

unicef



1973 REPORT

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Some Progress... Growing Needs

The starting point for any report on UNICEF activities should, I feel, always be a strong reminder that, in spite of all efforts, the level of living is pitifully low for many of the 850 million children in the countries where UNICEF is assisting projects. Far too many children are undernourished, without access to health facilities, to opportunities for education and subsequent work, and deprived of the elementary amenities of life. Moreover, it is likely that the numbers though not the proportion of children living under such tragic conditions will grow unless massive action is taken.

Yet, some progress is being made. For example, recent demographic data published by the United Nations show a significant increase in average life expectancy in many developing countries over the past 15 years. This is mainly due to reduced mortality rates among infants and very young children. In addition, the human infrastructure for development in the form of trained personnel is steadily improving. In most parts of the developing world, growing numbers of trained

and educated people, pragmatic in outlook, dedicated to the improvement of life for their countrymen, are appearing at every level of government. A marked change is also evident in attitudes toward development. There is a new realization that the tragic problem of human poverty, of human needs, starting with the problems of deprived children, should be dealt with as a top priority.

It is against this general background that we offer the second issue of UNICEF's informal report on its year round activities. It is prepared for readers who wish to get, in compact form, accurate and up-to-date information on what UNICEF has been doing in the past year and proposes to do in the years ahead.

The needs of children in the developing world are immense, enormously demanding and, at the same time, very complex in their diversity. UNICEF's task has been, for many years, to bring those needs to the attention of the world and, within its limited resources, to help governments cope with at least some of them. It follows that UNICEF's work is also bound to be diversified and, indeed, complex. For the threats to a child's development, to his progress from infancy to adolescence, to his preparation for a constructive life, come from many sides: lack of food, lack of health care, lack of clean drinking water, lack of education are the most evident of many handicaps. All children's needs, in turn, are interrelated: for example, protein — needed at all ages — is essential at weaning time for the child's physical and mental growth; good basic health, including protection from disease, not only is a prerequisite for daily

well-being but is essential if the child is to develop and be sufficiently alert to benefit from schooling; basic education is a requirement for any constructive participation in modern societies. Within the United Nations system, UNICEF endeavours to understand all the needs of children and to be responsive to them as a whole.

To this end, we provide essentially three types of assistance. First, we work with governments at the planning stage to help them develop programmes for meeting the needs of their children in a coherent way. Secondly, we provide material aid in the form of a wide variety of supplies and equipment to benefit children — and these may range from blackboards and science kits for primary schools, to equipment and medicines for children's clinics, to special foods for use in emergencies, to pipes and pumps which will bring clean water to a village. Thirdly, we provide financial aid to governments to help them meet some of the local costs in developing services for children. We do this especially in the form of stipends for training of local personnel within the country.

Because UNICEF's resources are so small in relation to needs, we have to make very difficult choices when allocating them. Our policy is to try to reach those children most in need, taking into account other assistance available in particular cases. And we favour the projects which are apt to obtain the maximum catalytic or multiplying effect.

I should like here to mention two lines of approach which I consider very important in our operation. First, we constantly seek to develop jointly with the governments concerned, inno-

vative methods for providing basic services to children, one of the main objectives being to provide such services efficiently and at recurring costs that governments will, in the future, be able to afford.

Secondly, we seek, in our cooperative work with assisted governments, to involve people at the local level, to develop leadership and initiative at the grass roots. To me, this is the essence of development. To be sure, progress in any society requires planning, organization and financing from the top — but the absolute condition of success is that dedicated and imaginative leaders and participants should exist at the local level, at the echelons of the villages and small towns. In my UNICEF field trips around the world, I have, time and again, seen evidence of the contribution that the people directly concerned can make to the success of a programme right in their village or shanty town. The willingness of people to volunteer their labour to build a dam, a school or health clinic, to dig a well, to give of their time in running day-care centres and other community services is the element that often spells the difference between success and failure.

A note to conclude: UNICEF itself, to do its task, also depends on the goodwill, on the interest of people—whether they act as individuals or through their respective governments. UNICEF's resources come from voluntary contributions, from governments and from the private sector. Some 130 governments contributed to UNICEF in 1972, accounting for about 75 per cent of our revenue that year. The other 25 per cent came from the public of many countries. The 30

UNICEF National Committees and many non-governmental organizations played a vital role through the sales of UNICEF greeting cards, fund-raising campaigns and financial contributions. During this past year, UNICEF's total revenue increased by some 27 per cent. However, we are still about \$20 million short of the annual income goal of \$100 million which the General Assembly has endorsed as a target for us to reach by 1975.

I take this opportunity to thank whole-heartedly our very numerous contributors and, at the same time, I urgently appeal to them to do their utmost to help us reach our goal and enable UNICEF to make a bigger and more effective effort in assisting the world's children.

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



In 1972, mass prevention of blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency in young children began in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia and the Philippines, all in the Vitamin A deficiency belt of Asia. It was made possible by a new technique of distributing and administering a large dose of Vitamin A every six months. In Bangladesh (above), the network of malaria field workers distributes the capsules, and the plan is to begin preventive treatment of all 15 million children under five by the end of 1973.

UNICEF ACTIVITIES 1972

In 1972 UNICEF expenditure was \$68 million*, approximately a 17 per cent increase over 1971. UNICEF assistance was given to support services or projects benefiting children in 111 developing countries in Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America. There was emphasis on projects of long-term value — 95 per cent of the assistance expenditure in 1972 was for long-term aid, the balance for emergency relief.

UNICEF aid is designed to help governments improve basic services for children. These services are usually run by government ministries or, sometimes by non-governmental organizations designated by the government. The principal fields of assistance are maternal and child health, child nutrition, social welfare, education and training. Assistance may be given for such objectives as helping the ministry concerned to extend services into areas at present without them; to improve the quality of services, often through the training or retraining of personnel; or to develop a more effective organization and pattern of services to cover more children. The UNICEF assistance is usually small in relation to the government's contribution to the total operating cost of the project or service concerned.

If technical assistance is required, it is available from other members of the United Nations family of agencies, and

UNICEF works closely with the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. UNICEF also participates in the country programming procedure of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It works formally or informally with other United Nations agencies giving assistance, such as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) and the World Bank Group. Co-ordination with other forms of aid, especially with organizations of the United Nations system, is thus "built-in" to UNICEF's style of operation.

In 1972, 80 per cent of UNICEF's expenditures on assistance went for the procurement and delivery of supplies and equipment. Purchased with some 70 different currencies, over 8,000 separate shipments were loaded at about 65 ports in industrial or semi-industrial countries for discharge in about 160 ports in the developing world. Purchases of supplies produced in developing countries themselves rose in 1972 to \$4.3 million in 47 countries as compared with \$2.3 million in 20 countries in 1971. The balance of UNICEF assistance expenditure was in the form of financial aid (largely for stipends for the training of personnel in developing countries) and for the services of its staff.

The following paragraphs describe briefly selected aspects of UNICEF operations in 1972.

* Expenditure from income and funds in trust available for meeting commitments approved by the Executive Board (Table 3). Does not include \$11 million expenditures from special funds in trust (Table 4).

Assistance to least developed countries and disadvantaged areas

In recent years the UNICEF Executive Board has stressed that particular attention should be given to the least developed countries, and to the disadvantaged areas of poor and more populous countries that at present are not effectively serviced with health facilities and schools. The effect of this policy is seen in Table 1 below, which shows the level of income (GNP) per inhabitant and child population of countries in which UNICEF is assisting services benefiting children.

UNICEF delivered assistance in 1972 to projects in 23 of the 25 countries on the current United Nations list of least developed countries. It also delivered assistance to projects of five other (and larger) countries with a GNP per inhabitant of \$100 or less. In these categories the amount of assistance in relation to the child population was about twice that delivered to countries with a GNP per inhabitant of \$101-\$500. For countries with a GNP/inhabitant over \$500, UNICEF tries to place less stress on material aid, but to help the country formulate and strengthen its policies for children and adolescents.

The policy of adapting aid to the needs of poorer countries, and the specially disadvantaged areas of others, is also illustrated in the type of institutions assisted and the kind of personnel trained. For example, 53,000 institutions and centres received UNICEF equipment and supplies in 1972 and over 90,000 are expected to do so in 1973. Most of the increase is in the number of primary schools aided, accompanied by a

Table 1
Countries with projects assisted by UNICEF
GNP and child population

	No. of countries with projects	Child population (0-15) (million)	Long-term assistance delivered 1972 (\$1,000) ^{a/}	Assistance divided by child population (¢US) ^{b/}
"Least developed" countries from UN list	23	68	6,288	9.2
Other countries with GNP per inhabitant \$100 or less per year	5	145	16,136	11.1
GNP per inhabitant, \$101-\$200	18	321	15,473	4.8
GNP per inhabitant, \$201-\$500	43	197	11,630	5.9
GNP per inhabitant, over \$500	22	49	1,332	2.7
	<u>111</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>50,859</u>	<u>6.5</u>

Note: GNP and population data relate to 1970.

a/ Not including regional projects and programme support services.

b/ The figures in this column are intended only to illustrate the distribution of UNICEF aid in relation to child population, among countries at different levels of development. They do not, of course, indicate the value of aid per child actually benefiting from assistance; for children reached by this aid, the value was much more than the estimate shown, but unfortunately millions of children still are not reached at all by such basic services as health or education.

decline in the number of aided secondary schools and pre-vocational training institutions. 1972 also shows an increase in the number of village-level nutrition and maternal and child health centres aided. These basic facilities are the starting point for the growth of child health and education in areas hitherto unserved (Table A, p. 26).

Training of national staff

The number of national staff receiving UNICEF stipends for training to work in services benefiting children in 1972 was 218,000. There was a substantial increase over 1971 in the refresher training of primary school teachers and field workers in nutrition, and women working in co-operatives and in community development (Table B, p. 27). Over 90 per cent of those trained with UNICEF stipends were in short courses of three months or less. This reflects the emphasis of UNICEF aid on the training of auxiliary and middle-level workers, and on refresher and reorientation courses. The extension of services benefiting children into rural areas and slums and shanty towns usually depends in the first place on a pattern of organization that uses more such auxiliaries.

Long-term improvement in the welfare and development of a country's children and adolescents has a far greater chance of success when the necessary programme is accepted as part of the country's development effort, including the development of its human resources. Hence it is desirable for the staff preparing national development plans to have some orientation about the needs of children and the possibilities of action.

During 1972 UNICEF continued to co-operate with a number of institutions in the training of development planners with an orientation to the needs of children, adolescents and women.

UNICEF aid for training constitutes about 30 per cent of all programme assistance. In 1972, 83 per cent of this training assistance was for stipends for trainees and salaries for training personnel, and 17 per cent was for supplies, equipment and transport for training.

Clean drinking water in the village

Drinking water is one of the most important factors by which the environment affects the health of young children. Diarrhoeas and other infections caused by dirty water become a major cause of illness and death, so that family access to clean water is one of the highest priorities for child health. The relatively simple modern technology of tube well and hand-pump brings this within easier reach in many areas. Village people see the importance of this, and are willing to contribute their labour. Action is possible in clean water programmes even where the staff required for health and education services are not yet on the ground. The provision of village wells also reduces the excessive work which women often have to do in carrying water, and leaves them more time and energy for their families.

In 1972, UNICEF spent \$7 million in helping village drinking water programmes in 54 countries. The present scale of this work represents only a small fraction of the need; WHO estimates that 88 per cent of the rural population in develop-



A basic step in meeting the needs of children is a supply of safe drinking water. Yet 90 per cent of children in developing countries live in areas without a protected water supply, and water-borne diseases are a major cause of illness and death among young children. UNICEF assists village water programmes in 54 countries (above, India).

ing countries lack access to clean drinking water.

India. Among the most important programmes assisted in 1972 was one in India, where UNICEF is assisting in the hard-rock drilling programmes of 13 states. In 1970, \$6 million was committed by the UNICEF Board for the years 1970-74. By the end of 1972, 86 drilling rigs supplied by UNICEF were in operation and as of April 1973, 9,000 wells had been drilled serving 3,000,000 people. This represents half the target that it was hoped to obtain by the end of the fourth five-year plan on 31 March 1974.

Because of the widespread drought, India requested an additional 25 high-speed rock-drilling rigs in order to accelerate the programme. At its 1973 session, the Executive Board approved a further expenditure of \$1,250,000 which is being financed by special contributions.* The additional rigs have been carried without cost to UNICEF by Air India, and were working by May 1973.

Bangladesh. An even more extensive village drinking water programme is being undertaken with UNICEF assistance in Bangladesh where fortunately, the water table is much more accessible and wells can be sunk by local craftsmen. The target of this programme is to rehabilitate 60,000 wells and to sink another 100,000 wells, which will be used by 50,000,000 people. UNICEF has committed \$9 million for pipes, strainers, pumps and cement.

As of April 1973, 11,000 new wells had been sunk, and

*In UNICEF terminology, this is called a "noted" project, i.e., one which the Board approves subject to the receipt of special contributions.

19,000 choked-up wells had been resunk. In addition, under an old programme, 789 deep wells (average depth about 900 feet) have been sunk in the seven districts affected by the 1970 cyclone. The target number for deep wells in this area is 1,200.

West Africa. In 1972 UNICEF was assisting African countries in the Sahelian belt on the southern edge of the Sahara with programmes for village drinking water. These are now being accelerated in view of the serious drought there.

Child nutrition

Food comes closely after water among the factors affecting the welfare and development of young children. WHO estimates that almost one-quarter of the children aged 0-5 years in developing countries are suffering from moderate or severe protein-calorie malnutrition.

Altogether during 1972 UNICEF spent some \$5 million directly on child nutrition, without counting indirect assistance to nutrition included in assistance to maternal and child health (MCH) programmes, nutrition education in schools, etc. Funds were spent primarily on supporting applied nutrition programmes in rural areas in 41 countries; they are designed to help parents produce and use foods required for the family such as vegetables, fish, poultry, etc. Part of the funds were used to support the production of weaning foods and the processing of milk in 22 countries. UNICEF was also the channel for the distribution of some \$19 million worth of donated supplementary food for children through maternal

and child health centres and schools.

During 1972 work continued on preparations for three sub-regional conferences to be held in Latin America in 1973/74, in which representatives of various concerned ministries would seek a comprehensive food and nutrition programme. The conferences are being assisted by UNICEF, FAO, WHO, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA). The objective is to develop feasible ways for dealing with the causes of malnutrition through such measures as a better food supply, to be promoted by agricultural and commercial policy; better family knowledge of the special nutritional needs of the child, to be provided by school and adult education and the media; a reversal of the present trend toward premature weaning from the breast; a better distribution of food, to be provided by the country's incomes policy; and supplementary feeding of children who, in spite of such measures, still fall into a state of malnutrition.

As another contribution to the promotion of food and nutrition policies, UNICEF continued as a joint sponsor of the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations system, along with WHO, FAO, the World Bank, and the United Nations jointly with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

The year 1972 offered two striking illustrations of the usefulness of well-chosen limited actions, which may be undertaken in advance of the more comprehensive approaches described above. In Burma a survey was made of the incidence



Enough of the right food is another basic need of young children, especially at weaning. About one quarter of the young children of developing countries suffer from moderate or severe malnutrition, a major cause of mortality or future handicap. A first step in stimulating the community to improve the nutrition of their children is to provide rehabilitation for those most obviously in need.

of goitre after three years' operation of a salt iodation programme for which UNICEF supplied the equipment. Among the 700,000 people covered by the programme, the proportion of children free from goitre had risen from 12 per cent to 88 per cent. The Government is now expanding the programme to cover an additional 800,000 people.

In 1971 a representative of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind, himself blind, drew the Executive Board's attention to the new possibilities of preventing blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency, by the distribution of capsules containing a large dose of Vitamin A to children at risk every six months. On the basis of work by the Institute of Nutrition in India, and with WHO technical advice, guidelines for UNICEF assistance were prepared and approved at the 1972 session of the Board. Now the use of the malaria field workers in Bangladesh to distribute the capsules is making it possible to cover all 15 million children under five by the end of 1973. India, Indonesia and the Philippines are also starting the distribution of massive doses in certain areas. These are the countries in Asia where Vitamin A deficiency is most severe.

Maternal and child health (MCH)

The field of maternal and child health has always been a major area of UNICEF concern and has continued to absorb the largest share of UNICEF programme expenditures, amounting in 1972 to \$28.5 million, or some 53 per cent going to projects in 97 countries. These expenditures include those for clean water programmes and assistance for the train-

ing of some 16,000 national health personnel, ranging from doctors and nurses to auxiliary midwives and traditional birth attendants (Table B, page 27), both of which were referred to earlier in this report.

The primary concern of assisted governments, as well as of WHO and UNICEF, is the search for ways to extend basic health services to the very extensive areas at present unserved, in such a way that governments can afford the recurring expenditures. WHO, in cooperation with UNICEF, has begun a study of patterns of delivery of health services to disadvantaged areas, the findings of which will be presented to the Executive Board at its 1975 session, after first being considered by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy.

Several more countries in 1972 took the forward step of incorporating MCH and basic health services into national health plans, which in turn form part of their national development effort. In many countries joint WHO/UNICEF aid for training was used to increase the staff of paramedical and auxiliary personnel. In six countries, the workers engaged in malaria eradication or control programmes were trained for other simple duties related to child health, e.g. smallpox vaccination, distribution of Vitamin A capsules, environmental sanitation work.

Twenty-seven of the countries where UNICEF was assisting MCH services in 1972 had an official policy in family planning. WHO advises that family planning services should be integrated with maternal and child health services, and during

1972 four more countries prepared for this step through their health planning or pilot projects. Working towards the same objective, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities channeled \$1.8 million through UNICEF in 1972.



Maternal and child health services are the third basic need of young children. Many can be provided by auxiliary health workers. Curative services respond to obvious needs, and can lead on to preventive work. UNICEF is helping maternal and child health services in 97 countries. (Above, a trachoma treatment, Jordan.)

Education

In 1972 UNICEF provided assistance to primary and secondary education in 80 countries in the amount of \$10.6 million, which represents some 20 per cent of all programme expenditures. The Board adopted new guidelines for UNICEF assistance, which in future projects should be directed to helping countries to extend basic education to children and adolescents in deprived rural areas and slums and shanty towns; to remove the lag in girls' education; and to bring educational programmes closer to the needs of children, e.g. by giving an understanding of scientific reasoning, the environment, health and nutrition education. Preparation for assistance along these lines was begun in a number of countries.

In Cameroon and Northern Nigeria, a fundamental revision of curricula and teacher training is being undertaken. In Indonesia, a pilot project is seeking to link the formal school system to the community at large. In the Sudan and Syria, the in-service training of primary school teachers with UNICEF assistance was initiated; and in Latin America, Colombia and Ecuador are introducing a nuclear school system in some rural areas to try this form of organization as a means of achieving a minimum level of education for all children.

Emergencies

During 1972, assistance was given for relief to mothers and children in emergencies occurring in Afghanistan in the drought-affected provinces of Ghor and Badghis; in the Philippines in the flooded areas of Central and Western Luzon; in

Pakistan in the areas formerly occupied by Indian military forces; in Burundi in areas affected by civil disturbances; to Nicaragua in Managua after the earthquake; and in Sudan in the south of the country to help restore services for children.

In emergency relief, UNICEF co-operates with the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO), and the International Institutions of the Red Cross.



A bush school in the Sudan resumes operation after the end of the long civil conflict. Following emergency relief operations, UNICEF usually turns to help in rehabilitation, especially the restoration of disrupted health and educational services.

Financial Operations 1972

UNICEF revenue rose to \$81 million in 1972 (Table 2). Total expenditure was \$68 million (Table 3), an increase of approximately 17 per cent over 1971. The \$13 million surplus of revenue over expenditure was added to operating funds, both UNICEF funds and trust funds, in order to reach \$43 million, corresponding to the level set as a guideline by the Executive Board, i.e. one-half the level of expenditures anticipated for the next year, some \$86 million in 1973.

The \$81 million revenue, expressed in U.S. dollars (income and receipt of funds in trust for projects approved by the Executive Board), represented an increase of approximately 27 per cent over 1971, but the real value of this increase was closer to 15 per cent because of the combined effect of devaluation of the U.S. dollar in December 1971 and world-wide price increases in 1972.

All contributions to UNICEF are voluntary. The total of government regular annual and special contributions and funds in trust shown in Table 2 is \$55 million, of which \$6 million were funds in trust. These are listed by contributing country in Table C (p. 28). Non-governmental contributions amounting to \$12.5 million were collected from the public by UNICEF national committees through Halloween campaigns, television appeals, appeals for adopted projects or for relief and rehabilitation; and some church and other non-governmental organizations also made important contributions. Countries where non-governmental contributions exceeded \$10,000 in

Table 2
Revenue in 1972 compared with 1971

	1971	1972
	(in millions of US dollars)	
Government contributions		
Regular annual contributions.....	38.1	45.6
Special contributions:		
Long-term projects	1.1*	4.3*
Relief and rehabilitation	4.2*	5.0*
Non-governmental contributions		
(including contributions resulting from Halloween campaigns in North America, television appeals in Europe, and other collections by national committees; also contributions for specific long-term projects adopted by Committees or NGO's and for relief and rehabilitation activities)		
	11.3*	12.5*
United Nations Fund for Population Activities and relief contributions through UN		
	1.4	3.6
Greeting card operation	4.7	6.0
Other income	2.9	3.8
TOTAL	63.7	80.8

*Includes funds in trust received for UNICEF-assisted projects.

Table 3
Expenditure* in 1972 compared with 1971

	1971	1972
	(in millions of US dollars)	
Child health (especially MCH)	21.4	28.5
Child nutrition	5.9	5.0
Family and child welfare	2.1	2.3
Education	13.0	10.6
Other long-term aid	2.7	4.6
Emergency aid	1.0	3.2
Programme support services	7.5	8.5
Total assistance	53.6	62.7
Administrative costs	4.4**	5.1**
Total expenditure*	58.0	67.8
Balance of revenue to operating funds:		
UNICEF funds	3.2	9.3
Trust funds	2.5	3.7
TOTAL	63.7	80.8

*Includes funds in trust spent for UNICEF-assisted projects.

**These costs also covered the administrative workload involved in handling the Special Funds in Trust shown in Table 4 as well as the handling of donated products valued at about \$10 million in 1971 and \$19.2 million in 1972.

1972 are listed in Table D (p. 29).

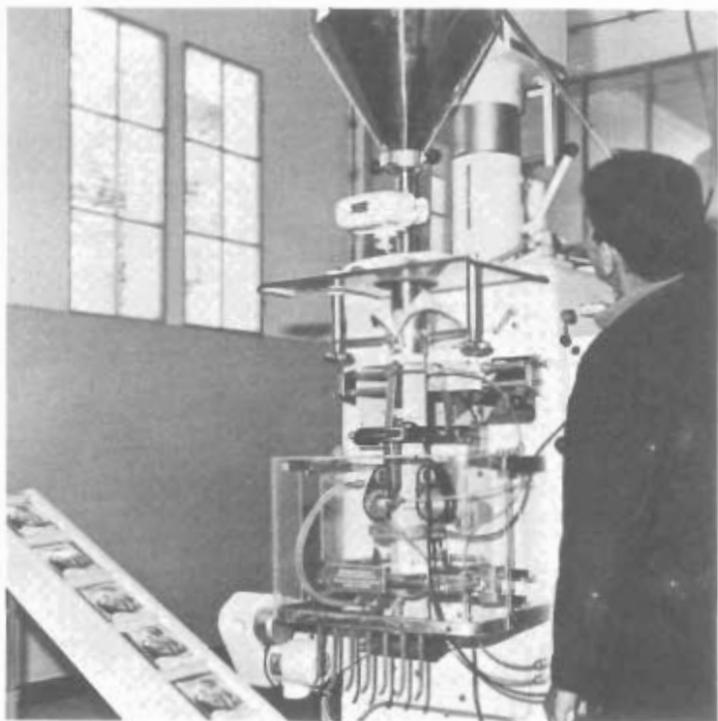
In addition to funds in trust received for projects approved by the Executive Board, and included in Tables 2 and 3, special funds in trust were handled for reimbursable procurement and other services on behalf of United Nations agencies and governments. They amounted to \$11 million in 1972. Receipts and expenditures are shown in Table 4.

Table E (p. 29) shows contributions in kind made in 1972

Table 4
Special funds in trust in 1972
compared with 1971

	1971	1972
	(in millions of US dollars)	
Receipts		
From assisted Governments for local budget costs	1.0	1.1
For reimbursable procurement (net)	3.7	6.9
From United Nations system for relief and rehabilitation	22.2	2.7
TOTAL	26.9	10.7
Expenditure		
For local budget costs	1.0	1.1
Reimbursable procurement of additional supplies and services for projects	3.6	6.8
For United Nations system relief and rehabilitation	22.2	2.7
TOTAL	26.8	10.6

through UNICEF. Many of these do not become legally UNICEF's property, and they are not taken into UNICEF's accounts. They consisted mainly of 76,000 tons of mill powder and cereal protein mixes for feeding children, and transportation. They made an important contribution to emergency relief; about 10 per cent were used in establishing long-term supplementary feeding programmes through MCH centres and schools.



A well-drilling rig in Bolivia and a modern production plant for the weaning food "Superamine" in Algeria are two of the larger items of UNICEF supply. In 1972, 80 per cent of UNICEF's expenditures on assistance went for procurement and delivery of equipment and supplies. Purchased with more than 70 different currencies, over 8,000 separate shipments made up of close to 10,000 items of supplies and equipment were dispatched to projects in more than 100 developing countries.

1973 EXECUTIVE BOARD SESSION

Commitments approved

At the 1973 Board session in May, new commitments authorized during 1973 amounted to \$76.5 million, as shown in Table 5. These commitments are for projects in 52 countries and for nine regional projects. Typically, they provide support for projects for several years; four-fifths is expected to be called forward* by UNICEF field offices during 1973 and 1974 and the remainder during 1975-1977.

Taking account also of commitments approved at earlier Board sessions, from which assistance is still being called forward, UNICEF is now assisting projects in 111 countries, which are listed in Table F (p. 30).

Programme support services and administration. The Board approved budgets for programme support services and administration in 1974. The UNICEF organization is based largely in the developing countries where two-thirds of its staff are located.

The 1974 *programme support* budget provides for 76 international staff and 639 local staff in 32 field offices, plus purchasing and food conservation staff in New York and Geneva. The field staff help in the preparation and the implementation of assistance to projects, and they are deployed roughly in proportion to the amount of assistance to be ser-

viced by each office. Help with implementation is gradually being extended down to the state, provincial or district level where the main administration of services benefiting children is located; 30-40 volunteers are also participating in this. The net budget for programme support services in 1974, after deduction of revenue, mainly from staff assessment, is \$10 million.

The 1974 *administrative* budget provides for 82 international and 136 local posts in New York and Geneva to look after service of the Executive Board, programme and planning at Headquarters, public information and fund-raising, finance and accounting, personnel administration, internal audit, and relations with national committees and non-governmental organizations. The net budget for 1974 is \$5.9 million.

The Executive Board gave some attention to the future development of UNICEF's organizational structure and staffing to service a growing workload. In the nine years 1965-1974, UNICEF's total expenditure shows an increase of 300 per cent in financial terms (approximately 200 per cent in real terms after allowing for price and currency changes). During this time the number of posts for programme support shows an increase of 37 per cent while the increase in administrative posts was 33 per cent. The Board has asked for an overview management survey to be made by an outside consultant firm during 1973 in order to propose guidelines for the future, especially in view of the growing strength of national planning and operations in the countries where projects are assisted.

* "Called forward" is a technical term used by UNICEF for a request by field offices to Headquarters to authorize expenditures to fulfill commitments approved by the Board, e.g. by the purchase of supplies, payment of stipends, etc., when required by the progress of the project.

Table 5
Commitments approved in 1973 as at end of the Board session
(in millions of US dollars)

	Africa	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- regional	Total
Child health (especially MCH)	7.1	11.5	2.1	0.4	—	2.3	—	23.4
Child nutrition	0.9	2.9	—	0.2	—	2.2	—	6.2
Family and child welfare	2.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	—	0.5	—	3.6
Education (formal, non-formal and pre-vocational)	5.3	4.0	5.0	0.1	—	1.2	—	15.6
Other long-term aid	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	—	0.4	1.2	3.2
Emergency aid	—	3.5	—	—	—	—	1.6	5.1
Programme support services								12.4
Total assistance								69.5
Administrative services								7.0
GRAND TOTAL COMMITMENTS								76.5

Greeting cards operation. The Board approved a self-financing budget for the 1973 season (1 May 1973-30 April 1974) and advance expenditure for the 1974 season. The basis of the budget for 1973 is to sell 96 million cards and 680,000 calendars for gross sales proceeds of \$19 million. After providing 25 per cent of this sum for the costs of national committees which are generally responsible for distribution, and 33 per cent for meeting the costs of production, the net profit available for assistance to projects is estimated at \$8 million.

Assembly and packing centre at Copenhagen. A self-financing budget was approved for this centre operated by UNICEF, which is expected to pack some \$12 million of supplies into kits and packages for UNICEF-assisted projects, permitting more rapid onforwarding to institutions and centres in the receiving countries.

Noted projects

In addition to the firm commitments shown in Table 5, the Board also approved \$7.3 million of assistance to 13 projects in 11 countries *provided* that financing becomes available through special contributions. These are known as "noted" projects. Including previous approvals of this type for which financial support is still being sought, there are now 25 "noted" projects outstanding, which would require \$13 million of new special contributions. Discussions with potential donors are

under way for a number of these projects. Frequently they are supported from donor countries' bilateral assistance funds (known as "multi-bi" assistance, short for multilateral-bilateral) or they may be adopted for funding by a UNICEF National Committee or a non-governmental organization. These procedures were described more fully in the 1972 report in the section "A True Partnership."

Financial plan 1973-1975

The Board approved a financial plan for 1973-1975 based upon present revenue prospects of \$78-80 million in 1974 and \$80-84 million in 1975 for general purposes and long-term projects. These estimates were approved as a basis for present operations and planning. However, the Board proposed to the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly that a pledging conference be held in 1974 to encourage increased contributions so that UNICEF may reach its target of \$100 million for long-term projects and general purposes in 1975.

The estimates for 1974 and 1975 do not include special contributions for relief and rehabilitation nor the corresponding expenditure, because they cannot be forecast with any degree of precision. Past experience shows that response to emergencies may add considerably to UNICEF's operations. In 1972 special contributions for relief and rehabilitation amounted to \$12 million.

The financial plan foresees that the commitments to be

presented to the 1974 session will be of the order of \$120 million, because in the case of several large countries they will cover projects during the five years of a new national development plan.

Assistance policies reviewed for non-formal education

Continuing its practice of reviewing at each annual session one or more fields of UNICEF assistance, the Board in 1973 considered an interim report entitled "Non-formal education for rural development: strengthening learning opportunities for children and youth." It was prepared by the International Council for Educational Development, and was a companion to a study for a higher-age group prepared for the World Bank. The report views education as a continuing, life-long process not restricted to schooling. In order to give practical meaning to the right to education of every child, it suggests six "minimum essential learning requirements." In summary they are defined as:

— positive attitudes, towards one's family and fellow men, towards work and community and national development, towards continued learning, and towards the development of ethical values;

— functional literacy and numeracy;

— an elementary understanding of one's physical surroundings, especially as they relate to such matters as health and sanitation, raising crops and animals, nutrition, food

storage and preparation, and to the environment and its protection;

— functional knowledge and skills for raising a family and operating a household;

— functional knowledge and skills for earning a living;

— functional knowledge and skills for civic participation.

To meet these needs requires a combination of various modes of learning — informal, through the family and the community; formal, through the primary school; and non-formal, defined as organized educational activity outside the formal system.

Non-formal educational methods may also be used to give a second chance to children who have never been to school or dropped out before learning how to read, write and handle numbers. There are a large number of adolescents in this situation. In a developing country where half the children of primary school age may be in school, the level of drop-outs is such in the poorer rural areas that as many as 90 per cent of the children are growing up without knowing how to read or write.

Non-formal education is at present being given through traditional systems such as Koranic or Buddhist Wat schools and apprenticeship systems; agricultural and home economics extension and co-operatives; radio; literacy training of adolescents and adults, often based on the school; and by other means. Ten per cent of out-of-school adolescents and youth are receiving non-formal education in some developing countries, but over-all the coverage is considerably less. UNICEF

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UNICEF is helping countries strengthen learning opportunities for children and adolescents outside the formal school system. Community centres, mothers' clubs, farmers' clubs, and literacy training groups are being used to reach mothers and adolescents. At left, one of the many channels of "non-formal education" is a nutrition class for mothers in Paraguay. At right, Pakistani mothers listen to a talk on family planning. Help to parents to look after the health, welfare and education of their children is an important means of promoting responsible parenthood. 27 of the countries UNICEF is assisting in the field of maternal and child health also include family planning as part of the MCH service.

is assisting some of these services, e.g. to extend the education of women, and the knowledge of child rearing, health and nutrition.

The Board decided that as a first step towards wider assistance in this field, UNICEF should be prepared to provide assistance to a few countries wishing to take the next steps recommended by the report on non-formal education. This would involve making an inventory of their present non-formal educational activities, and the resources for expansion, and the preparation of personnel for planning and expansion. Assistance in the field of non-formal education will be given in co-operation with the technical United Nations agencies concerned, especially UNESCO, FAO and ILO.

Indochina peninsula

The Board approved unanimously a recommendation of the Executive Director for assistance in relief and rehabilitation of children and mothers in the Indochina peninsula. UNICEF is ready to assist in all parts of the peninsula, in the light of the special needs of each area. Projects have been assisted for many years in the Republic of Viet-Nam, Laos and the Khmer Republic. It was hoped that the cease-fire would allow relief to be expanded in these countries and also to be provided to children in the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and in areas under the Provisional Revolutionary Government. The Board agreed to a \$3 million commitment from UNICEF's present resources, and decided that UNICEF

could receive and use special contributions in order to expand its assistance. A rough estimate suggests that \$30 million could be required for 1973-1974.

The population movements caused by the conflict, the complete or partial destruction of villages and their health centres and schools, and the emergence of several hundred thousand children either separated from their families or physically handicapped by the war and accidents, all create the need for a large international effort to assist in rehabilitation and reconciliation. In order to be in a position to deliver assistance more rapidly once the government authorities have agreed on the projects to be assisted, UNICEF moved some stocks from the Copenhagen assembly and packing centres to Singapore. They include drug kits, midwives kits, light motor vehicles, bicycles, sewing machines, and some equipment for health centres and paediatric wards, to the value of \$1 million.

Evaluation

The Executive Board reviewed the steps being taken for the evaluation of UNICEF assistance. Periodically, the Board reviews assistance policy and performance for fields of aid, of which the reviews in 1972 of formal education and in 1973 of non-formal education are good examples. UNICEF field staff review progress in every individual project annually, and in greater depth before recommending new commitments to

projects. UNICEF's internal audit reviews the delivery of UNICEF assistance to projects on a sample basis. Modest, but increasing assistance is also given to national (or sometimes regional) bodies in order to help developing countries strengthen their own evaluation capacity in fields benefiting children. Such help is also given to develop continuous monitoring in order to provide a feedback for use in finding operational solutions to difficulties and improving projects while in operation.

Future sessions

The Board decided to review in 1974 the needs of the young child up to five years of age, and the possibilities of increased national action and international assistance. The Board will have a study now being prepared with the help of the specialized agencies. In 1975 it will consider child nutrition in developing countries (on the basis of a study sponsored by UNICEF, FAO and WHO), and methods for the expansion of the delivery of maternal and child health services in disadvantaged areas (on the basis of a study being prepared by WHO).

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

Documentation*

- Report of the Executive Board on its 1973 session
C, E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/629)
- Annual Progress Report of the Executive Director
E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/626)
- Financial Report and Statements for the year ended 31 Dec. 1972
E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/AB/L.123)
- Non-formal education for rural development: Strengthening learning opportunities for children and youth, an interim report prepared by the International Council for Educational Development
E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/L.1284)
- Children and adolescents in the Second Development Decade
E, F, R, S (Doc. No. E/ICEF/627)

Publications*

- Les Carnets de l'Enfance/Assignment Children, an international review published quarterly by UNICEF. Subscription \$6 one year, \$9 two years.
- Conferencia sobre la Familia, la infancia y la juventud de Centroamerica y Panama, Informe final, Guatemala, UNICEF, 1973, S.
- Conférence de Lomé, Enfance, Jeunesse, Femmes et Plans de Développement, UNICEF, 1972, \$2.25. E, F, UNICEF News, published quarterly by UNICEF.

*Documents and publications are available from the UNICEF offices listed on p. 31, in the languages indicated, C/Chinese, E/English, F/French, R/Russian, S/Spanish.



Emergency and rehabilitation work for the benefit of children continues to require considerable attention from UNICEF. In the Indochina peninsula, post-war relief and rehabilitation assistance to children and mothers is beginning in different war-affected areas (see page 23). The Sahelian drought, affecting six African countries on the borders of the Sahara, has caused serious need for medical supplies and special foods for children, as well as for the deepening of village wells for drinking water. UNICEF needs special contributions to expand its aid programmes to both the Indochina peninsula and the Sahelian region.

Table A
Number of institutions and centres
which have received UNICEF equipment and supplies

	1971	1972	1973
	(estimated) (expected)		
Child health			
District, referral and other hospitals	476	368	322
Urban health centres and other urban institutions	1,088	1,111	976
Rural health centres	5,402	4,821	5,284
Subcentres, village MCH centres	6,537	9,141	8,507
Total child health	13,503	15,441	15,089
Child nutrition			
Village level centres ^{a/}	3,944	11,043	11,739
National, regional and provincial institutions ^{b/}	49	98	91
Schools and training institutions ^{c/}	129	126	149
Total child nutrition	4,122	11,267	11,979
Family and child welfare			
Child welfare centres			
including day-care	656	780	635
Women's institutions ^{d/}	576	463	599
Centres/clubs for adolescent and youth groups	559	399	450
Institutions providing training courses ^{e/}	70	40	46
Total family and child welfare	1,861	1,682	1,730
Education			
Primary schools	12,987	22,583	61,150
Secondary schools	3,469	1,620	1,641
Teacher-training institutions..	801	362	281
Other education and training institutions	449	272	376
Total education	17,706	24,837	63,448
Pre-vocational training			
Pre-vocational training institutions	210	69	41
Training institutions ^{f/}	1	—	1
Total pre-vocational training	211	69	42
GRAND TOTAL	37,403	53,296	92,288

a/ Including school gardens and canteens, nutrition centres, nutrition demonstration centres/areas, and community gardens and other.

b/ Supporting activities of village level centres (e.g. seed production units, fish hatcheries, poultry hatcheries, etc.).

c/ Where training courses are offered.

d/ Including community centres, co-operatives, etc.

e/ For welfare workers at all levels.

f/ For pre-vocational training instructors.

Table B
Number of national personnel trained with
UNICEF stipends*

	1971	1972	1973
	(estimated)		(expected)
Child health			
Doctors	1,688	1,733	1,873
Medical/health assistants	800	1,721	1,698
Nurses and midwives	3,386	4,006	4,079
Auxiliary nurses and midwives	2,693	4,613	4,316
Public health workers ^{b/}	3,305	3,606	3,924
Traditional birth attendants, Total child health	802	769	1,572
	12,674	16,448	17,462
Child nutrition			
Field workers ^{b/}	38,467	43,811	37,109
Other nutrition personnel ^{c/}	64,522	65,080	60,074
Total child nutrition	102,989	108,891	97,183
Family and child welfare			
Child welfare workers	5,925	3,464	4,569
Women's education and training ^{d/}	6,652	9,919	6,477
Local, village, youth leaders, etc.	4,079	10,702	8,205
Total family and child welfare	16,656	24,085	19,251
Education			
Primary education teachers..	28,356	50,274	97,122
Secondary education teachers	6,567	5,691	5,245
Teacher-training instructors..	1,734	3,866	787
Other education personnel...	4,736	7,716	3,984
Total education	41,393	67,547	107,138
Pre-vocational training			
Pre-vocational instructors	431	373	—
Other pre-vocational training personnel	—	—	60
Total pre-vocational training	431	373	60
Other			
Planning and administration..	665	556	315
Statistics	2	—	34
Transport	100	122	362
Total other	767	678	711
GRAND TOTAL			241,805

* In addition to those trained with UNICEF stipends, many more persons were trained in institutions assisted with UNICEF supplies and equipment, and a number of instructors received UNICEF cash assistance for salaries and honoraria.

a/ Including sanitary engineers, health inspectors.

b/ For example, persons associated with field level institutions such as school gardens and canteens, nutrition centres, nutrition demonstration centres/areas, community gardens and other.

c/ Including technical, administrative and planning personnel.

d/ Community development, co-operatives, homecraft, mothercraft.

Table C
1972 regular and special Government contributions
and funds in trust received for UNICEF-assisted projects
(in thousands of US dollar equivalents)

Afghanistan	20.0	Cyprus	3.5	Iran	300.0	Morocco	50.1	Sweden	9,031.6
Algeria	51.1	Czechoslovakia	104.2	Iraq	89.1	Nepal	2.5	Switzerland	1,484.1
Antigua	0.2	Denmark	2,344.3	Ireland	165.3	Netherlands	676.6	Syrian Arab Rep.	11.6
Argentina	100.0	Dominica	1.0	Israel	42.5	New Zealand	178.7	Thailand	256.3
Australia	655.0	Ecuador	9.6	Italy	515.5	Niger	11.8	Togo	12.0
Austria	172.9	Egypt	230.0	Ivory Coast	9.9	Nigeria	91.2	Tonga	1.0
		Ethiopia	19.7	Jamaica	13.9	Norway	4,646.1	Trinidad & Tobago	11.4
Bahamas	3.0	Fiji	2.0	Japan	1,000.0	Pakistan	67.6	Tunisia	27.0
Bangladesh	641.0	Finland	1,022.9	Jordan	9.2	Panama	40.0	Turkey	238.1
Barbados	4.5	France	1,639.9	Kenya	14.0	Peru	100.0	Uganda	40.9
Belgium	386.4	Gabon	24.7	Khmer Republic	14.5	Philippines	179.1	Ukrainian S.S.R.	135.7
Bolivia	8.1	Gambia	3.1	Kuwait	3.0	Poland	271.7	U.S.S.R.	732.8
Botswana	1.9	Germany, Federal		Laos	3.0	Rep. of Korea	28.0	United Kingdom of	
Brazil	100.0	Republic of	3,170.2	Lebanon	27.9	Rep. of Viet-Nam	26.0	Great Britain and	
British Honduras	0.6	Ghana	18.8	Liberia	20.0	Romania	25.0	Northern	
Br. Virgin Islands	0.2	Greece	90.0	Liechtenstein	2.0	Rwanda	2.0	Ireland	1,765.4
Brunei	5.3	Grenada	0.8	Luxembourg	18.2	St. Kitts-Nevis-		United Rep. of	
Bulgaria	25.6	Guatemala	15.0	Madagascar	10.0	Anguilla	0.8	Tanzania	14.2
Burma	61.0	Guinea	35.2	Malawi	1.3	St. Lucia	3.0	United States of	
Byelorussian S.S.R.	67.9	Guyana	6.0	Malaysia	70.5	St. Vincent	0.8	America	15,220.0
		Holy See	1.0	Maldives	0.9	Saudi Arabia	20.0	Upper Volta	10.9
Cameroon	27.8	Honduras	30.0	Mali	23.5	Sierra Leone	18.8	Uruguay	5.0
Canada	3,734.7	Hong Kong	11.1	Malta	2.5	Singapore	11.3	Western Samoa	1.5
Central African		Hungary	7.2	Mauritania	6.9	Somalia	10.2	Yugoslavia	220.0
Republic	13.3	Iceland	13.6	Mauritius	4.4	South Africa	44.6	Zaire	23.6
Chile	120.0	India	1,030.4	Mexico	220.0	Spain	150.5	Zambia	25.2
Colombia	229.5	Indonesia	60.0	Monaco	3.7	Sri Lanka	20.2		
Congo	16.7			Mongolia	2.4	Sudan	26.0		
Costa Rica	30.0			Montserrat	0.1	Swaziland	2.5		
Cuba	40.0							TOTAL	54,978.5

Table D
1972 non-governmental contributions*
 (in thousands of US dollar equivalents)
Countries where non-governmental contributions
exceeded \$10,000

Figures include proceeds from greeting card sales

Algeria	13.0	Lebanon	11.4
Argentina	105.1	Luxembourg	45.3
Australia	318.4	Mexico	36.1
Austria	94.2	Netherlands	784.7
Belgium	465.9	New Zealand	175.9
Brazil	286.5	Nigeria	15.3
Canada	2,101.3	Norway	182.5
Chile	134.6	Pakistan	20.1
Colombia	21.7	Peru	45.9
Denmark	161.7	Philippines	22.0
Egypt	11.6	Poland	10.5
Finland	199.2	Romania	33.1
France	1,378.8	Senegal	11.9
Germany, Fed.		Spain	206.8
Rep. of	3,649.0	Sweden	505.3
Greece	22.0	Switzerland	531.7
India	94.0	Thailand	19.6
Iran	14.4	United Kingdom	646.0
Ireland	116.4	United States	10,320.2
Italy	197.9	Uruguay	17.4
Japan	223.3	Yugoslavia	14.7
Contributions under \$10,000			224.3
TOTAL			23,489.7

* For details of non-governmental contributions under \$10,000, please refer to UNICEF document E/ICEF/626, Chapter IV, Annex II. To arrive at the funds available for UNICEF programmes, the costs of the Greeting Card Operation for producing cards, sales brochures, freight and related costs have to be deducted. These costs were \$US 4,896,281 leaving a net Greeting Card Operation income of \$US 5,965,258 for the 1971/72 season.

Table E
1972 contributions in kind made through UNICEF
 (estimated value in thousands of US dollars)

I. From Governments

	Commodities	Freight services
<i>For relief and rehabilitation:</i>		
Canada	7.6	43.8
Germany, Federal Republic of	—	340.1
United States	17,005.7	2,733.7
<i>For on-going UNICEF-assisted programmes:</i>		
Netherlands	50.7*	—
United States	2,099.8	—

II. From non-governmental sources

	Commodities	Freight services
<i>For relief and rehabilitation:</i>		
India	—	6.0
Israel	12.0*	—
Sweden	30.1	4.5
United States	5.0	—
<i>For on-going UNICEF-assisted programmes:</i>		
United States	0.2	—

* Plus donated freight.

Table F
Countries having UNICEF-assisted projects

AFRICA (38)

Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Lesotho	Niger	Tunisia
Botswana	Ethiopia	Liberia	Nigeria	Uganda
Burundi	Gabon	Madagascar	Rwanda	United Republic of Tanzania
Cameroon	Gambia	Malawi	Senegal	Upper Volta
Central African Republic	Ghana	Mali	Sierra Leone	Zaire
Chad	Guinea	Mauritania	Somalia	Zambia
Congo	Ivory Coast	Mauritius	Swaziland	
Dahomey	Kenya	Morocco	Togo	

EAST ASIA AND PAKISTAN (20)

Bangladesh	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	Laos	Papua and New Guinea, Terr. of	Republic of Viet-Nam
British Solomon Islands	Hong Kong	Malaysia	Philippines	Singapore
Burma	Indonesia	New Hebrides	Republic of Korea	Thailand
Fiji	Khmer Republic	Pakistan		Tonga
				Western Samoa

SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA (6)

Afghanistan	Maldives	Mongolia	Nepal	Sri Lanka
India				

THE AMERICAS (32)

Antigua	Colombia	El Salvador	Mexico	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla
Barbados	Costa Rica	Guatemala	Montserrat	St. Lucia
Bolivia	Cuba	Guyana	Nicaragua	Surinam
Brazil	Dominica	Haiti	Panama	Trinidad and Tobago
British Honduras	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Paraguay	Turks and Caicos Isles
British Virgin Islands	Ecuador	Jamaica	Peru	Uruguay
Chile				Venezuela

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN (14)

Bahrain	Egypt	Jordan	Saudi Arabia	Turkey
Cyprus	Iran	Lebanon	Sudan	Yemen Arab Republic
Democratic Yemen	Iraq	Oman	Syrian Arab Republic	

EUROPE (1)

Yugoslavia

UNICEF Offices

Further information about UNICEF and its work may be obtained from:

UNICEF Headquarters, United Nations, New York 10017

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

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

UNICEF Regional Office for Nigeria and Ghana
P.O. Box 1282, Lagos, Nigeria

UNICEF Regional Office for West Africa
P.O. Box 4443, Abidjan Plateau, Ivory Coast

UNICEF Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia
Oficina Regional para las Américas, Avenida Isidora
Goyenechea 3322, Casilla 13970, Santiago, Chile

UNICEF Regional Office for East Asia and Pakistan
P.O. Box 2-154, Bangkok, Thailand

UNICEF Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean
P.O. Box 5902, Beirut, Lebanon

UNICEF Regional Office for South Central Asia
11 Jorbagh, New Delhi 3, India

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

UNICEF Office for Japan
Shin Ohtemachi, Room 450 2-1
Ohtemachi 2-Chome, Tokyo 100

Or the UNICEF area or country office nearest you

UNICEF National Committees

UNICEF National Committees play a vital role in the work of the Children's Fund by helping to inform the public about the needs of children and UNICEF's efforts to meet those needs. Through the sale of greeting cards, and fund-raising activities, aimed at young as well as adult audiences, the Committees contributed some \$16 million net to UNICEF resources in 1972 and provided a means for hundreds of thousands of individuals in many countries to participate directly in an activity of the United Nations. The work of the Committees assumes a special importance in building public support on behalf of the world's children. The names and addresses of the 30 National Committees are listed below.

Australia

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

Austria

Austrian Committee for UNICEF
Lerchenfelderstr. 1
A-1070 Vienna

Belgium

Belgian Committee for UNICEF
1 rue Joseph II
1040 Brussels 4

Bulgaria

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

Canada

Canadian UNICEF Committee
737 Church Street, Toronto 5, Ontario

Cyprus

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

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovak Committee for UNICEF
c/o Ministry of Health of the Czech Socialist Republic
Praha 10—Vinohrady, Trida Wilhelma Piecka 98

Denmark

Danish Committee for UNICEF
Billevvej 8, Freeport, 2100-Copenhagen ☐

Finland

Finnish Committee for UNICEF
Kalevankatu 12, SF 00100 Helsinki 10

France

French Committee for UNICEF
24 rue Emile Ménier
75016 Paris

Germany, Federal Republic of

German Committee for UNICEF
5 Koln 1, Steinfeldergasse 9

Hungary

Hungarian Committee for UNICEF
Budapest, V. B. U. Rakpart 24

Ireland

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

Israel

Israel National Committee for UNICEF
10 Alharizi Street, Jerusalem

Italy

Italian Committee for UNICEF
Via Giovanni Lanza 194, Rome

Japan

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

Luxembourg

Luxembourg Committee for UNICEF
5 rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg

Netherlands

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

New Zealand

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

Norway

Norwegian Committee for UNICEF
Egedes gate 1, Oslo 1

Poland

Polish Committee for UNICEF
Palac Kultury i Nauki, 12th Floor
Joaquin Costa, 61 3^a dcha 2^a, P.O. Box 13.128
Pokoje 1252 - P. 12, Warsaw

Romania

Romanian Committee for UNICEF
Bucharest - Sector 6
Bd. Dr. Gh. Marinescu No. 2

Spain

Asociacion de Amigos del UNICEF
Madrid 6

Sweden

Swedish Committee for UNICEF
Box 15050, S-104 65, Stockholm 15

Switzerland

Swiss Committee for UNICEF
Werdstrasse 36, 8004-Zurich

Tunisia

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

Turkey

Turkish National Committee for UNICEF
Gazi M. Kemal Bulvari 24/13, Ankara

United Kingdom

United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
99 Dean Street, London W1V 6QN

United States of America

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

Yugoslavia

Yugoslav Committee for UNICEF
104, Bulevar Avnoj-a Siv II, 11070 Novi Beograd

National Committee-Liaison Offices**Greece**

PIKPA
5 rue Tsoha, Athens 602

U.S.S.R.

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

Basic facts about UNICEF

Legal basis. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was created by a resolution of the General Assembly at its first session (Resolution 57(I), 14 December 1946). Taking account of the effect of subsequent amendments, UNICEF is a continuing Fund to help advance the welfare and development of children in developing countries.

Executive Board. UNICEF is governed by an Executive Board of 30 countries, ten of which are elected each year by the Economic and Social Council for a term of three years, which is renewable. The Executive Board determines UNICEF's assistance programmes and commits its funds. The Board meets once a year. Its report is considered by the Economic and Social Council and, through it, by the General Assembly.

The membership of the Board for the period 1 August 1973-31 July 1974 is:

Algeria	Indonesia	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Italy	Thailand
Canada	Japan	Turkey
Central African Republic	Nigeria	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Chile	Norway	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Congo	Pakistan	United States of America
Egypt	Peru	Uruguay
France	Philippines	Venezuela
Germany, Federal Republic of	Poland	
India	Romania	
	Rwanda	
	Sweden	

The officers of the Board for 1973-1974 are:

Chairman (Executive Board): Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines)

Chairman (Programme Committee): Mr. Hans Conzett (Switzerland)

Chairman (Committee on Administration and Finance):

Dr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay)

First Vice-Chairman: Dr. M. A. Silva (Nigeria)

Second Vice-Chairman: Dr. Boguslaw Kozusznik (Poland)

Third Vice-Chairman: Mrs. Leonora Kracht (Chile)

Fourth Vice-Chairman: Mr. Knut Hedemann (Norway)

Secretariat. The Executive Director, Mr. Henry R. Labouisse, heads a secretariat, with headquarters at United Nations, New York, an office in Geneva and field offices in developing countries.

Revenue. The revenue of UNICEF comes from voluntary contributions by governments and individuals.

Assistance policy. UNICEF assistance supports services and projects benefiting children and mothers which are planned and undertaken by the national authorities concerned. The material support UNICEF can offer takes the form of supplies and equipment as well as stipends for training; UNICEF can also offer programming and planning advice. Patterns of co-operation are based on each country's own priorities of children's needs, and possibilities of action. Among the potential fields of co-operation are services for the improvement of maternal and child health, child nutrition, family and child welfare and basic education.

Technical advice. The advice of the specialized and technical agencies of the United Nations system is available to UNICEF and to the countries concerned for technical aspects of the assisted projects, and UNICEF does not duplicate their professional services.

Control of expenditure. The Board approves "commitments" to projects for assistance, usually extending over several years. The field office serving the country concerned "calls-forward" annual requirements within the commitment, in accordance with the progress of the assisted project. Supplies are then procured and shipped to the country, where the field office helps and observes their delivery and use. UNICEF's internal audit checks the delivery of UNICEF assistance. UNICEF's accounts are audited by the external auditors of the United Nations and the financial report goes to the General Assembly.

National committees may be set up in contributing countries in accordance with their laws and practices, in most cases, on the initiative of private citizens. They accept the obligations, defined by the Executive Board, of a "UNICEF National Committee." They spread information about the needs of children in developing countries, and the possibilities of action through UNICEF. Usually they are also responsible for the distribution and sale of UNICEF greeting cards, and they may arrange other fund-raising campaigns. In their activities they usually benefit from widespread voluntary help.

Non-governmental organizations are often leaders in providing services to children in the developing countries. They offer UNICEF information and advice on the basis of their experience and some have become partners in projects of mutual interest. Many co-operate with UNICEF in information and fund-raising work. An NGO Committee for UNICEF comprises 88 member organizations having consultative status with the Executive Board.