Republic
Jordan	Yemen
Lebanon	

EUROPE (1) Turkey

*In addition, UNICEF co-operation is extended to the following countries mainly for consultative, advisory and training services and exchange of experience about policies and administration of services benefiting children: Argentina, Bahrain, Barbados, Cyprus, Gabon, Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman, Qatar, Suriname, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Trinidad and Tobago, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Venezuela.

**Not including the following Caribbean countries receiving assistance through subregional programmes: British Virgin Islands, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands.



III. Future directions: a report on the 1980 Executive Board session

THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN

The regular work of the annual UNICEF Executive Board, which met in May 1980 at UN Headquarters in New York, was significantly influenced by the worsening world-wide economic and political climate, which has severe implications for the well-being of children, particularly through the effect of inflation on low-income families, and the reduction of budgets of social ministries.

Yet, at the start of the Third Development Decade and in view of global targets established by the international community, many of which would benefit children, there was heightened awareness of the need to accelerate the rate at which children's lives could be improved. These concerns, mentioned in the Introduction to this report, were reflected in the report of the new Executive Director, who reviewed the changing demands on UNICEF in the light of national and international trends affecting children.

Mr. Grant reported that at the end of

the 1970s, with much of the world economy in a slow-down phase, the situation of children was seriously affected by a number of unfavourable circumstances: an increase in violence, as indicated by the increasing number of refugees and displaced persons; the persistence of famines as an outgrowth of poverty, exacerbated by droughts; and the continued deterioration of the situation of the least developed countries, reflecting, in part, a lack of resolution on the part of the international community to implement the international development strategy adopted for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

The 1970s, however, did have some positive aspects. Mr. Grant pointed out that elements conducive to improving the conditions of children were visible, including the emergence of encouraging demographic trends in many developing countries; the adoption by the international community of new strategies for the fight against poverty; and the development of a universal awareness of the rights and needs of children, which was emphasized by

IYC. Also, it was increasingly recognized that the classic development model based on a rapid increase in GNP was not sufficient to create widespread well-being and achieve a significant narrowing of social inequalities.

At its 1980 session, the Board discussed the objectives and general strategy of UNICEF's co-operation over the next few years, and approved the medium-term work plan as a means of strengthening UNICEF's function as "spokesman" for children and improving the effectiveness of UNICEF's co-operation.

Commitments totalling \$244 million were approved by the Board (see Page 44). Of this amount, \$213 million was for co-operation in programmes, including staff for programme support, and \$31 million was for administrative services. (The actual cost to UNICEF of administrative services after taking into account the staff assessment on salaries will be a net figure of approximately \$28 million.) In addition, 35 projects were "noted" with the Board's approval, involving a further \$130 million, to be implemented to the extent that

specific-purpose contributions can be obtained for these projects. New programmes of co-operation were approved for China and newly-independent Zimbabwe.

IYC FOLLOW-UP

The Board decided that UNICEF should merge its task in relation to IYC follow-up with its regular ongoing work. While it should play a more explicit part in promoting concern for children in all parts of the world, UNICEF's over-riding priority should continue to be the under-privileged children in developing countries.

The Board decided that in developing countries UNICEF should broaden its co-operation to include more attention to child development and children with special problems. Middle-income developing countries and those at a more advanced stage of development, especially, might have both the interest and the means to expand such services, with UNICEF's co-operation.

Other approved follow-up activities aim at helping to maintain the wider

global perspective regarding children stimulated by IYC. The Board agreed that UNICEF should draw attention to problems of children common to both developing and industrialized countries, and to programmes and policies that appeared to be effective in addressing them. This would involve promoting an exchange of relevant information between countries through an expanded publication programme; preparing background information on selected issues concerning children that were common to many countries; providing a referral service for technical information; and contributing to national policy development.

The Board recognized that the active collaboration between governmental and non-governmental organizations in IYC National Commissions had been valuable. Many of these Commissions are continuing and the Board agreed that some support could be given to the successor bodies in developing countries.

POLICY REVIEWS

One of the special reports on

UNICEF policies reviewed at the 1980 Board session was one on the problems of programming, prepared by Inspector Maurice Bertrand of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit. This followed an earlier report discussed at the 1979 Board session.

The 1980 report, "UNICEF: planning and programming for children at the country level", dealt with the role of child development services and of UNICEF in overall development efforts; planning and programming methods; monitoring and evaluation; the development of studies supported by UNICEF; and the information base on the situation of children in each country. The report recommended that UNICEF should further rationalize and systematize its programming approach, basing it more firmly on an analysis of the situation of children and opportunities for action.

The Board endorsed the report's general directions. It was agreed that UNICEF's effectiveness could be considerably increased by the more general application of the best programming methods already being employed in

some countries. In order to plan and implement more effective programmes, a firmer basis of knowledge is needed about the different situations of children. Agreeing that implementation of the recommendations should not detract from UNICEF's action-oriented approach and tradition of assisting the delivery of basic services in conditions where the information base for programming might be inadequate, the Board stressed the importance of identifying and applying simple, low-cost methods for developing information on children, and making better use of existing sources of information for the improvement of policy formulation and programming.

Childhood disability

Approximately one out of ten children in the world is born with, or subsequently suffers from, some degree of physical or mental impairment, and approximately 120 million impaired children—80 per cent of the world total—are living in the developing countries. The vast majority of these children are



In Bombay, India, this disabled girl participates in a programme that helps provide her with a practical skill. The 1980 Executive Board directed UNICEF to increase its efforts to find simple and economic methods to reduce childhood disability problems. In many countries, little or nothing has been done to prevent the occurrence of physical, mental or sensory impairment or its damaging consequences.

outside the reach of any rehabilitation services.

Recognizing this situation, the Board discussed proposals for a more active UNICEF role in helping to prevent and treat childhood impairments. The proposals were based on a specially-commissioned report from Rehabilitation International, prepared as a result of field studies in a number of developing countries as well as consultations with agencies concerned with the handicapped.

The main conclusions of the Rehabilitation International report were, firstly, that the impairment of millions of children could be prevented or limited by simple measures which are potentially within the capabilities of their families or communities; and, secondly, that the interruption of the normal child development process can result in a more serious handicap than the direct consequences of impairment. Taken together, these conclusions arrive at a new approach which moves away from the traditional emphasis on the impairment itself to the preservation, as far as possible, of the normal cycle of child de-

velopment and measuring the effectiveness of interventions in those terms.

The Board agreed to support the new approach which, it is hoped, will enable a far higher proportion of impaired children to be identified and reached. UNICEF will support the incorporation, within ongoing programmes of health, immunization, nutrition, social services and education, of elements aimed at the early detection of impairment, and intervention at family and community level to prevent or reduce the potential resulting disability.

For example, in countries where basic services have reached an appropriate degree of development, community health workers can be trained to identify childhood impairments, and in simple techniques which can be taught to mothers for stimulating their children's physical and mental development.

The new approach is an extension of UNICEF's previous activities in relation to the disabled child which in the past have consisted of general child health and nutrition programmes, immunization of young children, and support to such programmes as blind-

ness prevention by the widescale distribution of high potency vitamin A doses.

In co-operation with other agencies, UNICEF will encourage a widespread discussion of the new approach to the problems of disability, and its implications at national and international levels. The Board regards advocacy for the new approach, and the programmes which it is hoped will follow from it, as an important UNICEF contribution to the International Year of the Disabled Person (IYDP) during 1981.

Women, children and development

The Board discussed a report on the integration of women and girls in the development process, in relation to the improvement of the situation of children. This report formed the basis of UNICEF's presentation at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in Copenhagen in July 1980.

The report contained an overview of UNICEF policies of co-operation in

programmes benefiting women and girls, and made a number of recommendations. These reflected an important evolution in UNICEF's co-operation in relation to women. Originally, women were a target group for UNICEF assistance specifically in their nurturing roles. Recognizing the increasing numbers of women who are heads of household in the developing countries, and the vital economic role which women play in many societies, UNICEF's policy is now to co-operate in national services in which women are viewed in their multiple roles: as mothers, home managers, producers, family providers and community leaders.

The Board agreed that UNICEF should give greater attention to supporting services which would help women learn income-generating skills and gain access to credit, marketing or other schemes of support. It should also co-operate in establishing social support systems for working mothers such as creches and day-care services. Programmes to reduce maternal mortality were given priority. Incentives within programmes which would keep young

(UNICEF photo ICEF 8588 by Bernard Wolff)



girls in school should also receive increased attention.

These decisions require an extension of present forms of UNICEF co-operation. UNICEF has been providing some training for income-generating skills and supporting their application, in recognition of the fact that increasing a woman's earning potential has a direct bearing on the well-being of her children. Ever since the adoption of the basic services strategy, which singled out women and girls as important target groups, the involvement of women as decision-makers within the community has been recognized. Stress has been laid on the contribution women could make towards social transformation if

The number of tasks carried out by rural women, such as this one in the United Republic of Tanzania, is far greater than those done by men, but very few "count" as economically significant. UNICEF advocates the view that women are not limited to motherhood or domestic roles. In the development process, they should be seen not only as mothers and wives but also as economic providers, as citizens and leaders at all levels, and as individuals in their own right.

their traditional roles as carers and providers were strengthened rather than undermined.

Successful examples of recent programmes involving income-generating activities for women include a project in El Salvador where a revolving fund has been created to provide small loans to families and women's groups for animal husbandry and handicraft projects—which have doubled family incomes within one year. Projects in Bangladesh, Burma, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand have trained women in new skills as well as improving those they already possessed.

In addition to emphasizing income-generating activities, the 1980 report also discussed the joint WHO/UNICEF approach on the practice of female circumcision, an increasing concern in the field of health. Recommendations on this practice, adopted at a WHO/UNICEF consultation in Alexandria, Egypt, in March 1980, included support to organizations in concerned countries which had national stature, influence and credibility, rather than interference by outsiders.

Education

The Board considered an assessment of the application of UNICEF's policies of co-operation in formal and non-formal education. The Board concluded that UNICEF's policies remained valid, but that a sharper focus and selectivity were needed in programme preparation to support education as part of basic services. It was felt that the qualitative assessment had brought forth clearly the need for one new emphasis: the convergence of schooling in the formal education sector, and of non-formal education in fields such as women's activities, water supply and sanitation, food and nutrition, and health.

It was agreed that UNICEF should concentrate more effort in helping countries to reach the large numbers of out-of-school children, especially girls. There was a strong endorsement that UNICEF inputs in the primary education sector should be devoted to the reorientation of primary schooling rather than the linear expansion of the existing system. The need was underscored for further technical co-operation between UNICEF and UNESCO

and for UNICEF to seek collaboration with other funding and technical agencies such as the World Bank, UNDP and bilateral and non-governmental agencies.

Emergency situations

The general policy on UNICEF's involvement in emergencies particularly in relation to Kampuchea was discussed at the 1980 Board session. While expressing approval of UNICEF's special capacities and humanitarian credentials, the Board nonetheless hoped that by the end of 1980 UNICEF could be relieved of its lead agency role in Kampuchea and could return to its more normal functions.

No new formal decisions were taken by the Board on either UNICEF's continuing major operation in Kampuchea or on the general policy on involvement in emergency relief operations. The Board did, however, enlarge the Executive Director's emergency reserve fund from \$1 million to \$3 million, beginning in 1981.

At both the 1979 and 1980 Board sessions there was a general feeling

that UNICEF emergency assistance—despite its undeniable value—should be limited and should not become a major UNICEF concern.

The 1980 Board expressed the hope that the capacity of the UN system to respond to emergencies could be strengthened. There was also support for the intention of the Executive Director to increase organizational capacity to enable UNICEF to respond to emergencies without detriment to its fundamental role of co-operating with governments in long-range programmes.

WORK PLAN

The Board approved a medium-term work plan covering UNICEF's operations for 1980-83. The plan stated the objectives of UNICEF's co-operation in national programmes, analyzed constraints and outlined a financial plan.

In addition to drawing attention to the unmet needs of children, the plan established objectives for UNICEF's work in light of the global goals adopted

by the international community. (See Page 4.) Within this context, UNICEF should recommend three general measures: a regular national review of policies, programmes and services affecting children; the extension and strengthening of basic services benefiting children; and international co-operation in, and support for, these steps.

In UNICEF, there should be a heightened emphasis on co-operation in least developed and low-resource countries. Within countries, the target groups should be low-income families, children and mothers in underserved areas, and those in areas specified as "development areas" by the countries concerned. Priorities will include the extension of basic services at the community level in ways that allow convergence and their integration with each other. The co-operation of other funding and technical agencies should be sought.

While programming trends remained basically the same as last year, the plan gave increased emphasis to child health services, water for household use and sanitation arising from decisions made

at the 1979 Board session on the basis of recommendations from the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policies.

Incorporated in the plan was a financial plan, which showed projected income, commitments, call-forwards, expenditure and liquidity provisions through 1983. (The following chapter gives the financial details upon which the plan was based.)

The main lines of action in the plan have implications for UNICEF's capacity in the areas of personnel planning, recruitment, training, budget and organization. In addition to the larger workload because of the increased volume of assistance projected, there are also qualitative changes anticipated in the emphasis of UNICEF's work. Some of these have been covered in connection with the special reports before the 1980 session of the Board. Other changes particularly relevant to personnel planning include increased emphasis on analysis and proposals concerning policies benefiting children; greater involvement of UNICEF field offices in working with governments

to identify, plan and design long-term programmes as part of overall development plans; greater emphasis on community-based services; co-operation with other sources of external aid in large-scale programmes leading towards country coverage in primary health care and water supply and sanitation services; and more attention to the collection and use of information about the situation of children and entry points for action, and to programme implementation and evaluation.

To meet the anticipated workload, the number of established posts for professional and general service staff in the 1981 budgets is 2,016, compared with 1,912 in 1980. Seventy per cent of these posts are in field stations, outside of New York and Geneva. The selection and recruitment of new staff to UNICEF will consider the need to include more staff from developing countries, and more women. In 1979, 46 per cent of professional staff (including national officers) were from developing countries. The percentage of women in the professional staff was 21 per cent.

FUND-RAISING

UNICEF's income is contributed from both governmental and private sources, but the mainstay of UNICEF's resources is contributions from governments, which provided more than 70 per cent of the total in 1979.

For many years, ten countries accounted for almost 90 per cent of government contributions. In the light of this, the United Nations General Assembly has called for a more equitable distribution of governments' voluntary contributions. Similarly, the Executive Board appealed to all governments, especially those that were not contributing to UNICEF in relation to their financial capacity, to increase their contributions.

The importance of investment in social development, not only for satisfying human needs but also for economic growth, is now widely acknowledged. (See Page 4.) This means that UNICEF, although having only modest resources, is one of the largest sources of co-operation in national services and programmes benefiting children.

Fund-raising for UNICEF is part of the larger objective of encouraging the greater deployment of resources for programmes benefiting children. This can be done through co-operation in programming with bilateral donors or through co-operation with other UN agencies or non-governmental donors.

UNICEF's fund-raising strategy aims at meeting the financial projections in the medium-term work plan. UNICEF is actively working to increase contributions from its traditional large donors, as well as establishing relations with new donors.

In March 1980 H.R.H. Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia was appointed Special Envoy for UNICEF. His mission is an important means of meeting UNICEF's financial goals as well as increasing awareness of the needs of children world-wide.

UNICEF is also increasing its efforts to attract more funds from private sources. Private contributions have more than doubled in the past two years, to approximately \$50 million, which exceeds that of any single governmental contribution.



IV. UNICEF finances

INCOME

UNICEF's income comes from voluntary contributions by governments and individuals. Income in 1979 totalled \$253 million, \$42 million (20 per cent) higher than in 1978. If contributions for the Kampuchea relief operation are excluded, the remaining income of \$222 million was \$11 million more than in 1978 (a five per cent increase). Income for general resources of \$182 million was \$35 million more than for 1978 (a 24 per cent increase). However, contributions for specific purposes, other than those for the Kampuchea relief operation, amounted to \$39 million, which was \$11 million less than 1978 (a 22 per cent decrease).

Excluding the amount for Kampuchea relief, 71 per cent of the income came from governments; 20 per cent from private sources (fund-raising campaigns by National Committees for UNICEF, sale of greeting cards—seven per cent—and individual donations); one per cent from the United Nations system; and eight per cent from miscellaneous sources. Table 1 (Page 46)

shows UNICEF income during the years 1975-80 by source.

Governmental contributions for general resources increased by \$21 million to a total of \$134 million, a rise of 18 per cent. However, government contributions for specific purposes, other than for the Kampuchea relief operations, declined. Government contributions are listed in Table 2 (Page 47).

Income for 1980, excluding contributions for Kampuchea relief, is estimated at \$250 million: \$205 million for general resources and \$45 million for specific purposes. (Contributions for Kampuchea relief are estimated at an additional \$60 million.) The financial plan of UNICEF estimates income excluding Kampuchea relief of \$290 million in 1981; \$350 million in 1982; and \$420 million in 1983. Because of inflation, these estimates mean that there would be no real increase in income in 1980 and increases of only five to ten per cent in the following years.

Table 3 (Page 50) lists, by country, non-governmental contributions received in 1979, totalling more than \$50.2 million (as compared to \$26.9

million in 1978). In addition to net proceeds from greeting cards, these contributions come from fund-raising activities of National Committees for UNICEF, including the "Trick or Treat" campaign in Canada and the United States, and various collections, campaigns and special events organized by National Committees in Europe, Japan and Australia. Significant support also continued to come from other non-governmental organizations.

Contributions-in-kind are not listed as income in UNICEF financial accounts. In 1979 these donations-in-kind delivered through UNICEF, mainly in the form of children's foods, were valued at \$34 million. The European Economic Community contributed commodities valued at \$29 million; the Government of Switzerland, \$1.5 million; the Government of the United States, \$2.9 million.

Pledging conference

At the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities held on 6 November 1979, the Secretary-General of the United Nations

noted that the UNICEF Executive Board had set an income target of \$250 million for 1980 and adopted a medium-term work plan which included income projections rising to \$350 million by 1982. He said that these were very modest goals in relation to the possibilities for constructive action dedicated to the well-being of children in the developing world.

The total pledged by governments to UNICEF's general resources for 1980 totalled \$78.4 million—an increase of \$8.8 million over the amount pledged at the 1979 conference. Twenty-nine governments pledged increases in their contributions. After the conference, additional pledges brought the total of contributions pledged by governments to general resources to \$140 million by 30 June 1980; later pledges are expected to bring the total for the year to approximately \$150 million (Table 1).

Contributions for specific purposes

For some years, UNICEF has appealed to governments and non-governmental organizations for contributions to long-

term projects for which UNICEF's general resources are insufficient, and for relief and rehabilitation in emergency situations. During the period 1975-79, nearly one quarter of the funds committed by UNICEF came from such specific-purpose contributions.

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

At its 1980 session, the Executive Board "noted" 35 new projects to be carried out if specific-purpose contributions can be obtained. These, together with previously "noted" projects, brought the total needed for such projects to more than \$197 million.*

COMMITMENTS

The use of UNICEF resources is decided by the Executive Board, through approval of commitments for co-

operation in programmes and for programme support and administrative services. Programme commitments are often approved for several years, sometimes for the period of the country's development plan, in order to give more support to long-term efforts to improve the situation of children.

Table 4 (Page 51) shows, by region and type of programme, the balance of commitments available for use after 1 January 1980, amounting to \$420 million, and the commitments approved by the Board at its 1980 session, amounting to \$244 million. About two-thirds of the total commitment of \$664 million are planned to be spent in 1980-81 and the remainder later. Additional commitments are expected during the remainder of 1980 as a result of the funding of noted projects from supplementary contributions and contributions to Kampuchea relief operations. These are expected to bring the total of commitments made in 1980 to \$344 million. This compares with commitments in 1979 of \$321 million and in 1978 of \$298 million.

At its 1980 session, the Board ap-

*Full information about these projects can be found in the UNICEF publication, *Proposals for supplementary funding*, volume 7, 1980.

proved a total of \$393 million for commitments from general resources to be prepared for submission at the 1981 Board session.

EXPENDITURES

The Executive Director authorizes expenditure to fulfil commitments approved by the Board for co-operation in programmes and programme support and administrative budgets. The pace of expenditure for programmes is based on requirements depending on the execution of the programme by agencies in the country concerned. Field offices "call-forward" supplies or funds as required.

During 1979, UNICEF's total expenditures for programmes to assist children were \$259 million. This was \$76 million more than in 1978, a 41 per cent increase.

Table 5 (Page 52) shows UNICEF expenditures in 1979 compared with 1978 by major field of co-operation. The classification is made according to the particular government ministry having predominant responsibility for a project. It does not fully reflect the

trend in many countries, encouraged by UNICEF, to provide various services for children in an interrelated way at the community level.

The medium-term work plan projected expenditures of \$304 million in 1980 (\$97 million from supplementary funds); \$300 million in 1981 (\$67 million from supplementary funds); \$328 million in 1982 (\$55 million from supplementary funds); and \$385 million in 1983 (\$58 million from supplementary funds).

LIQUIDITY PROVISION

The estimated liquidity provision of \$30-\$40 million on 30 April, usually the low point of the year, is a minimum, corresponding to a maximum use of the resources entrusted to UNICEF.

At the 1980 session, the Executive Director requested authority to use, if necessary, short-term stand-by lines of credit with first class international banks within the context of UNICEF's liquidity policy. The credit sought would not exceed government contributions pledged but not yet paid. However, the Board recommended ear-

lier payments of pledged contributions and earlier transfer of funds from National Committees and postponed further consideration of the use of lines of credit until the 1981 session.

Table 6 (Page 52) shows UNICEF's income and expenditure for 1978 and 1979 and the estimates for 1980-82, plus its estimated liquidity provision at 1 January and 30 April.

UNICEF has to work with countries in the preparation of programmes for approval of commitments by the Executive Board some two to three years in advance of major expenditures on those programmes. Furthermore, UNICEF does not hold resources to cover the cost of its commitments, but depends on future income to cover future expenditure from general resources. The organization, therefore, needs a liquidity provision of funds available to meet differences between planned and actual income and expenditure for the year, and to provide for expenditure during the first four months of the year when few contributions are paid but expenditure is necessary at approximately the average monthly rate.

TABLE 1
UNICEF income, 1975-80*

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
	(in millions of US dollars)					(estimated)
General resources income						
Contributions from governments	69	81	92	113	134	153
Contributions from non-governmental sources	8	7	7	7	15	15
Greeting Card Operation	9	6	11	13	16	20
Other Income	8	12	17	14	17	17
Total available for regular projects, for programme support services and for administrative costs	94	106	127	147	182	205
Supplementary funds**						
Contributions for specific purposes: From governments	34	17	25	30	25	29
From non-governmental sources	5	6	6	7	14	11
From the United Nations system	8	6	6	14	—	5
Total	47	29	37	51	39	45
Contributions for Kampuchea: From governments					21	56
From non-governmental sources					10	5
Total supplementary funds	47	29	37	51	31	61
Net change in value of assets and liabilities due to exchange rates				13	1	
Total income available for meeting commitments of the Executive Board	141	135	164	211	253	311
Breakdown of income by source						
From governments	102	98	117	143	185	238
From non-governmental sources	22	19	24	27	50	51
From the United Nations system	8	6	6	14	—	5
Other income	9	12	17	14	17	17
Net change in value of assets and liabilities				13	1	
	141	135	164	211	253	311

*Prior to 1979, "income" did not include supplementary funds (specific-purpose contributions) if unspent balances were formally subject to return; such contributions were listed separately as a category of funds-in-trust. They are now included in "income", and the term income is synonymous with the term revenue used by UNICEF prior to 1979.

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

TABLE 2
1979 general and specific-purpose governmental contributions (in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

	General contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific- purpose contributions	Total		General contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific- purpose contributions	Total
Afghanistan	27.0		27.0	Costa Rica	30.0		30.0
Algeria	102.0		102.0	Cuba	99.0		99.0
Argentina	115.0		115.0	Cyprus		0.5	0.5
Australia	2,041.2	827.2	2,868.4	Czechoslovakia	95.8		95.8
Austria	662.1	33.5	695.6	Democratic Yemen	4.6		4.6
Bahamas	3.0		3.0	Denmark	5,668.4	1,184.3	6,852.7
Bahrain	7.5		7.5	Ecuador	37.5		37.5
Bangladesh	5.0		5.0	Egypt	84.6		84.6
Barbados	5.0		5.0	El Salvador	50.0		50.0
Belgium	974.0	550.9	1,524.9	Ethiopia	49.6		49.6
Bhutan	2.5		2.5	Fiji	2.0		2.0
Botswana	7.0		7.0	Finland	1,175.0	202.6	1,377.6
Brazil	85.0		85.0	France	2,066.1		2,066.1
Brunei	27.3		27.3	Gabon	64.1		64.1
Bulgaria	57.1		57.1	German Democratic Republic ..	151.4		151.4
Burma	132.7	5.0	137.7	Germany, Federal Republic of ..	5,405.4	3,079.8	8,485.2
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	85.2		85.2	Ghana	20.9		20.9
Canada	6,882.6	1,289.8	8,172.4	Greece	110.0		110.0
Chile	180.0	2.5	182.5	Grenada	0.8		0.8
China	196.9		196.9	Guatemala	30.8		30.8
Colombia	367.0		367.0	Haiti	5.0		5.0
Congo	22.0		22.0	Holy See	1.0		1.0

(continued)

TABLE 2 (continued)

	General contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific- purpose contributions	Total
Honduras	20.0		20.0
Hong Kong	19.3		19.3
Hungary	28.1		28.1
Iceland	15.8	1.6	17.4
India	1,682.9		1,682.9
Indonesia	480.5		480.5
Iran	499.9		499.9
Ireland	500.0	229.3	729.3
Israel	45.0		45.0
Italy	493.8	305.2	799.0
Jamaica	9.6	2.5	12.1
Japan	4,688.2	600.0	5,288.2
Jordan	16.5		16.5
Kenya	70.0		70.0
Kuwait	200.0		200.0
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.0		5.0
Lebanon	44.6	355.2	399.8
Lesotho	2.1		2.1
Liberia	20.0		20.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	60.0		60.0
Liechtenstein	2.0	5.0	7.0
Luxembourg	24.5	5.0	29.5

	General contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific- purpose contributions	Total
Madagascar	13.5		13.5
Malawi	3.0		3.0
Malaysia	88.4	5.0	93.4
Maldives	2.5		2.5
Malta	5.9		5.9
Mexico	328.7		328.7
Monaco	3.5		3.5
Mongolia	3.7		3.7
Montserrat	0.4		0.4
Morocco	185.0		185.0
Nepal	8.8	5.0	13.8
Netherlands	7,073.2	7,541.3	14,614.5
New Zealand	733.0	208.4	941.4
Nigeria	208.0		208.0
Norway	11,973.2	3,311.4	15,284.6
Oman	50.0	10.0	60.0
Pakistan	153.3		153.3
Paraguay	6.0		6.0
Peru	120.0		120.0
Philippines	502.2	5.0	507.2
Poland	209.2		209.2
Portugal	10.0		10.0
Qatar	200.0		200.0

	General contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose contributions	Total
Republic of Korea	110.0		110.0
Romania	12.5		12.5
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.7		0.7
St. Lucia	2.6		2.6
St. Vincent	0.8		0.8
Samoa	2.7		2.7
Saudi Arabia	1,000.0		1,000.0
Seychelles	0.7		0.7
Singapore	4.1	2.5	6.6
Somalia	14.7		14.7
Spain	167.4		167.4
Sri Lanka	14.0		14.0
Sudan	24.6		24.6
Suriname	4.0		4.0
Swaziland	7.1		7.1
Sweden	25,761.1	1,396.6	27,157.7
Switzerland	3,795.0	6,370.0	10,165.0
Syrian Arab Republic	25.6		25.6
Thailand	319.3		319.3
Togo	1.0		1.0
Trinidad and Tobago	8.3		8.3
Tunisia	45.1		45.1
Turkey	149.0		149.0

	General contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose contributions	Total
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	170.5		170.5
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	920.5		920.5
United Arab Emirates	363.3		363.3
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12,272.5	6,902.7	19,175.2
United Republic of Cameroon ..	51.6		51.6
United Republic of Tanzania ...	32.5		32.5
United States of America	30,000.0	11,000.0	41,000.0
Venezuela	200.0		200.0
Viet Nam	5.0		5.0
Yemen	17.6		17.6
Yugoslavia	226.3		226.3
Zaire	10.2		10.2
Zambia	51.6		51.6
TOTAL:	133,740.3	45,237.8	178,978.1

TABLE 3
1979 non-governmental contributions (in US dollars)

Countries where non-governmental contributions exceeded \$10,000 (figures include proceeds from greeting-card sales)			
Algeria	117,756	Germany, Federal	
Argentina	172,918	Republic of	8,722,974
Australia	1,056,255	Ghana	27,437
Austria	502,317	Greece	195,265
Belgium	2,010,102	Guatemala	11,726
Bolivia	21,575	Hungary	114,645
Brazil	1,984,577	Iceland	10,594
Bulgaria	126,987	India	299,707
Burma	12,590	Indonesia	16,537
Canada	7,660,918	Iraq	14,481
Chile	197,386	Ireland	338,230
Colombia	115,855	Italy	985,641
Costa Rica	16,730	Ivory Coast	17,782
Cuba	21,204	Japan	2,776,178
Czechoslovakia	49,655	Kenya	10,891
Denmark	1,032,257	Lebanon	10,327
Egypt	22,917	Luxembourg	80,422
El Salvador	17,664	Malaysia	10,510
Finland	1,148,526	Mexico	49,331
France	5,813,190	Monaco	11,486
German Democratic		Morocco	27,259
Republic	54,879	Netherlands	5,041,546
		New Zealand	176,657
		Norway	803,225
		Pakistan	20,599
		Panama	14,016
		Papua New Guinea	11,348
		Paraguay	23,442
		Peru	51,696
		Philippines	32,526
		Poland	187,658
		Romania	14,420
		Senegal	16,582
		Spain	2,338,809
		Sweden	918,228
		Switzerland	2,205,342
		Thailand	22,630
		Turkey	74,541
		Uganda	15,566
		Union of Soviet Socialist	
		Republics	483,375
		United Kingdom of	
		Great Britain and	
		Northern Ireland	1,085,015
		United Republic	
		of Tanzania	25,300
		United States	
		of America	12,039,548
		Uruguay	54,463
		Venezuela	18,390
		Yugoslavia	225,090
		Zambia	10,940
		Contributions	
		under \$10,000 ..	212,605
		TOTAL	62,011,038
		Less costs of	
		Greeting Card	
		Operation*	11,734,666
		Net available	
		for UNICEF	
		assistance	50,276,372

*Costs of producing cards, brochures, freight, overhead

TABLE 4

Balance of commitments for future expenditures as of 1 January 1980 and commitments approved by the Board in 1980, by region and type of programme (in thousands of US dollars)

	Africa	The Americas	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Inter-regional	Total
Balance of commitments for future use as of 1 January 1980	103,026	26,904	175,609	102,527	35,284	38,510	479,860
1980 Board Commitments:							
Child health	18,237	2,405	18,405	3,994	952	—	43,993
Water supply and sanitation	10,509	1,104	14,151	5,859	—	—	31,623
Child nutrition	3,114	2,296	8,062	2,593	—	—	16,065
Social welfare services for children	5,769	5,761	8,059	4,980	953	—	25,522
Formal education	5,865	595	14,498	2,888	337	—	24,183
Non-formal education	3,623	324	1,290	562	400	—	6,199
General (mixed categories)	4,660	2,702	5,354	524	158	3,000	16,398
Deficits	99	8	188	11	211	446	973
Programme support	11,641	5,406	9,208	6,345	6,226	9,707	48,533
Total assistance	63,517	20,611	79,215	27,756	9,237	13,153	213,489
Administrative services						30,872	30,872
Savings (cancellations)	(1)	(1)	(18)	(—)	(295)	(18)	(333)
Net increase in commitment by 1980 Board							244,028
TOTAL	166,542	47,514	254,806	130,283	42,226	82,517	723,388

TABLE 5
Expenditure in 1979 compared with 1978

	1978	1979
	(in millions of US dollars)	
Child health		
Maternal and child health	43.3	54.4
Village water supply	26.5	53.1
Responsible parenthood (mainly funds-in-trust from UNFPA for family planning) ...	4.9	3.8
Total child health	74.7	111.3
Child nutrition	11.6	14.4
Social welfare services for children	9.9	12.4
Formal education	24.7	26.8
Non-formal education	5.0	7.4
Emergency relief*	5.1	21.1
General (mixed categories)	11.2	15.9
Programme support services	25.4	30.4
Total assistance	167.6	239.7
Administrative services	15.9	19.7
TOTAL	183.5	259.4**

*Expenditure for rehabilitation of damaged and destroyed facilities is included in figures for the appropriate programme sectors. Total expenditure for emergency aid and rehabilitation amounted to \$20.1 million in 1978 and \$38.3 million in 1979.

**Does not include expenditure for operations not directly resulting from Executive Board commitments. In 1979,

TABLE 6
UNICEF's annual income, expenditure and funds-in-hand, 1978-82 (in millions of US dollars)

	Actual			Planned	
	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Income (table 1)	211	221	250	290	350
Kampuchea relief	—	31	61	7	3
Expenditures (table 5)	183	241	248	275	323
Kampuchea relief	—	18	55	24	5
Liquidity provision*					
held at 1 January	89	91	72	78	84
held at 30 April	76	58	33	34	33

*UNICEF holds other funds given for specific and other purposes which cannot be considered as part of the liquidity provision. Those funds were \$55 million on 1 January 1978 and \$20 million in 1979.

UNICEF also handled donations-in-kind, mainly in the form of food for children, worth an estimated \$34 million and procured supplies worth \$22 million on a reimbursable basis, bringing the total of UNICEF "throughput" for the year to about \$315 million. After deducting staff assessment, the net administrative cost of handling this "throughput" was \$16.4 million, or 5.2 per cent, of the total.



EXECUTIVE BOARD

UNICEF is governed by a 30-nation Executive Board, ten members of which are elected each year for a three-year term by the Economic and Social Council. On the basis of documentation submitted by the Executive Director, the Board reviews the work of the organization and its prospects and determines policy. To assist it in its work, the Board has a Programme Committee, which is a committee of the whole, and a Committee on Administration and Finance.

Officers of the Board for 1980-81

Chairman (Executive Board):

Mr. Pål Bog (Norway)

Chairman (Programme Committee):

Mr. Dragan Mateljak (Yugoslavia)

Chairman (Committee on Administration and Finance): Mr. Saran Singh (India)

First Vice-Chairman:

Mrs. Margaret Catley-Carlson
(Canada)

Second Vice-Chairman:

Mr. Mihály Simai (Hungary)

Third Vice-Chairman:

Mr. Suleiman Mohamoud Aden
(Somalia)

Fourth Vice-Chairman:

Dr. Haydee Martinez de Osario
(Venezuela)

Members of the Board, 1 August 1980 to 31 July 1981

Australia	Mexico
Barbados	Netherlands
Belgium	Norway
Botswana	Philippines
Brazil	Senegal
Burundi	Somalia
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Sweden
Canada	Switzerland
China	Thailand
France	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Germany, Federal Republic of	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Ghana	United States of America
Hungary	Venezuela
India	Yugoslavia
Japan	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	

NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNICEF

National Committees for UNICEF in some 30 industrialized countries play an important role in helping to generate better understanding of the needs of children in developing countries in general and of the work of UNICEF in particular. All the Committees are concerned with building financial support for the global work of UNICEF, either indirectly through their education and information roles or directly through the sale of greeting cards and other fund-raising activities. In 1979, UNICEF received \$32.5 million collected under the auspices of the National Committees (compared to \$12.7 million the previous year). And, in 1979, an additional \$12.9 million in net income was received from the Greeting Card Operation, for which the Committees were the main sales agents.

Support for IYC was the dominant theme in the 1979 activities of virtually all the National Committees. They

were involved in a host of events and new activities which in most cases included participation in, and co-operation with, IYC National Commissions. In their work, the Committees benefited from widespread voluntary help. The Committees provide a means for thousands of individuals in many countries to participate directly in an activity of the United Nations.

GREETING CARDS

During the season ending 30 April 1979, some 106 million UNICEF greeting cards and 700,000 calendars were bought. Most of the sales were made by a network of volunteers, people from all walks of life working under the auspices of National Committees for UNICEF or other non-governmental organizations. Net income to UNICEF from Greeting Card and related operations was \$16.3 million, some of which is included in the revenue collected by National Committees referred to in the preceding paragraph. The 1979 net in-

come represented a 22.6 per cent increase over the previous season's figure of \$13.3 million.

RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Over the years UNICEF has developed working relationships with non-governmental organizations whose work bears on the situation of children. Many of these organizations (professional, development assistance, service, religious, business, trade and labour organizations) have become important supporters of UNICEF, both by providing a channel for advocacy on behalf of children, and by their participation in fund-raising and in programmes.

NGOs also provide UNICEF with information, opinion and recommendation in fields where they have special competence, as in the case of the special study on childhood disability prepared for UNICEF by Rehabilitation Interna-

tional during 1979.

In the context of programmes, UNICEF encourages the use of NGO resources (both locally and from outside the country concerned) in programmes in which UNICEF is co-operating. Many NGOs have a flexibility to respond to certain problems, and a contact with communities which allows them to motivate community interest in basic services and act as a link with government institutions. Through innovative projects, non-governmental organizations can try out, or demonstrate, prototypes which can subsequently be undertaken on a broader scale.

A Non-governmental Organization Committee on UNICEF represents more than 110 international organizations with consultative status with UNICEF. Its purpose is to facilitate co-operation among members, and between member organizations and the Executive Board of UNICEF as well as with the secretariat and national committees.

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

UNICEF Headquarters

United Nations, New York 10017

UNICEF Office for Europe

Palais des Nations, CH 1211, Geneva 10, Switzerland

UNICEF Regional Office for East Africa

P.O. Box 44145, Nairobi, Kenya

UNICEF Regional Office for West Africa

04-P.O. Box 443, Abidjan 04, Ivory Coast

UNICEF Regional Office for the Americas

Casilla 13970, Santiago, Chile

UNICEF Regional Office for East Asia and Pakistan

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

**UNICEF Regional Office for the Eastern
Mediterranean**

P.O. Box 5902, Beirut, Lebanon

UNICEF Regional Office for South Central Asia

11 Jorbagh, New Delhi 3, India

UNICEF Office for Australia and New Zealand

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

UNICEF Office for Tokyo

c/o United Nations Information Centre

22nd Floor, Shin Aoyama Building Nishikan

1-1, Minami-Aoyama 1-chome

Minato-ku Tokyo 107, Japan

National Committees for UNICEF

AUSTRALIA

UNICEF Committee of Australia

55 York Street, 2nd floor

AUS-Sydney N.S.W. 2000

AUSTRIA

Austrian Committee for UNICEF

Vienna International Centre

(UNO-City)

22 Wagramer Strasse 9

A-1400 Vienna

BELGIUM

Belgian Committee for UNICEF

1, rue Joseph II-Boite 9

B-1040 Brussels

BULGARIA

Bulgarian National Committee for

UNICEF

c/o Ministry of Public Health

5, Lenin Place

BG-Sofia

CANADA

Canadian UNICEF Committee

443, Mount Pleasant Road

CDN-Toronto, Ontario M4S 2L8

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Committee for

Cooperation with UNICEF

Vice-Minister of Health of the Czech

Socialist Republic

98, Trida W. Piecka

CS-120 37 Prague 10-Vinohrady

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Danish Committee for UNICEF

Billedvej, 8

Frihavnen

DK-2100 Copenhagen

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Pieni Rooberginkatu 11

SE-00130 Helsinki 13

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French Committee for UNICEF

35, rue Félicien-David

F-75781 Paris Cedex 16

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC**

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Warschauer Strasse 5

DDR-1034 Berlin

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GR-Athens 611

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Belgrád Rakpart, 24
H-1056 Budapest

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Irish National Committee for
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12, South Anne Street
IRL-Dublin 2

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P.O. Box 3489
IL-Jerusalem

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Via Sforza, 14
I-00184 Rome

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Japan Association for UNICEF, Inc.
1-2, Azabudai 3-Chome, Minatu-Ku
J-Tokyo

LUXEMBOURG

Luxembourg Committee for
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B.P. 1712
L-Luxembourg-Gare

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Committee for UNICEF
Bankastraat, 128
Postbus 85857
NL-2508 CN's-Gravenhage

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5-7, Willeston Street,
G.P.O. Box 122
NZ-Wellington 1

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Norwegian Committee for UNICEF
Olaf Ryes Plass 8
N-Oslo 5

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Polish Committee of Co-operation
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ul. Mokotowska, 39
PL-00551 Warsaw

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Portuguese Committee for UNICEF
Rua Almeida e Sousa No. 11
P-Lisbon

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Romanian National Committee
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6-8, Strada Onesti
R-7000 Bucharest 1

SAN MARINO

National Commission for UNICEF
of San Marino
c/o Segretaria di Stato per gli Affari
Esteri
SM-47031 San Marino

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Spanish Committee for UNICEF
Mauricio Legendre, 36
Apartado 12021
E-Madrid 16

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Swedish Committee for UNICEF
Skolgränd, 2
Box 151 15
S-104 65 Stockholm

SWITZERLAND

Swiss Committee for UNICEF
Werdstrasse 36
CH-8021 Zürich 1

TUNISIA

Tunisian Committee for UNICEF
Le Colysée
Escalier B-Bureau 158
TN-Tunis

TURKEY

Turkish National Committee for
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Atatürk Bul. No. 223/5
TR-Kavaklıdere-Ankara

UNITED KINGDOM

United Kingdom Committee for
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46-48 Osnaburgh Street
GB-London NW1 3PU

**UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA**

United States Committee for
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331 East 38th Street
USA-New York, N.Y. 10016

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav National Committee for
UNICEF
Lenjinov Bulevar No. 2
SIV 1
YU-11070 Novi Belgrade

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United Nations Association of
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14, Makarios III Avenue, 2nd floor
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CY-Nicosia

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Storagerði, 30
IS-108 Reykjavik

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Alliance of Red Cross and Red
Crescent Societies/Sojuz
Obshchestv Krasnogo Kresta i
Krasnogo Poluzesiatsa i,
Cheremushkinskii Proezd, 5
SU-Moscow 117036

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

Report of the Executive Board on its 1980 Session—
C, E, F, R, S (E/ICEF/673)

General Progress Report of the Executive Director, 1980
—E, F, R, S (E/ICEF/672)

Proposals for supplementary funding, volume 7—
E (SA/36)

*An overview of UNICEF policies, organization and
working methods—*E, F, R, S (E/ICEF/670)

Medium-term work plan for the period 1979-1983—
E, F, R, S (E/ICEF/L.1412 and Corr.1)

*Financial report and statements for the year ended
31 December 1979—*E, F, R, S (E/ICEF/AB.L.208
and Corr.1)

*Possible lines for UNICEF action in the follow-up of
IYC: note and recommendations of the Executive
Director—*E, F, R, S (E/ICEF/L.1407)

*Report on the assessment of the application of UNICEF
policies in education: report by the Executive Director*
—E, F, R, S (E/ICEF/L.1408)

*Women, children and development: report by the
Executive Director—*E, F, R, S (E/ICEF/L.1409)

Childhood disability: its prevention and rehabilitation
—*report of Rehabilitation International to the
Executive Board of UNICEF—*E, F, R, S
(E/ICEF/L.1410)

Childhood disability: its prevention and rehabilitation
—*note and recommendations of the Executive
Director—*E, F, R, S (E/ICEF/L.1411)

*Les Carnets de l'Enfance/Assignment Children, a
quarterly review published by UNICEF—*E, F

UNICEF News, published quarterly by UNICEF
—E, F, S

*Facts about UNICEF, 1979-1980 (leaflet)—*E, F, S

*Information Bulletin, published five times a year by
UNICEF—*E

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