

# UNICEF

 **Annual Report 1981**

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# Introduction by the Executive Director Mr. James P. Grant

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Events and trends of the past year have brought into ever sharper focus the central question which UNICEF's Executive Board, secretariat and supporters have asked for three and one-half decades: how can we do more for children, whose needs are so great, but for whom resources are so limited?

Those needs are symbolized by two heart-rending statistics: one, that of the 122 million children born in 1979—the International Year of the Child—a year later one in every ten was dead; and, two, that during the same year, up to another five million small children between the ages of one and four also died.

The great majority of these children died from readily preventable causes through a combination of gross poverty and gross underdevelopment. A malnourished child without access to even rudimentary health services is many, many times more likely to die of measles or diarrhoea than the average child in the industrialized countries.

UNICEF has always responded to this challenge by seeking not only more money from governments and through public contributions, but also—perhaps more

importantly, especially in these times of governmental austerity—we have sought new and more refined approaches to increasing the benefit to children from each UNICEF dollar.

We have done this through several means. First, the evolution of UNICEF's basic services strategy—with emphasis on community participation, use of village workers and para-professionals, and of a multi-sectoral approach—was one major result of the effort to achieve a greater impact on the well-being of children at a proportionately lower cost to the country. Second, we have attempted to improve the quality of UNICEF's work at the grass roots through the recruitment and outposting of more advisory and support staff to work shoulder to shoulder with our partners in the developing countries. The size of the UNICEF staff has grown considerably over the years and has become basically field oriented—well over 75 per cent of all personnel today are in developing countries, as compared with 31 per cent 25 years ago. Thirdly, UNICEF has sought to maintain and strengthen our collaboration with other agencies.

During the past year several seemingly contradictory developments have signalled important implications for UNICEF's work.

In December 1980 the United Nations General Assembly adopted the International Development Strategy for the 1980s and beyond, seeing development as an integral process and giving the objectives of social and human development a new emphasis. This strategy calls for wider international co-operation to accelerate progress over the next ten years toward, among other objectives, such child-oriented goals as reducing infant mortality to 50 or less per 1,000 births; overcoming mass illiteracy; and providing far greater access to water and sanitation and primary health care.

The General Assembly also specifically called upon UNICEF to "respond imaginatively and vigorously" to its responsibilities as lead-agency for the development aspects of follow-up to the International Year of the Child.

But in contrast to these affirmations of what must be done are the clearly evident new limitations on the resources which many governments are willing—and able

—to make available for this work. The global economic crisis combining recession with inflation in most countries appears to have settled in for at least the next several years. Its effect is both to make more severe the conditions of desperate poverty from which the poorest people suffer, which means especially children and mothers; and to limit the resources which governments—industrialized or developing—can apply to relieving those conditions.

In these circumstances, the question must be raised of whether our hopes for the achievement of the goals established in the New International Development Strategy have already become unrealistic. This is not necessarily so, but the economic recession clearly makes their achievement more difficult. It does mean that UNICEF and other like-minded organizations must seek to accelerate further our efforts to increase the ratio between money spent and benefits brought to the children we exist to serve.

More clearly targeted advocacy efforts are one way of multiplying the effective use of the resources available to us. Using formal and informal knowledge networks

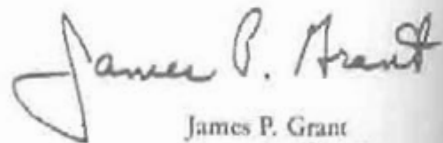
—some of which developed out of the International Year of the Child—to spread information about viable and cost-effective programme approaches on behalf of children can assist in their adaptation for use elsewhere. The protection and promotion of breastfeeding is an example of the kind of programme which will yield enormous benefits if it helps reverse the current trend away from breastfeeding in many developing countries.

As far as our co-operation in providing and financing services is concerned, where capital expenditure in the form of equipment, supplies and training costs are required, we can redouble our efforts to use local resources, energy-saving techniques, and appropriate and low-cost technology. One of UNICEF's great strengths over the years has been to bear these possibilities constantly in mind because of the need to dovetail the forms of our co-operation with the existing economic and technical capacities of the low-income communities whose children and mothers we are trying to serve. We therefore do not need to take a major new turn in our style of programme co-operation: rather, we need to hone and

refine it within the tracks UNICEF already follows.

We are hopeful that UNICEF's record of 35 years of co-operation with governments, the private sector, and low-income families in their communities, will allow us to be equally effective in applying these approaches, even as we redouble our attention and commitment to UNICEF's essential character: as a field-oriented/field-based organization.

What UNICEF does in these final two decades of the twentieth century must surely be built on what UNICEF has been and is today: on the experience and the experiments . . . the lessons and the losses . . . the capacities and the foundations . . . of 35 years in the business of helping improve children's lives. We are determined to *apply* these years of experience in a way that multiplies our impact, rather than merely adds to it.



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 emergency needs of children in post-war 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 that UNICEF should continue this work 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 activities, which were mainly undertaken by each country. In 1979, at

the end of the Year, the General Assembly designated UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system for IYC follow-up. This action by the General Assembly conferred upon UNICEF a responsibility to draw attention to needs and problems common to children in both developing and industrialized countries, thus extending UNICEF's concern, in some respects, to all children everywhere. This does not detract, however, from UNICEF's overriding commitment to children in developing countries.

Combining humanitarian and development objectives, UNICEF co-operates with developing countries in their efforts to protect their children and to enable them to develop their full potential. This co-operation takes place within the context of national development efforts, and has as its goal the realization for every child of the opportunity to enjoy the basic rights and privileges embodied in the international Declaration of the Rights of the Child and to contribute to their coun-

*Children in many countries including Sudan have duties as well as rights at an early age.*



try's progress and well-being. At the same time, UNICEF in no way emphasizes investment in children exclusively in terms of social utility. Recognition is given to the intrinsic value of childhood, and to nurturing the imagination and spirit of children.

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. A large measure of public support is essential for the realization of UNICEF's objectives because of the high national and international level of priority UNICEF tries to secure on behalf of children. For this reason, UNICEF places great store in its relationships with the National Committees for UNICEF and with non-governmental organizations.

## 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



*Both cleanliness and play are essential to a child's health and growth in mind and body. Two children in a poor community in Yucatan, Mexico enjoy a game in their bath-tub: a stone from a Mayan ruin.*

policies, reviews programmes, and commits funds for projects and the work of the organization. The Board has a regular main annual session, 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 United Nations Secretary-General in consultation with the Board. Since January 1980, the Executive Director has been Mr. James P. Grant.

UNICEF field offices are the key units for advocacy, advice, programming and logistics. Under the overall responsibility of the UNICEF representative, programme officers assist relevant ministries and institutions with the preparation and implementation of programmes in which UNICEF is co-operating. In 1981, UNICEF maintained 59 field offices serving 111 developing countries, with 609 professional and 1,253 clerical and other general service posts. Additional programme staff undertake procurement in New York, Geneva and Copenhagen, where UNICEF maintains a packing and assembly centre. These staff and office facilities were provided for in 1981 under

UNICEF's programme support budget.

In 1981, 199 professional and 522 general service staff were maintained in New York and Geneva for service of the Executive Board, policy development and direction, financial and personnel management, audio, information and relations with donor governments, National Committees for UNICEF, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These staff were provided for in 1981 under the administrative services budget. Beginning in 1982-83 these services will be provided under a unified biennial budget.

The National Committees play an important role in improving general understanding of the needs of children, and in generating public support for UNICEF's work. Their efforts are explained in the final chapter of this report.

## **UNICEF CO-OPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

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 the government, and is the responsibility of the government, or of organizations designated by it.

The varied problems of children in different parts of the world require a flexible, country-by-country approach. 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 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 a number of sectoral ministries, such as health, education,

social services, agriculture and those ministries or other authorities responsible for rural development, community development, and water supply and sanitation.

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 for drinking and household use, 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.

However, in communities these problems are usually not perceived or experienced according to separate sectoral divisions, and technical support is often needed from several ministries. The problem of child malnutrition, for example, is usually a combined problem of poverty, health services, food shortages, birth spacing, and may also stem from dietary ignorance, and a lack of clean water and sanitation. Efforts in any one sector may fail if corresponding efforts in others are

not made simultaneously. The multisectoral approach recommended by UNICEF therefore encompasses both the technical and the social elements of programmes.

## BASIC SERVICES

Community participation is the key element of an approach known as "basic services" which is advocated by UNICEF. This approach evolved over the years as an alternative strategy to that of relying on the slow spread of conventional patterns of health, education and social services to meet the urgent needs of children and mothers.

The approach perceives social and economic improvement within low-income rural and urban communities as stemming from activities undertaken within the communities themselves. The role of government, non-governmental organizations and external co-operation is, first, to stimulate assessment by the community of its children's needs and obtain its agreement to participate in meeting some of them; second, to

strengthen the technical and administrative infrastructure through which family and community efforts can be supported; third, to provide financial, technical and training inputs through this infrastructure in forms which the community has the capacity to absorb.

An essential feature of the approach 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 are then on hand to deal with the most frequently occurring community needs and can refer problems whose solution is beyond their competence or resources to the 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 within it to improve services which affect the well-being of children at recurrent costs which the country and the community are able to afford, because hitherto unused competence is brought into play.



## 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 in its work 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;
- 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" projects are supported in order to test methods that may subsequently be used on a large scale;
- emphasis is placed on the use of national or regional expertise;

- 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;
- relatively more support is given to programmes benefiting children in the least developed and other low-income countries.

## RELATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND WITH OTHER AID AGENCIES

UNICEF is part of a system of co-operative relationships between the

*In a rural pre-school in Kenya, games encourage independence and physical co-ordination.*



various organizations of the United Nations system. It also works with bilateral aid agencies and non-governmental organizations, recognizing that the impact of programmes intended to benefit children can be substantially increased when a combination of financial resources and technical and operating skills is applied to their design and implementation. This system of relationships helps UNICEF not to spread its co-operation too thinly in each programme field in developing countries. In certain countries, UNICEF's contribution towards dealing with a particular problem may be small financially, but catalytic in effect, providing a nucleus of preparation for larger-scale co-operation whereby an approach may be tested and proven before substantial investments are made by other organizations with far greater resources.

Within the United Nations system, collaboration ranges from the sharing of expertise at the country level in developing programmes which require an interdisciplinary approach, to systematic exchanges between organizations on policies and relevant experience. These exchanges occur both through the machinery of the

Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), and through periodic inter-secretariat meetings held with other United Nations organizations such as the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Interagency consultations also take place through the Consultative Committee on Policies and Programmes for Children, which is the successor to the interagency advisory group established during the International Year of the Child (IYC) 1979.

UNICEF's policies for co-operation in country programmes benefit from the technical advice of specialized agencies of the United Nations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), FAO, UNESCO, and the International Labour Organization (ILO). At the country level, UNICEF does not duplicate services available from the specialized agencies, but collaborates with them in support of programmes, particularly where ministries such as health and education are involved, with which the relevant specialized agency has relations. In addition,

the specialized agencies from time to time collaborate with UNICEF in preparing joint reports on particular programme areas. In particular there is a Joint UNICEF/WHO Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) which advises on policies of co-operation in health programmes and undertakes periodic reviews.

UNICEF representatives in the field work with the UNDP Resident Representatives, most of whom are designated by the Secretary-General as Resident Co-ordinators for operational activities. Although UNICEF is not an executing agency of UNDP, it exchanges information with all the agencies involved in UNDP country programme exercises.

UNICEF also co-operates in country programmes together with other funding agencies of the United Nations system, such as the World Bank, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), and the World Food Programme (WFP). It also works with regional development banks and regional economic and social commissions on policies and programmes benefiting children. Since the 1979 Executive Board



*On the back streets in Cairo, older children look after their young brothers and sisters, and exude happy self-confidence.*

session, UNICEF has also increasingly sought collaboration with bilateral agencies at field level to channel more bilateral resources into programmes which UNICEF cannot fund by itself.

Non-governmental organizations have an increasingly important role in UNICEF's programme co-operation in developing countries, particularly in the light of UNICEF's emphasis on community participation in basic services. Many NGOs have a flexibility and a freedom to respond to neglected problems, or have a presence in remote and deprived areas where little or no other service infrastructure yet exists. Such NGOs can act as vital links between the community and government authorities and unlike UNICEF can work directly with local communities to help them mobilize their own resources and plan basic services. In certain situations, NGOs are designated by governments to carry out part of the programmes with which UNICEF is co-operating. Through innovative projects, NGOs can experiment with models for development co-operation which UNICEF and others can subsequently adapt in other areas or undertake on a wider scale.

In the case of emergencies, UNICEF works with the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (UNDRO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), other agencies of the United Nations system such as the World Food Programme, the League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

## FUNDING

In 1980, UNICEF received a total of US \$313 million, including \$259 million for regular operations and \$54 million for emergency relief and special operations.

All of UNICEF's income is through voluntary contributions—from governments, from organizations, and from individuals. Most contributions are for UNICEF's general resources, or they may be for supplementary projects "noted" by the Board for support as resources become available, or for emergency relief and rehabilitation operations.

Although primarily supported by governments, UNICEF is not a "membership" organization with an "assessed" budget; it cannot charge governments a share of its expenses. Nevertheless, in

1980 128 governments of both industrialized and developing countries contributed to UNICEF, providing more than 69 per cent of UNICEF's total income (excluding contributions for Kampuchean relief).

For many years, ten countries accounted for almost 90 per cent of government contributions. Disturbed by this imbalance, 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.

Individuals and organizations are also essential sources of UNICEF's income, accounting for 15 per cent in 1980. As what is often described as "the people to people arm" of the United Nations, UNICEF enjoys a unique relationship with private organizations and the general public throughout the world. Public support is manifested through individual contributions, greeting card sales, the proceeds from benefit events ranging from concerts to contests to football matches, grants

from organizations and institutions, and collections by school children. Often these fund-raising efforts are sponsored by National Committees for UNICEF which are active in 32 countries.

Despite the modest volume of its financial resources, UNICEF is one of the largest sources of co-operation in national services and programmes benefiting children. Fundraising, for UNICEF, is therefore part of a larger objective of encouraging the greater deployment of resources for services benefiting children.

UNICEF's fund-raising strategy aims at meeting the financial projections in its medium-term work plan by actively working to increase contributions from its traditional major donors while developing support from other potential sources. A major initiative in this respect moved toward fruition in 1980 through the dedicated efforts of UNICEF's Special Envoy, H.R.H. Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia. The Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations, which Prince Talal initiated and which will principally benefit UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme, is described in Chapter 3.



The work of UNICEF during 1980-81 was carried on against an international back-cloth which contained a striking paradox. The climate of retrenchment in national economic policies resulting from the prolonged and severe disruption of growth world-wide has been reflected in an almost universal reduction in the rate of growth of resources for development investment and aid. But at the same time, social development investment—the context of most programmes whose principal or indirect effect is of benefit to children—has jumped several places in the table of development priorities. Traditionally the poor relation, whose claim on resources was the most fragile, social development programmes have won a new recognition in terms of their contribution to overall development just at the moment when they may be expected to stumble. This has not immunized national social services ministries nor UNICEF from the grim realities of international recession, but it has meant that optimism about the longer term prospects for children in the poorer parts of the developing world need not seem totally misplaced.

One landmark in the expression of increasing interest in social investment was

the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the new International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade in December 1980. The Strategy gives new emphasis to the fact that development is an integral process, and that social improvements in people's lives are a prerequisite for economic progress.

Together with the forceful advocacy of children's needs which the International Year of the Child precipitated, this heightened international interest in social programmes has projected UNICEF and its experience of co-operation with developing countries into the limelight, and encouraged UNICEF and others to examine that experience with extra scrutiny. As UNICEF's Executive Director, Mr. James P. Grant, pointed out in his report *The State of the World's Children*, published in December 1980: "On present trends the number of the absolute poor will rise by the end of the century." But, the report continued on a note of cautious optimism, a decisive push against mass-hunger, ill-health and illiteracy is practicable. "Trends are functions of present policy and not expressions of inevitable destiny. And the task before

us now is to find out where and how the 'points can be switched' in order to arrive at a new and better future."

## THE SCOPE OF UNICEF'S CO-OPERATION

UNICEF is presently co-operating in services benefiting children in 111 developing countries (for a full list of countries, see page 32). In the countries where UNICEF is co-operating in programmes, there are 960 million children aged 0-15, and 480 million mothers of children aged five and under, whose own well-being is the most important factor in their children's well-being. This makes a total of 1,440 million in the age-groups of particular concern to UNICEF. Roughly three-quarters of this group, over 1,000 million, is unserved by water, sanitation and health services; a lower proportion, but a still unacceptable one, is undernourished and uneducated; 500 million are living in absolute poverty. The task of working with countries to try to meet some of this vast quantity of need is truly sobering.

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## Towards greater people's participation

Various trends in UNICEF's regular programme of co-operation came more sharply into focus during 1980-81. The complex question of how to incorporate people's participation—the lynchpin of the basic services approach and of primary health care—into programmes developed at the country level was examined at a workshop in December 1980. The idea of basic services has by now achieved a certain vogue, especially in countries where UNICEF's support for the approach has been paralleled by a sense of disillusion with tried and tired development formulae among government officials and development agencies and institutions. But if more than lip-service is to be paid to the new approach, there is some way to go before it can be held up as a viable and proven alternative model, applicable on any scale larger than the very localized.

Too often, the people's participation components in programmes are little more than cosmetic. Part of the reason for this is a conflict with national planning and administration. If the beneficiaries' involve-

ment in programmes is to be genuinely participatory, they need to be consulted about the priority and selection of new services, their planning and administration in the community, and communities should also exercise some control over inputs supplied from outside, as well as their own contributions. It is extremely difficult to plan country-wide programmes with sufficient flexibility to allow this process to occur at different times in varying cultural, social, administrative, political and economic environments, and respecting various local priorities. However, strategies which overcome the contradiction—with built-in fluidity—must be developed if the wide application of the basic services approach is to become less of a fond hope and more of a reality. Particularly important from UNICEF's point of view is the development of closer relationships between representatives of communities and government support services at district or provincial planning levels.

### Area development

UNICEF's concern with people's par-

ticipation is closely correlated with another programme trend, known as "area development". There is an increasing tendency for countries to develop concentrated programmes of economic and social development for specific geographic, administratively self-contained, areas. This allows for simultaneous interventions in fields which are mutually supportive—health and education, for example. Area development also permits closer attention to small-scale projects undertaken at the community level, which can be fostered, or multiplied elsewhere.

Area development programmes have been adopted in a number of countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The development of child-related social services in association with an area development programme in Pakistan, for example, was launched in 1981 in Baluchistan province. The trend has fostered a greater degree of decentralization in UNICEF's own administrative structure so that closer links can be forged with the relevant regional and district government officials, and locally active non-governmental organizations.

## A more systematic approach

Another important trend is towards rationalizing and systematizing national programme approaches in which UNICEF co-operates. Support is being increased for the development of national information bases for programming services aimed at benefiting children. This includes support to countries to undertake surveys or studies of the situation of children, to be used as a basis for national policies. Countries where such activities were supported during 1980-81 included Colombia, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Nepal and Tanzania.

Many of these programme trends, and their implications, were explored at a meeting held in September 1980 at Sterling Forest in the USA, attended by a number of UNICEF staff and representatives and outside experts, to explore UNICEF's role and tasks for the 1980s and beyond.

*An auxiliary nurse-midwife in an Indian village gives house-to-house vaccinations, with the help of the community's child care or anganwadi worker.*

## CHILD HEALTH CARE

Maternal and child health is the largest component of UNICEF's co-operation with the developing countries. In 1980,

co-operation for health services benefiting children and their mothers accounted for expenditures of more than \$56 million. 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, midwifery services, immunizations, infant and young child nutrition and the control of diarrhoeal disease.

Since 1975, WHO and UNICEF have promoted primary health care services as a means of reaching the whole population. 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; to provide curative services for the treatment of serious cases referred to their care; and for the training and technical support of para-professional and community health personnel at lower levels.

### Promoting the primary health care approach

A review of how far countries have progressed towards adopting the PHC strategy as a means of reaching the objective of "health for all" was presented to the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) in February 1981.

The review, prepared by WHO and UNICEF staff and consultants, was based on case-studies in seven countries: Burma, Costa Rica, Democratic Yemen, Finland, Mali, Mozambique, and Papua New Guinea. In several of the countries studied, it was found that there was no significant increase in the level of national resources committed to PHC at the community level. This was a discouraging finding in the light of the fact that the apportionment of investment in health services is a clear indication of whether in fact the PHC strategy is being implemented.

A number of programme developments in various countries, however, indicate that there is a growing commitment to the concept, and practical plans for implementation. In Ethiopia, a national PHC and maternal and child health plan was prepared in 1980, which will attempt to extend health service coverage from 15 per cent of the population in 1980 to 50 per cent in 1984. In Bangladesh, approximately 16,000 traditional birth attendants received training in the safer delivery of babies, and in child care, family planning, and child nutrition during 1980.



#### CHILD HEALTH: In 1980 UNICEF

- co-operated in child health programmes in 106 countries: 46 in Africa, 24 in the Americas, 28 in Asia and 8 in the Eastern Mediterranean region, including Turkey;
- provided grants for training orientation and refresher courses for 115,800 health workers—doctors, nurses, public health workers, medical assistants, midwives and traditional birth attendants;
- provided technical supplies and equipment for 42,900 health centers of various kinds—especially rural health centres and subcentres;
- supplied medicines and vaccines against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid, measles, polio and other diseases.

#### Technical intervention

Certain areas of technical health intervention continued during 1980-81 to receive special attention from UNICEF in co-operation with WHO. The expanded programme of immunization, to protect infants and children from diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, and measles, is now under way in over 100 countries. The main goal has been 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.

UNICEF, together with WHO, has also been involved in devising a way of ensuring that developing countries, particularly the least developed, are provided with adequate supplies of essential drugs for use within PHC programmes. UNICEF's principal goal in this context is to co-operate in the overall improvement and more rational organization of the supply of the limited number of drugs that have been established by WHO as being essential to maternal and child health.

Another key area of UNICEF co-

operation in child health programmes is the global diarrhoeal diseases control programme, initiated by WHO in 1978. Its components include the provision of clean water, the sanitary disposal of excreta, information to mothers about the management of child feeding, and the wide application of a simple method of oral rehydration.

UNICEF provides oral rehydration salts and supports training for health personnel so that they can give the rudimentary 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. Around 70 countries are now planning to include diarrhoeal disease control as an early step in the provision of primary health care services.

#### Responsible parenthood

In 1980, nearly all the countries where UNICEF co-operates in programmes had explicit policies for reducing fertility, although commitment to family planning programmes varies widely. The 1980 annual reports from UNICEF field offices indicated that many governments have

taken steps to integrate family planning services with maternal and child health services, and there appears to be a greater use of auxiliary and village-level health workers for the promotion of family spacing, following the endorsement of the PHC approach at the Alma-Ata Conference. This is an indication of parallel thinking with UNICEF's view, that family planning services should be seen as one component of a wide range of activities designed to support responsible parenthood through the survival and healthy development of young children—on which family size and the spacing of births have an important impact.

During 1980 UNICEF, through its programme co-operation in fields such as water, education, nutrition and women's activities as well as primary health care, continued to support services which indirectly affect child-bearing patterns. UNICEF also continued to work with the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), usually by undertaking reimbursable procurement of supplies such as contraceptives, medical equipment, vehicles and audio-visual equipment for maternal and child health systems.



UNICEF 86/56 © Suda/hit

## Childhood disabilities

At the 1980 UNICEF Board session, a new policy was adopted towards the prevention and treatment of childhood disability. Eighty per cent of the world total of impaired children (around 120 million) are living in the developing countries and the vast majority are outside the reach of rehabilitation services. Recognizing this situation, the Board decided that UNICEF should play a more active role in helping prevent and treat childhood impairments. The policy was based on proposals contained in a special report prepared by Rehabilitation International, and its adoption was timely given that 1981 has been declared the International Year of the Disabled Person.

The new approach moves away from the traditional emphasis on the impairment itself toward the maintenance of the normal process of child development so as to limit, as far as possible, the transformation of impairments into handicaps. This

*A young Thai polio victim learns to strap on his leg braces for a special physiotherapy class. Gradually, with braces and crutches, he is learning to move about on his own.*

is an extension of UNICEF's previous activities in relation to the disabled child, which were limited to general child health and nutrition programmes, immunization of young children and support to such programmes as blindness prevention by widescale distribution of high potency vitamin A doses.

UNICEF, in the light of the 1980 Board decision, has begun to support the incorporation of the early detection and treatment of impairments into existing community-based health, child welfare and education services.

In November 1980 a three-year contract was signed with Rehabilitation International under which technical support for the development of integrated prevention and rehabilitation projects will be provided. Surveys on the prevalence of disability among children have already been undertaken in Bangladesh, Egypt, Jordan, Nepal, Pakistan and Zambia, and preparations have been made for other surveys to be completed during IYDP. In the meantime, certain experimental, low-cost community-based projects are being supported in the Philippines, Botswana, Jamaica and Mexico.

## CHILD NUTRITION AND THE PROMOTION OF BREAST-FEEDING

An important landmark in the field of infant feeding was the adoption in May 1981 by the 34th World Health Assembly of an international code of marketing of breastmilk substitutes. The vote was 118 in favour and one against, with three abstentions. The code is a set of nonbinding guidelines that governments are urged to follow to encourage the protection and promotion of breastfeeding. It calls upon governments to ensure that objective information is provided to mothers and all those professionally involved in the field of infant and young child nutrition; it advocates the elimination of direct consumer promotion including advertising, gifts and samples, and labelling practices which could discourage breastfeeding; and recommends that no health facility be used to promote infant formula.

*A Mauritanian mother nurses her child. UNICEF with WHO is engaged in a range of activities to promote and protect breastfeeding.*



The code stems from a set of recommendations designed to improve infant, child and maternal nutrition which were adopted in October 1979 at a joint WHO/UNICEF Meeting on Infant and Young Child Feeding attended by representatives of governments, infant food companies, and concerned non-governmental organizations.

In the industrialized countries there is a trend among middle and upper income mothers aware of breastmilk's superiority to return to breastfeeding. But in developing countries there are high infant mortality rates due to gastro-intestinal disorders and respiratory diseases especially among infants fed from unsterilized bottles, and widespread malnutrition when the formulas are prepared with unsafe water and at far less than the recommended strength.

UNICEF has been supporting some programmes at national level designed to promote breastfeeding, to try to ensure that mothers appreciate the superior nutritional and anti-infective properties of breastmilk. A major breastfeeding promotional programme was launched in

#### CHILD NUTRITION: In 1980 UNICEF

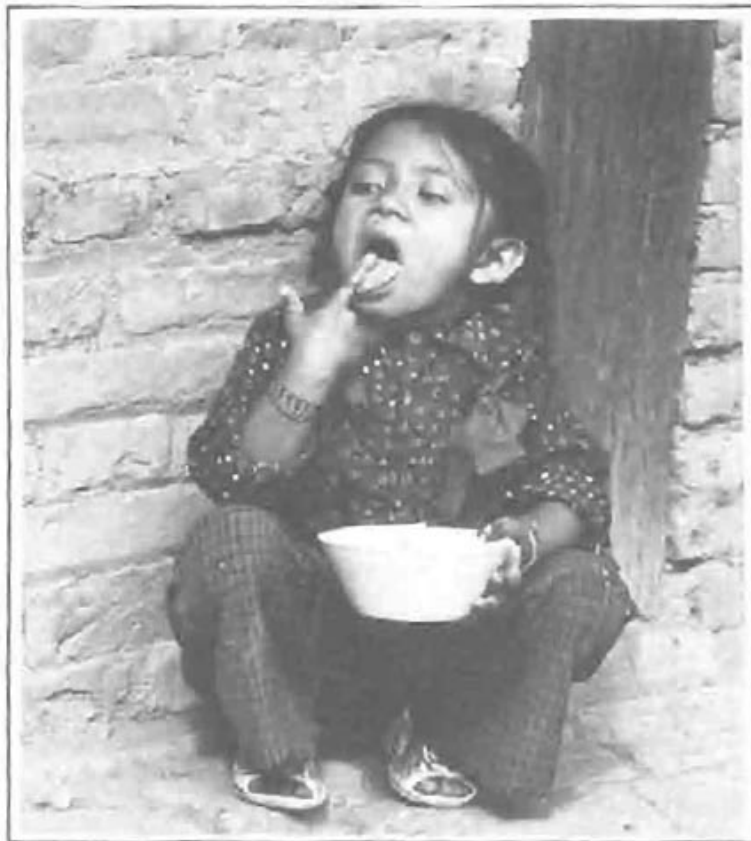
- co-operated in nutrition programmes in 80 countries: 35 in Africa, 20 in the Americas, 19 in Asia and 6 in the Eastern Mediterranean region;
- helped to expand applied nutrition programmes in 134,600 villages, equipping nutrition centres and demonstration areas, community and school orchards and gardens, fish and poultry hatcheries;
- provided stipends to train 547,100 village-level nutrition workers;
- delivered some 24,458 metric tons of donated foods (including wheat flour, non-fat dry milk, special weaning foods and nutrition supplements) for distribution through nutrition and emergency feeding programmes.

Brazil in March 1981, and programmes with a similar aim are under way in the Caribbean and in Chile.

### Child nutrition

UNICEF spent \$18.4 million on child nutrition during 1980. A number of studies were carried out on the food and nutrition situation of children and populations at risk in a number of countries, including Bolivia, Bangladesh, Burma, Haiti, the Philippines, and some of the Gulf Arab States. The promotion of food and nutrition policies as part of the national planning process was continued in Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Dominican Republic and elsewhere. A national seminar on food and nutrition held in June 1980 in the Republic of Korea made recommendations for working towards a national food and nutrition policy in the next five-year development plan.

Progress has been made also in strengthening "applied nutrition" programmes. UNICEF has supported training programmes for professionals and para-professionals in public nutrition educa-



*UNICEF supports a range of applied nutrition programmes, teaching the mothers of children like this Nepali girl how to use local foodstuffs to improve their families' diet.*

tion in a number of countries including Argentina, Indonesia, the Philippines, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. In most of the same countries, components have been included in rural development schemes to encourage family production of nutritious foods, to promote better food storage practice and avoidance of food contamination, and to teach better child feeding particularly through the continuation of breastfeeding and the timely introduction of the proper weaning foods and practices.

In 1980 UNICEF also delivered 24,438 tons of donated supplementary food worth some \$11.5 million. In emergency situations and other selected cases, food and vitamin and mineral supplements for vulnerable mothers and children were provided. For example, each month in 1980 over 100,000 children and mothers in Ethiopia benefited from the direct distribution of supplementary food. UNICEF is also undertaking a study on effective ways of supplementing the food intake of infants, young children and pregnant and nursing mothers in low-income communities where food shortage is an almost perpetual fact of life.

## WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

In 1980 UNICEF spent \$50.6 million on providing communities with clean water supplies and sanitation. The availability of a constant supply of safe water at a convenient distance from the home is a prerequisite for child and maternal health, and a key to releasing women and their children from the time-consuming and energy-sapping drudgery involved in fetching water from a source many miles away. Accordingly, the provision of water and sanitation has been a rapidly expanding field of UNICEF co-operation in recent years.

This expansion has been encouraged by UNICEF's Executive Board, in the light of the declaration of 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. UNICEF's work has now become part of the co-operative action of agencies in the United Nations system and outside it to help countries meet the objectives of the Decade. These objectives are to provide safe water and adequate sanitation for all by 1990.

UNICEF is co-operating in rural drink-

ing water programmes in 93 countries, and the current annual level is some \$50 million, which represents over one-third of the total from organizations in the United Nations system other than the World Bank. Between 10 and 25 million people, and their 2-5 million young children, are reached each year.

UNICEF's participation in water supply programmes has certain unique characteristics which increase its significance. Firstly, most of the schemes in which UNICEF co-operates employ comparatively simple, low-cost technology, and serve communities in low-income rural and peri-urban communities. These schemes are not readily "bankable" as are the more conventional large-scale urban water schemes. Second, UNICEF's co-operation is given in the form of grants rather than concessional loans, and UNICEF is probably the largest provider of grants for rural drinking water supply. Third, in the wider framework of UNICEF co-operation, water schemes can be linked with other community-based efforts to improve family welfare.

Fourth, while the programmes in which UNICEF co-operates may themselves be

modest in scale, they may lead to the financing on a larger scale from other sources of expanded programmes along the same lines. Thus, UNICEF's participation in drinking water supply programmes, while amounting to only two per cent of the total, is important in the contribution it makes specifically towards meeting the drinking water and household needs of low-income mothers and children.

Typically, UNICEF co-operates in schemes for the drilling or digging of wells, protecting of natural 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, casings, pumps, pipes, 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.

Among the large programmes in which UNICEF co-operates are those in Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, India, Tanzania, Paraguay, Pakistan and the Sahelian

countries. A major water supply programme in war-ravaged Southern Lebanon was inaugurated during 1980. Special programmes have also been developed for the drought-affected African countries of Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda and Djibouti.

UNICEF is helping some countries to manufacture their own handpumps for shallow and deep wells. Specially designed products such as the India Mark II handpump are being introduced to other countries such as Sudan, Togo, and Upper Volta. 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.

### Social aspects of water supply programmes

In 1979 the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) reviewed UNICEF co-operation in water and sanitation, and noted that full health



*A good supply of clean water is a pre-requisite for health. But even if the supply is pure, there must also be understanding about keeping it germ free. Containers, such as the one used by this Angolan boy, can be dirty and introduce impurities, causing infection.*

ICEF 8786/Gemi

returns from efforts and resources invested in these programmes depended on a complex web of interlocking and complementary factors. Ease in reaching the water source, knowledge about personal hygiene, and about keeping water clean up to the point of use, the amount of water available, attention to the disposal of refuse and excreta, and care in the storage and handling of food are among these factors. In turn, they relate to wider issues such as women's literacy levels, their access to information, their standing in the family and the community, the degree of community organization, and income levels. Correspondingly, UNICEF's current concern is to strengthen the social as compared with the technical aspects of water and sanitation services.

A number of meetings, workshops and seminars were therefore held during 1980-81 to promote the policies and strategies for water supply and sanitation programmes as integrated parts of PHC and community development for the Decade.

Community participation at all stages of the planning and implementation of

#### **WATER AND SANITATION: In 1980 UNICEF**

- co-operated in programmes to supply safe water and improved sanitation in 93 countries: 42 in Africa, 19 in the Americas, 26 in Asia and 6 in the Eastern Mediterranean region;
- completed approximately 99,000 water supply systems, including 91,905 open/dug wells with hand pumps, 2,358 piped systems, 1,155 with motor-driven pumps and 3,400 other systems such as spring protection, rain water collection and water treatment plants;
- benefited some 10.5 million persons (40 per cent of them children) from its rural water supply systems;
- completed 274,591 excreta disposal installations benefiting some 1,695,600 people.

programmes was stressed, and its role in the spread of health education. It is clear that unless the members of a community are aware of the many connections between water and the prevention of disease, they are unlikely to appreciate the potential health value of clean water and the need to protect from contamination the water source, and vessels used to transport and store water. The actual installation of a water supply is only the first step towards raising health standards. A 1980 study in Bangladesh underlined this point once again, illustrating how easily water can become polluted between the well and its use, by being carried in dirty containers.

Health education can also be coupled with measures for the preventive maintenance of hand pumps. In India, UNICEF assists in the training of village pump "caretakers", young men or women who live near the pump installation. They receive a few days' training in how to recognize deficiencies in the pump's operation, and how to carry out preventive maintenance and simple repairs, and when to alert the appropriate authorities about pump breakdowns. These village caretakers are also taught about water-



borne infections and the importance of protecting the water source from pollution.

During 1980, stipends were provided for the training of 7,000 people, of whom the majority were handpump caretakers and other maintenance workers, and others included village leaders, women and girls, nurses and midwives, and child welfare workers.



UNICEF 8760/W/AMT

*Children of the urban poor, like this girl in Ecuador, start earning early.*

## SERVICES IN URBAN AREAS

UNICEF's increasing concern for children and mothers in low-income urban areas stems from the fact that a growing percentage of the population in the developing world is now living in towns and cities, and that most of the newcomers to city life come from the lowest, most vulnerable and most deprived social levels. Landlessness, the search for jobs, and the chance of access to better schools and social amenities are continuing to fuel a phenomenal tide of rural-urban migration which has caused the populations of many cities in the developing world to grow two- or threefold in less than a generation.

By comparison with the village, the slum or shanty-town is crowded, unhygienic and unhealthy. Urban dwellers' control over the means to create a convivial living environment is usually more fragile than it was when they lived in the countryside; they are dependent on the cash economy to meet their basic necessities for food, shelter and space. Many migrants are attracted to the towns, but

reality often falls short of expectations, and the crowded shanties, the deprived social environment, the crime and delinquency, turn children's upbringing into a nightmarish preparation for next generation poverty.

There are now 35 countries in which UNICEF is involved in exploration of development of urban programmes. The range of activities includes community health, drinking water supply and sanitation, basic education, nutrition, and income-generating and other activities designed to benefit women. The latest countries where co-operation in urban areas is now to become a regular feature of UNICEF's programming are in West Africa, where a urban development workshop was held in November 1980.

In Asia, the involvement of UNICEF in urban development programmes has been well-established for some years, and has moved well beyond exploration and planning into implementation. A pioneering Urban Community Development (UCD) programme in the Indian city of Hyderabad has for some years been demonstrating that joint action by shanty-dwellers can generate resources for home

building and improvement, and create employment opportunities, provided that small sums of credit, and advice and training opportunities are accessible to the people through the services of the local authorities. This approach is now to be replicated in other major cities, including Ahmedabad, Calcutta, Madras, Baroda, Kanpur and Visakhapatnam.

In Bangladesh, 214 urban community workers were trained during 1980 in organizing basic services, and in Karachi, Pakistan a pilot community development programme in the slums has transformed the cleanliness and level of public hygiene in certain small neighbourhoods, and encouraged the development of a new atmosphere of community endeavour. In Indonesia, two 6-week UNICEF-assisted courses for City Government officials were held during 1980, and a study tour of urban social development projects in Malaysia, Sri Lanka and the Philippines was also sponsored.

In Jamaica, work has begun on the assessment of the situation of women, children and youth in low-income areas of Kingston. Similar activity undertaken in Mexico City during IYC led to a district



*In rural schools in Pakistan, young girls do their arithmetic lessons on slates. UNICEF is anxious to extend co-operation to programmes which will increase girls' school enrolment. There is a link between female literacy and higher health and nutrition standards.*

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programme which included family education, support to an anti-rabies drive, family planning, day-care centres and a campaign for the use of clean drinking water. In Lima, Peru a scheme to encourage communities to build and run their own schools, primary health care centres and other social amenities has now reached its third year of implementation.

## FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION

The education of school-age children and older girls continues to be an important field of UNICEF co-operation, with a total expenditure during 1980 of \$34 million (13 per cent of total programme expenditure). Expenditure on primary education amounted to \$26 million, or 10 per cent of the total 1980 programme expenditure, and expenditure on non-formal education amounted to \$8 million or 3 per cent of total programme expenditure. Other UNICEF inputs to non-formal education are contained in other programme categories, particularly health, nutrition and water and sanitation.

There is internationally a heightened perception of the economic returns on investment in education. According to the World Bank's *World Development Report, 1980*, investment in primary schooling can, over a 20 year time frame, yield a return of more than 20 per cent annually in low-income countries. Of the multilateral aid committed for primary and non-formal education, UNICEF is the largest source of external support after the World Bank. UNICEF co-operation has a specific emphasis on child development and on basic education as a component of basic services.

A sharper focus is being sought on the education components within broader programmes. Programmes for formal schooling are being dovetailed with programmes of non-formal education particularly for women and older girls in fields such as health education, child care, nutrition, and income-earning skills. More use is being made of health personnel, agricultural and home economics extension agents, women's organizations and information media.

There is an increasing recognition of the link between female literacy and the

use of health and social service amenities. Literacy among women in Sri Lanka and in parts of India has been demonstrated to be related to the effective use of clean water and health services, to improved child-raising and nutrition in the home, and to the acceptance of family planning. This being so, UNICEF regards it as essential to extend the net of the education system so as to gather in those at or beyond its perimeter, instead of perpetuating a "knowledge gap" between those who have gained an education, and those left stranded in ignorance and backwardness. Opportunities are being sought to provide courses, in schools but outside formal school hours, for adult women and for girls who dropped early out of school or were passed over entirely by the formal education system.

A number of countries where UNICEF co-operates are at different stages of implementation of programmes which attempt to involve communities in the running of primary schools, and to initiate development projects such as health centre construction or poultry-raising which draw on teacher and pupil expertise and benefit the community at large. These experi-

## EDUCATION: In 1980 UNICEF

- co-operated in primary and non-formal education in 101 countries: 46 in Africa, 22 in the Americas, 25 in Asia and 8 in the Eastern Mediterranean region, including Turkey;
- provided stipends for refresher training of some 91,500 teachers, including 73,500 primary-school teachers;
- helped to equip more than 88,000 primary schools, secondary schools and teacher-training institutions and 1,300 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 paper.

ments are taking place in Bangladesh, Benin, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Nepal, Peru, the Republic of Korea and Tanzania.

Of the more traditional forms of programme support to formal education, such as the provision of textbooks and of printing facilities for the production of these and other teaching materials, new standards of cost-effectiveness are being applied. Measures of financial stringency need to be counterbalanced by an appreciation that, as demonstrated in certain Asian countries, school enrolment tends to rise where textbooks are provided free of charge and make no extra drain on parental income.

In the People's Republic of China, where UNICEF opened an office early in 1981, one of the principal components of co-operation is the upgrading of printing facilities for production of reading materials for new literates. Twenty-four titles (300,000 copies each) are being produced for out-of-school reading; 20 titles (500,000 copies each) for rural primary schools; and two monthly youth magazines (one million copies each).

In the field of formal education, UNICEF seeks technical support and col-

laboration with other agencies, particularly UNESCO. In non-formal education there is a wider range of collaboration with agencies supporting extension services.

## SOCIAL SERVICES BENEFITING CHILDREN

During 1980 UNICEF's assistance to neighbourhood and community centres, child welfare and youth agencies, women's centres and day-care centres for the children of working mothers totalled \$13.8 million. These are areas of co-operation which fell specifically under the mandate of ministries of social welfare and other social services institutions, as distinct from the social components of programmes of health, nutrition, water and sanitation, or urban development, the UNICEF inputs for which are included under the appropriate sectoral heading above. Many programmes of non-formal education overlap with social services as it is often through the mechanism of the women's club or the youth centre that vocational or leadership courses for women and young people are provided.

The quality of pre-school facilities in

developing countries rarely rates attention from education professionals comparable with that paid to the primary and other formal educational sectors. Yet it is now well-established that what happens to a child between birth and the age of six is crucial not only to physical survival, but also to whether the child's potential is fully realized at a much later stage. A new sense of awareness about this vital stage in life has led to new thinking on the twin subjects of early stimulation in childhood and relevant approaches to day-care.

In six Central American countries a UNICEF-assisted programme has embraced different activities, including the planning of mother and child welfare policies in Panama; attention to the language problems of rural children in Honduras; and the design of a system of non-formal instruction in all-round child development for the Indian population in Guatemala.

Within this programme the pre-school curriculum has been thoroughly reviewed to ensure that it encourages the development of all the young child's physical, emotional, and intellectual powers. Too often pre-schools in developing countries

emphasize scholastic preparation for primary school, and aim to provide children with an academic "head start" in highly competitive educational systems.

In Mauritius the "ti'l'écoles" are being transformed from providing a convenience for parents to a service for the children themselves. In Zambia emphasis is being placed on the time-honoured values of pre-colonial educational practices which embraced the early childhood years. In India, the Integrated Child Development Services programme (ICDS) is endeavouring to integrate in the *anganwadis* (child care centre) a range of child care services such as day-care, pre-school, supplementary nutrition, immunization and health care, as well as activities for mothers and older girls. The ICDS programme has now expanded into 200 of India's 5,000 administrative blocks.

### Support for women's activities

1980 was a year for expansion and re-direction for UNICEF co-operation in programmes affecting women and girls, in the light of the review by the 1980 meeting

#### SOCIAL SERVICES:

##### In 1980 UNICEF

- co-operated in social services for children in 88 countries; 38 in Africa, 26 in the Americas, 16 in Asia and 8 in the Eastern Mediterranean region, including Turkey;
- supplied equipment to more than 11,000 child welfare and day-care centers, 3,500 youth centres and clubs and 5,600 women's centres;
- provided stipends to more than 19,200 women and girls for training in child care, homecrafts, food preservation and income-earning skills;
- provided stipends to train some 67,200 local leaders to help organize activities in their own villages and communities;
- provided equipment and supplies to 400 training institutions for social workers, and training stipends for 11,100 child welfare workers.

of the Executive Board of UNICEF policies aimed at integrating women into the development process for the benefit of children. Field offices which had carried out extensive reviews of relevant programmes during 1979 in preparation for the Board review were in a better position to improve existing programmes and set new directions.

Most country programmes continue to stress women's activities as components of basic services, with a number of them now venturing more energetically into programmes which enable women to embark on activities which provide an income and to participate in community affairs. UNICEF's increased involvement in programmes of this kind reflect 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:



*UNICEF's co-operation in programmes to assist women and older girls now lays increasing emphasis on developing income-generating skills and opportunities. In this community centre in Tanzania, older girls are instructed in tailoring and dressmaking.*

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as mothers, home managers, producers, providers for the family and community leaders.

In Bangladesh efforts in 1980 were directed towards providing women with the training and confidence which would encourage them to participate in village management committees, and towards encouraging them to engage co-operatively in jute and cane work, tailoring, fish-net making, raising small animals and kitchen gardens. In Thailand, women in 85 villages undertook the production, processing and preservation of local foods like soy milk and a high-protein mix of rice, sesame seeds and soya beans. In Haiti, 38 women's training centres were re-equipped. In Sudan, 895 women were trained during 1980 in income-earning activities such as toy-making, sewing, home economics and handicrafts.

UNICEF's concern with appropriate technology has been particularly focussed on lightening women's burden in her domestic life, through the use of time- or energy-saving devices for the conservation and preparation of food or the collection of water and of fuel. Training in appropriate technology has been provided

in Bangladesh, and in many countries in the Eastern African region.

## EMERGENCY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

### Kampuchea operation

The emergency in Kampuchea, which first presented a serious challenge to the international community in the latter part of 1979, has continued to concern UNICEF deeply in its lead agency role within the United Nations system.

The overall programme of assistance has been directed towards both the Kampuchean people inside the country, and to those who fled across the border into Thailand. The programme amounted to \$500.7 million up until December 1980, and was jointly undertaken until that time by UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), with the support of the World Food Programme (WFP). UNICEF's financial participation until end October 1980 amounted to \$71.3 million. Other organizations in the UN system—the UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, and WHO—con-

tinued to provide expertise and resources. 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.

By December 1980 more than 250,000 metric tons of food (mainly rice), 63,000 metric tons of rice seed, fertilizer and agricultural inputs, over 1,000 trucks and tankers, and barges and other logistics equipment as well as medical and education supplies, had been delivered inside Kampuchea. Assistance had also been provided to hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans along the Thai/Kampuchean border and to 1 million refugees in Thailand.

The encouraging increase in the 1980 rice crop, while still well below levels of the 1960s when Kampuchea was more than self-sufficient in food, indicated that the food supply situation was a great deal less critical than in the previous year. In addition, more than 1,000 rural health clinics and 5,500 primary schools had re-opened; the country's transport infrastructure had been sufficiently repaired to permit country-wide delivery

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of food and relief supplies; and a majority of the refugees along the Thai border had returned home.

It was felt at this point that the fundamental objective of helping the Kampuchean people to begin rebuilding their shattered lives and the country's devastated infrastructure had been accomplished. Accordingly, UNICEF and the ICRC terminated their joint operation, while reaffirming their intention of continuing to work closely to help the Kampuchean people consolidate their fragile recovery.

It had been hoped that UNICEF could withdraw from its lead agency responsibility at the end of December 1980, but in view of the need to ensure the continuity of a sound and integrated programme in Kampuchea, UNICEF acceded to the request of the United Nations Secretary-General to extend its lead agency role until the end of 1981.

Programmes totalling around \$200 million have been drawn up for the period January to December 1981. The continuing inputs of humanitarian assistance, as was reported to the special session of UNICEF's Executive Board in January

1981, are regarded as necessary to prevent food shortage, and to ensure that essential services in health, water supply and education, partially restored in the previous year, can be consolidated.

### African emergencies

During the second half of 1980, concern began to mount for many millions of children and mothers caught up in crisis conditions in various African countries as a result of drought or conflict or a combination of both. Particularly affected were Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Angola, Chad and Djibouti; the rehabilitation of displaced people in newly independent Zimbabwe was an additional concern, as were refugee populations in Sudan and the vulnerability of children and mothers in the Central African Republic. To help overcome some of the acute distress inflicted by food shortages and health and water problems, a special programme of accelerated assistance totalling \$53.3 million was drawn up by UNICEF for financing from regular and supplementary contributions. The special session of the Executive Board in January 1981 gave approval for an immediate allocation of

\$10.65 million from general resources, and for seeking supplementary contributions for the rest of the programme.

International attention and assistance has been more readily available for refugees—defined as those who cross borders—than to the far larger numbers of affected people remaining in their countries who had been displaced from their traditional home areas or are living in acute distress in their villages. These special situations have necessitated stepped-up programmes of relief and development assistance. The programmes drawn up by UNICEF were not perceived as purely emergency programmes, but as an expansion and augmentation of UNICEF's existing activities in a concentrated programme. Emphasis was placed on building up national and local capacities to respond to drought and other emergency situations affecting children, and on mobilizing maximum self-help among the affected communities.

In most of the countries concerned, UNICEF has assisted with supplementary feeding programmes for mothers and children; with drugs and medical sup-





*During 1980, crisis conditions in African countries caused mounting concern. In the famine areas of Uganda, UNICEF helped establish children's feeding centres where malnourished children and mothers received special high-protein food.*

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plies; with public health and water supply programmes; with community service infrastructure where affected populations have to be re-settled; and with training, and teaching materials for educators in non-formal programmes of instruction and teachers.

### Other emergencies

In 1980 a total of \$1.26 million was authorized by the Executive Director for use from the emergency reserve. The 13 countries assisted were: Algeria (earthquake); Angola (drought); Djibouti (drought); Equatorial Guinea (civil disturbance); Haiti (hurricane); Iran (floods); Italy (earthquake); Jamaica (hurricane); Lebanon (displaced persons); Mozambique (drought); Santa Lucia (hurricane); United Republic of Cameroon (refugees); Viet Nam (floods). The emergency reserve for 1980 was \$1 million, but the Board in its 1980 session had approved a rise to \$5 million in 1981; certain allocations were authorized in advance from the 1981 reserve. In addition, a total of just under \$1 million was used for emergency purposes from funds committed for long-term programmes in 10 countries.

## Countries having projects in 1981\* in which UNICEF co-operates

### AFRICA (46)

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

### EAST ASIA & PAKISTAN (22)

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

### SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA (7)

Afghanistan	Mongolia
Bhutan	Nepal
India	Sri Lanka
Maldives	

### THE AMERICAS (28)\*\*

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

### 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.



The UNICEF Executive Board at its May 1981 session in New York approved approximately \$350 million in new programme commitments to support services benefiting children in developing countries. Of these commitments, seven-eighths (approximately \$305 million) were given firm approval, and the remaining one-eighth (approximately \$45 million) received contingent approval, and will be funded in 1981 to the extent that additional income is available.

The new commitments will accelerate efforts on behalf of children in the fields of health, education, clean water supply and other basic services in many parts of the world. Special situations in Africa will receive increased attention and support was also agreed for the continuation of UNICEF's emergency work in Kampuchea.

## UNICEF'S DIRECTIONS

Three main factors bearing on the directions to be chosen for UNICEF's future development were explored. Firstly, the Board recognized that more need-

ed to be done to alleviate the tremendous unmet needs of children in developing countries. These needs had grown because of the prevailing global economic difficulties which, while affecting donor countries, had a much more serious impact on the children of low-income families in developing countries.

Secondly, the prospects of increased resources coming to UNICEF were reviewed. However promising certain developments appeared to be—notably the projected input from the newly-formed Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations—it was clear that additional income would remain small in relation to the developing countries' needs for external co-operation in dealing with basic problems affecting children.

The third factor, therefore, was the question of how UNICEF's resources could be more effectively used so as to achieve a greater impact on the survival and development of children beyond the relatively small areas covered by UNICEF programme co-operation.

The Executive Director's proposals to deal with this third problem by expanding UNICEF staff and competence and advisory services in a range of fields affecting child growth and development, and by expanding advocacy to the public and to groups of decision-makers in order to mobilize more resources on behalf of children, led some delegations to express concern that UNICEF would lose its action-orientation in the field.

The Executive Director reassured the Board that behind his proposals there was no intention to change UNICEF's character as a field-oriented organization, and that his purpose was to deepen and build on UNICEF's own evolving past. UNICEF would continue to seek to help countries learn more from their experiences in overcoming difficult children's problems and to increase the exchange of this experience with each other; and would step up its encouragement of other financial institutions and international organizations to devote more of their own resources to a more effective address of the problems of children.



*UNICEF's regular annual session of the Executive Board met in New York in May 1981. New programme commitments totalling \$305 million were given firm approval by the 30 member Board, and a number of policy reviews were discussed.*

## UNICEF's staffing and budget

For the first time, the budget presented to the Board covered a biennium, 1982-1983. It was also presented in a new format approved by the 1980 Board session in accordance with the recommendations of Inspector Maurice Bertrand of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit.

Most Board members recognized that UNICEF was increasing the scale of its work, but in the present circumstances of austerity in other United Nations organizations and national administrations, concern was expressed about proposed increases in UNICEF headquarters staff even though the already high percentage of UNICEF staff posted to the field was scheduled to increase further during the biennium period. At the same time, the need to strengthen UNICEF's personnel and organizational capacity at the field level was recognized. The view was widespread that projects should have first claim on UNICEF's resources and that the budget for administration and programme support should be kept to the minimum without impairing the effi-

ciency of UNICEF's programme delivery.

Because of the complexity and size of the proposed budget, the Board decided to refer it to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) of the United Nations before taking any action. The ACABQ regularly reviews the budgets of other parts of the United Nations system. The Board will hold a special session in October 1981 to consider the budget in the light of the ACABQ recommendations, and will approve an operating budget before the start of the 1982-1983 biennium.

## Programme commitments

The new commitments included \$125.3 million for programmes in India covering three years which represents the largest single country commitment in UNICEF's 34-year history; \$65.3 million for programmes in Pakistan; \$26.1 million in the Sudan; \$8.7 million in Morocco; \$7.7 million in Uganda; and \$7 million in Kenya.\*

The \$350 million for new commitments for programme co-operation brought the total level approved for the year to \$361 million. This figure included the \$10.65 million approved for immediate assistance to situations of urgent need in Africa at the Board's January 1981 special session.

In addition to new commitments from general resources, the Board "noted" as worthy of support other recommendations totalling \$155 million. In order to be implemented, these "noted" projects have to be funded by additional contributions for specific purposes.

## POLICY REVIEWS

### Primary Health Care

The Board considered the report of the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) on its February 1981 session, which included eight recommendations for action. The February session of the JCHP had dis-

cussed primary health care (PHC) and the degree to which the PHC concept had become internationally accepted. A growing number of countries, of which some had developed national approaches to PHC, were accepting that PHC was grounded in internationally-approved principles relevant to social, political and development problems.

The Executive Board endorsed the eight recommendations of the JCHP with regard to PHC. The first recommendation concerned the reaffirmation by UNICEF/WHO of the internationally-approved principles of the PHC approach, embodied in the Declaration of Alma Ata, so as to ensure that the term PHC is not loosely applied to a variety of concepts and realities as has tended to occur. It was also recommended that substantial assistance be mobilized by UNICEF and WHO for those countries in particular where there is a clear national commitment to putting the PHC approach into effect.

The recommendations went on to underline the role of community action in PHC which, as many board delegates stressed, is the key element of the ap-

\* As explained in the first paragraph of this chapter, the Board gave firm approval to seven-eighths of these amounts and contingent approval to the remaining one-eighth.

proach. In the light of the fact that national health policies need to be supported by the general public and by organizations and officials at the community level, it was recommended that WHO and UNICEF support countries to develop mechanisms for "planning from below"; and that WHO and UNICEF should assist countries to develop and disseminate suitable explanatory materials on PHC for use in public campaigns, in the mass media, and by political and social organizations.

The Board also discussed the current situation of the expanded programme on immunization (EPI), towards which WHO, UNICEF, UNDP and bilateral agencies have been contributing an estimated \$15 million annually. The EPI programme had now reached the stage where management and logistical systems had been strengthened sufficiently to provide a solid base for expansion. Global needs for external support are expected to rise to \$40 million by 1983. It was also agreed to strengthen support for other important PHC components, including the control of diarrhoeal diseases, and the supply of essential drugs.



*Among the policy reviews considered by the Board was a report on primary health care and the degree to which the PHC concept had become internationally recognized. The degree of acceptance of the concept varies from country to country. In a poor urban community in Ecuador, a visiting PHC worker discusses family health problems with a young mother.*

ICEF 8816/Woff

## Drinking water supply and sanitation

The Board discussed UNICEF's role in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade through support for village and community level water supply and sanitation, health education, appropriate technologies, the involvement of women, and promotional activities through project support communications. The Board stressed that UNICEF's support for water must include sanitation and hygiene, particularly in the light of the comparative lack of progress in providing for safe excreta disposal.

The Board also called for a strong emphasis on women's and community participation combined with adequate education, and called for more active promotion of the improvement of managerial processes as well as greater co-operation with NGOs in improving community participation. Concern was especially expressed about the maintenance of installations, such as hand-pumps, mechanized pump stations, protected springs, piped schemes and latrines, and a report on this was requested for the 1982 Board session.

## Infant and child feeding

As a result of board action, UNICEF will increase its participation in relevant fields in country programmes to protect and promote breastfeeding and good weaning practices, which are important for the survival, growth, and development of infants.

A wide range of national policies and services are needed, and the Board endorsed the strengthening of co-operation with countries, along with WHO, in the following important areas: orientation of health professionals and other health workers; orientation of the education system and other extension services in contact with mothers and families; making information available to mothers, women's organizations and the media; review and amendment of health service practices affecting the initiation and duration of breastfeeding; family, community and social support systems for breastfeeding and good weaning practices; support for material, infant and young child nutrition in families with insufficient resources; and improved marketing practices for breastmilk substitutes. This will include suitable na-

tional measures to give effect to the recommendations contained in the international code, which was approved by the World Health Assembly in May 1981.

## UNICEF's role in emergencies

The Board reviewed UNICEF's overall policy on involvement in emergency relief, a subject of concern in view of current expectations that the numbers of mothers and children who are victims of conflict, natural emergencies or national economic crises are unlikely to decline in the near future. The Board recognized that UNICEF has a distinctive role to play in meeting the immediate and particular needs of children in both natural and man-made emergencies, but cautioned that involvement in relief operations should not be to the detriment of long-term development work, benefiting children which constitutes UNICEF's primary mandate. The Board said that large-scale emergency assistance should be financed to the maximum extent possible by specific-purpose contributions. It also said that UNICEF should not assume lead-agency responsibilities in a major emergency, unless in exceptional cir-

cumstances, and that the lead-agency responsibilities should be accepted only after consultation with, and agreement by, the Board.

The Executive Director's emergency reserve will be maintained at its new 1981 level of \$3 million a year.

### Assistance in Kampuchea

The Executive Board approved a commitment of \$5 million from general resources for assistance in health, drinking water supply, nutrition, social services and education to children in Kampuchea in 1981-1982. In addition, it authorized UNICEF to seek another \$5 million in "notings" for this programme. UNICEF's assistance will be provided as a continuation of the present humanitarian relief programme in Kampuchea, which is due to end in December 1981, and marks the resumption of a more normal type of post-emergency rehabilitation co-operation.

UNICEF's programme in 1981-82 will be directed towards vulnerable children and women. The Board asked UNICEF to ensure that this assistance continues to be

provided equitably to all children in need. Board members praised UNICEF for its valuable relief work in Kampuchea, but many of them reiterated their view that the current agreement should be maintained whereby UNICEF would be relieved of its lead-agency role by the end of 1981.

### Assistance in Africa

The Board approved \$27.2 million\* for special assistance for Angola, the Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaïre and Zimbabwe. In addition, approximately \$17 million in "notings" for these special situations in Africa were approved.

Caught up in a mounting cycle of economic hardship, natural disasters, armed conflict and substantial movements of populations, Africa is today a continent where, in the 14 most critically affected countries alone, nearly 40 million people are suffering from acute shortages of water, medicine, vaccine and food. Mothers and children are the most

seriously affected and disease and malnutrition have resulted in high child and infant mortality.

The growing problems of Africa were one of the central issues during the Board's general debate. There was consensus in the Board, some of whose African members particularly stressed the importance of increased immediate assistance, that UNICEF must be more concerned with children in the African continent.

### The Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations

The Board expressed its appreciation for the work of H.R.H. Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia, who was appointed as Special Envoy for UNICEF in April 1980. Prince Talal has continued to serve as a spokesman and advocate for UNICEF on the needs of children in developing countries during 1981, and in this connection he visited programmes in India and Kenya. Since April 1980 he has also visited the Heads of State of a number of European countries and of

\* See paragraph one of this chapter.



many Arab States to generate a worldwide dialogue on children's needs.

At Prince Talal's initiative, inter-ministerial committees have been established in these Arab States, Sudan and Pakistan to consider the problems of children and co-ordinate action to meet them.

In April 1981, as a result of Prince Talal's initiatives, a statement of principles was signed by Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates on the establishment of what has subsequently become known as the Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Develop-

ment Organizations. The first annual contribution to the programme, in the amount of \$60 million, was announced by Saudi Arabia early in 1981, and a further \$71 million has subsequently been pledged.

In reporting to the Executive Board, the Executive Director stated that UNICEF and UNDP were expected to become the principal beneficiaries of the Programme. The Executive Board expressed great appreciation for the dedicated efforts of Prince Talal, and for the substantial increase in UNICEF's resources which could be anticipated. It was hoped that contributions from the Programme could be made on a regular annual basis so as to enable their use for long-term purposes. The Programme is expected to make a contribution to UNICEF before the end of 1981.

The Board also noted other encouraging fundraising developments, focussed on increasing voluntary contributions from the higher-income oil exporting countries and from those industrial countries with relatively low *per capita* contributions. Among countries which substantially increased their contribu-



*At the initiative of HRH Prince Talal Bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud of Saudi Arabia, an Arab Gulf Programme for United Nations Development Organizations has been established. Prince Talal has served as a spokesman and advocate for UNICEF on the needs of children since his appointment as Special Envoy for UNICEF in April 1980. He is here seen on a visit to India to familiarize himself with UNICEF assisted programmes.*

ICEF 8886/Saryan

tions in 1981 were Italy, Finland, Japan, the United Kingdom and Denmark which also donated expanded facilities for UNIPAC, UNICEF's Packing and Assembly Centre in Copenhagen.

## General Assembly Resolution on UNICEF

The Board noted with great appreciation resolution 35/79 of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly adopted by consensus on 5 December 1980. This resolution commended UNICEF's policies and activities and urged the Fund, with the support of its national committees, to "respond imaginatively to its important responsibilities in the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child, in close co-operation with concerned organizations of the United Nations system and with the international community generally."

The Board affirmed its determination to carry out its functions and responsibilities as lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the development aspects of IYC follow-up activities. It also affirmed its deter-

mination to work to achieve the goals and objectives of the new international development strategy.

## United Nations Special Session on Disarmament

The Board recalled that it had sent a message to the 1978 tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament. In that message, the Board had appealed to the Assembly to take whatever steps it could to assure that there may be a reduction of armaments expenditure so that a portion of savings could be channelled towards meeting the minimum requirements of children everywhere.

## Possible enlargement of the Executive board

The Executive Board expressed its regret that it had not been possible to reach a consensus on the subject of possible enlargement of the Board. (The chairman had proposed an enlargement from 30 to 36 members.) It was believed, however, that such consensus may be possible through further consultations.

The new Board Chairman is requested to continue informal consultations with all Board members in order to make a recommendation on the matter at the special session of the Board later in 1981 or its next regular session in 1982. The Board's recommendation would then be presented to ECOSOC and to the General Assembly for approval.

## Tributes to retiring staff

At the close of the Board session, Mr. Grant and many delegates paid special tribute to retiring UNICEF staff members, especially three senior officials who will be retiring from headquarters later this year. They are: Mr. E.J.R. Heyward, Senior Deputy Executive Director; Dr. Charles A. Egger, Deputy Executive Director and Emergency Administrator *pro tem*; and Mr. John Charnow, Secretary of the UNICEF Executive Board and Chief of the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Liaison Office. Between them, these three men had contributed 100 years of distinguished service to UNICEF and to children around the world. Their contribution would be greatly missed.



## 4. UNICEF finances

### INCOME

UNICEF's income comes from voluntary contributions by governments and individuals. Income in 1980 totalled \$313 million, \$60 million (24 per cent) higher than in 1979. Income for general resources of \$205 million was \$22 million more than for 1979 (a 12 per cent increase). Contributions for specific purposes, including \$54 million for the Kampuchea relief operation, amounted to \$108 million, which was \$38 million more than 1979 (a 54 per cent increase).

Including the amount of Kampuchea relief, 73 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—five per cent—and individual donations); two per cent from the United Nations system; and five per cent from miscellaneous sources. Table 1 (page 44) shows UNICEF income during the years 1976-1981 by source (see also chart, page 50).

Government contributions for general resources increased by \$14 million to a total of \$147 million, a rise of ten per cent. Government contributions for

specific purposes, including \$48 million for the Kampuchea relief operations, increased by \$29 million over 1979 (a 57 per cent increase). Government contributions are listed in table 2 (page 45).

Table 3 (page 48) lists, by country, non-governmental contributions received in 1980, totalling \$63 million (as compared to \$50 million in 1979). In addition to net proceeds from greeting cards, these contributions come from fund-raising activities of National Committees for UNICEF. Significant support also continued to come from other non-governmental organizations.

Contributions-in-kind are not listed as income in UNICEF financial accounts. In 1980 these donations-in-kind delivered through UNICEF, mainly in the form of children's foods, were valued at \$11 million.

Considering the world economic situation and the uncertainty of the timing of availability of expected substantial future contributions, a range of income projections was discussed at the May session of the Executive Board. The multi-year financial plan, as presented in the Medium-Term Work Plan document,

projected an income from all sources of \$470 million in 1981, \$540 million in 1982, \$620 million in 1983 and \$710 million in 1984. During the Board Session a lower range of income projections was discussed: \$415 million for 1981, \$490 million for 1982, \$570 million for 1983 and \$655 million for 1984. Allowing for a presumed rate of inflation of eight per cent per annum affecting purchases by UNICEF, the projected increase in income over the period 1982-1984 would not be a large one (below six per cent per annum). The lower income projection of \$415 million for 1981 was made up of \$264 million for general resources and \$151 million for supplementary funds.

### Financial Plan

Consideration of a range of income projections led the Board to note a revised financial plan for general resources for 1981, showing "firm" commitments and expenditures consistent with the lower income range; and a "contingent" plan based on the general resources income projections given in the medium-term workplan, to be used to the extent that

these higher income projections are realized. Firm commitments for programme co-operation are one-eighth less than the amounts shown in the programme recommendations. This revised plan is reflected in the lower figures for 1981 shown in table 7. In view of uncertainty about income prospects, the Board did not approve any tolling financial plan, which normally would have extended to 1984.

### Pledging conference

At the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities held on 6-7 November 1980, the total pledged by governments to UNICEF's general resources for 1981 amounted to \$108 million—an increase of \$30 million over the amount pledged at the 1979 conference. Based on past experience, the total pledged to general resources was estimated to reach \$167 million in 1981. This estimate was revised in March 1981 to \$155 million because of changes in the rate of exchange of contributions to the United States dollar, and it was recognized that further changes might reduce the total further. Table 1 shows a

projection of \$205-\$255 million, based on expectations of additional contributions decided upon since the pledging conference, including from the Gulf Arab States Programme for United Nations Development Organizations.

### 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 1976-1980, slightly over 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 1981 session, the Executive Board "noted" 49 new projects amounting to

\$156 million 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 \$310 million.\*

### COMMITMENTS

The use of UNICEF resources is decided by the Executive Board, through approval of commitments for co-operation in programmes and for budget support. 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.

A special session of the Board in January 1981 committed \$11 million from general resources to increase immediate assistance for special situations in Africa. At its regular session in May 1981, the Board approved for multiyear implementation new programme com-

*\*Full information about these projects can be found in the UNICEF publication, *Proposals for Supplementary Funding*, volume 8, 1981.*

mitments to be funded from general resources with a firm total of \$307 million, and a "contingent" total of \$351 million.

The remaining one eighth of programme commitments above the firm level, amounting to \$44 million, would go into effect in 1981, to the extent that income was received from general resources over the amount of \$264 million given in the revised firm financial plan.

A commitment of \$5 million was made to cover the revised administrative and programme support budgets for 1981, bringing the total firm commitments at the May session to \$312 million.

Table 4 (page 49) shows, by region and type of programme, the balance of commitments available for use after 1 January 1981, amounting to \$521 million, and the commitments approved by the Board at its 1981 sessions. Additional commitments are expected during the remainder of 1981 as a result of the funding of noted projects from supplementary contributions and contributions to relief operations. These are expected to be in the order of \$140 million.

## EXPENDITURES

The Executive Director authorized expenditure to fulfill commitments approved by the Board for co-operation in programmes and for the budget. The pace of expenditure of programmes is based on requirements, depending on the execution of the programme by agencies in the country concerned.

During 1980, UNICEF's total expenditures for programmes were \$314 million. This was \$55 million more than in 1979, a 21 per cent increase.

Table 5 (page 50) shows UNICEF expenditures in 1980 compared with 1979 by a major government ministry having predominant responsibility for a project. Table 6 shows 1980 programme expenditures by country.

## LIQUIDITY PROVISION

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 next two years, 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.

At the 1981 session, the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on meeting UNICEF's liquidity needs. In this report he repeated the view, presented to the Board at its 1980 session, that he should be granted authority to negotiate stand-by lines of credit with first-class international banks as an overdraft arrangement, to be used, when needed, to meet the seasonal imbalance in cash flow. The board did not accept this proposal, and concluded that UNICEF's present liquidity policy was adequate, subject to a minimum general resources cash balance covering at least one month's general resources payments at the low point of the year (April 30th).

TABLE I  
UNICEF income, 1976-81\*

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
	(in millions of US dollars)					(continued)
<b>General resources income</b>						
Contributions from governments	81	92	135	134	147*	203-255
Contributions from non-governmental sources	7	7	7	16	24	23
Greeting Card Operation	6	11	15	16	17	18-23
Other income	12	17	27	17	17	18
<b>Total available for regular projects, for programme support services and for administrative costs</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>264-319</b>
<b>Supplementary funds**</b>						
Contributions for specific purposes:						
From governments and intergovernmental organization	17	25	30	51	80*	127
From non-governmental sources	6	6	7	19	22	17
From the United Nations system	6	6	14	—	6	7
<b>Total supplementary funds</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>151</b>
<b>Total available for meeting commitments of the Executive Board</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>415-470</b>
<b>Breakdown of income by source</b>						
From governments and intergovernmental organization	98	117	145	185	227	330-382
From non-governmental sources	19	24	27	31	61	58-63
From the United Nations system	6	6	14	—	6	7
Other income	12	17	27	17	17	18
	<b>135</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>415-470</b>

\*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 "need" projects including relief and rehabilitation—for Kampuchea from 1979-1981 and for Africa and South Lebanon in 1981.

TABLE 1  
1980 general and specific purpose governmental and intergovernmental organization 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	23.0		23.0	Cuba	202.8		202.8
Algeria	111.5		111.5	Czechoslovakia	91.4		91.4
Argentina	115.0		115.0	Democratic Yemen	4.6		4.6
Australia	1,273.3	1,444.8	2,718.1	Denmark	5,881.4	6,797.7	12,682.0
Austria	713.5	80.5	794.0	Djibouti	2.0		2.0
Bahamas	5.0	2.0	7.0	Dominica	3.5		3.5
Bahrain	1.5		1.5	Dominican Republic	10.0		10.0
Bangladesh	5.1		5.1	Ecuador	37.5		37.5
Barbados	5.0		5.0	Egypt	78.6		78.6
Belgium	1,064.7	5.0	1,069.7	Ethiopia	49.6		49.6
Bhutan	2.0		2.0	European Economic Community		11.4	11.4
Botswana	12.8		12.8	Fiji	2.0		2.0
Brazil	100.0		100.0	Finland	1,621.9	91.3	1,713.2
British Virgin Islands	0.2		0.2	France	2,554.8	2,411.1	4,965.9
Bulgaria	58.7		58.7	Gabon	28.0		28.0
Burma	288.0		288.0	German Democratic Republic	159.2		159.2
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	85.5		85.5	Germany, Federal Republic of	6,521.8	9,415.6	15,737.4
Canada	1,725.7	4,569.3	6,295.0	Ghana	12.2		12.2
Chile	210.0	5.0	215.0	Greece	130.0	2.5	127.5
Colombia	370.3		370.3	Ghana	41.4		41.4
Cook Islands	0.1		0.1	Guinea	44.7		44.7
Costa Rica	50.0		50.0	Guinea-Bissau	5.3		5.3
				Haiti	7.2		7.2

(continued)

TABLE 2 (continued)

	General contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific- purpose contributions	Total
Holy See	1.0		1.0
Honduras	23.0		23.0
Hong Kong	31.7		31.7
Hungary	24.6		24.6
Iceland	12.9		12.9
India	1,922.1	779.2	2,701.3
Indonesia	395.9		395.9
Iraq	243.2		243.2
Ireland	408.4	32.9	441.3
Israel	45.0	125.0	170.0
Italy	2,417.6		2,417.6
Ivory Coast	71.4		71.4
Jamaica	6.7	0.3	7.0
Japan	5,190.5	6,381.9	11,572.4
Jordan	33.4		33.4
Kenya	34.7		34.7
Kuwait	200.0	166.7	366.7
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.0		5.0
Lebanon	73.1	650.0	723.1
Lesotho	2.1		2.1
Liberia	20.0		20.0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	75.0		75.0

	General contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific- purpose contributions	Total
Liechtenstein	2.0	28.3	30.3
Luxembourg	25.8		25.8
Madagascar	15.5		15.5
Malawi	3.7		3.7
Malaysia	115.8	5.0	120.8
Maldives	2.5		2.5
Mali	5.8		5.8
Mauritania	25.6		25.6
Mauritius	4.6		4.6
Mexico	240.0	50.4	290.4
Monaco	4.9		4.9
Mongolia	3.5		3.5
Morocco	100.0		100.0
Nepal	8.8		8.8
Netherlands	8,016.2	3,217.6	13,233.8
New Zealand	681.4	267.3	948.7
Niger	2.2	2.5	4.7
Nigeria	235.3		235.3
Norway	15,160.0	5,574.3	20,734.3
Oman	50.0	100.0	150.0
Pakistan	219.9		219.9
Panama	22.0		22.0
Paraguay	7.0		7.0



	General contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose contributions	Total
Peru	120.0		120.0
Philippines	510.4	5.0	515.4
Poland	209.2		209.2
Portugal	10.0		10.0
Qatar	200.0		200.0
Republic of Korea	128.0		128.0
Romania	12.5		12.5
Rwanda	4.0		4.0
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	0.7		0.7
St. Lucia	2.6		2.6
Switzerland	1,000.0		1,000.0
Secheelles	1.0		1.0
Singapore	2.8		2.8
Spain	190.7		190.7
Sri Lanka	11.9		11.9
Sudan	35.0		35.0
Suriname	4.0		4.0
Swaziland	8.5		8.5
Sweden	28,708.1	7,518.2	36,226.3
Switzerland	4,016.5	5,457.9	9,474.4
Thailand	517.5		517.5
Tonga	1.5		1.5
Togo	15.5		15.5

	General contributions (incl. local budget costs)	Specific-purpose contributions	Total
Tinidad and Tobago	8.5		8.5
Tunisia	64.5		64.5
Turkey	87.8		87.8
Uganda	46.5		46.5
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	171.0		171.0
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	949.2		949.2
United Arab Emirates	404.0		404.0
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0,909.0	5,772.6	11,681.6
United Republic of Cameroon	86.7		86.7
United Republic of Tanzania	32.2		32.2
United States of America	54,600.0	9,407.6	44,007.6
Venezuela	200.0	157.4	357.4
Viet Nam	8.7		8.7
Yemen	5.5		5.5
Yugoslavia	255.0		255.0
Zaire	12.2		12.2
Zambia	51.7		51.7
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>147,271.5</b>	<b>68,354.2</b>	<b>215,625.7</b>

TABLE 3  
1980 non-governmental contributions (in US dollars)

Countries where non-governmental contributions exceeded \$10,000 (figures include proceeds from greeting card sales)				
Algeria	149,450	Germany, Federal		
Angola	20,428	Republic of	11,378,877	United Republic of
Argentina	262,699	Ghana	24,384	Cameroon
Australia	1,553,449	Greece	197,046	United Republic of
Austria	1,504,002	Guatemala	14,127	Tanzania
Bangladesh	16,476	Hong Kong	30,962	Zambia
Belgium	1,569,499	Hungary	750,351	United States of
Bolivia	75,961	Iceland	10,352	America
Brazil	1,465,462	India	556,643	Uruguay
Bulgaria	242,861	Indonesia	38,224	Yugoslavia
Canada	7,050,110	Iraq	20,670	Zaire
Chile	248,198	Ireland	240,987	Zambia
Colombia	109,478	Italy	957,728	Contributions under
Costa Rica	19,273	Ivory Coast	16,966	\$10,000
Cuba	20,642	Japan	5,642,554	TOTAL
Czechoslovakia	35,531	Kenya	18,013	Less: costs of
Denmark	992,015	Lebanon	14,776	Greeting Card
Dominican Republic	10,371	Luxembourg	91,761	Operation*
Ecuador	26,752	Malaysia	24,842	\$5,025,441
Egypt	14,621	Mexico	66,639	Net available
El Salvador	22,980	Morocco	50,416	for UNICEF
Finland	1,464,535	Netherlands	2,558,232	assistance
France	9,986,677	New Zealand	173,617	.....
German Democratic		Nigeria	37,529	
Republic	57,990	Norway	1,048,381	
		Pakistan	26,493	
		Panama	15,600	
		Papua New Guinea	16,983	
		Paraguay	28,629	
		Peru	81,930	
		Philippines	42,136	
		Poland	126,795	
		Portugal	25,440	
		Romania	18,752	
		Saudi Arabia	3,275,858	
		Senegal	17,567	
		Spain	2,409,805	
		Sri Lanka	11,385	
		Sweden	1,073,288	
		Switzerland	4,148,242	
		Thailand	91,563	
		Tunisia	16,354	
		Turkey	45,760	
		Union of Soviet Socialist		
		Republics	987,544	
		United Arab		
		Emirates	11,404	
		United Kingdom of		
		Great Britain and		
		Northern Ireland	2,681,369	

\*Costs of producing cards, brochures, freight, overhead.

TABLE 4

Balance of commitments for future expenditures as of 1 January 1981 and commitments approved by the Board in 1981, by region and type of programme <sup>a/</sup> (in thousands of US dollars)

	Africa	The Americas	East Asia and Pakistan	South Central Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Inter-Regional	Total
<b>Balance of commitments for future use as of 1 January 1981</b>	108,631	28,849	195,485	85,517	21,692	80,381	520,553
<b>1981 Board Commitments:</b>							
Child health	31,952	623	26,453	30,895	10,110	5,749	105,782
Water supply and sanitation	14,257	343	25,782	51,370	11,350	—	83,102
Child nutrition	3,205	754	2,525	21,941	1,470	3,466	33,157
Social welfare services for children	7,154	1,369	1,160	9,211	920	—	19,794
Formal education	8,354	197	10,291	4,037	5,830	420	29,109
Non-formal education	6,652	1,010	4,610	15,388	1,955	400	29,995
General <sup>b/</sup>	9,257	1,561	6,190	16,353	4,743	10,130	48,464
Subtotal programme aid	80,769	5,837	77,059	129,195	36,358	20,165	349,383
Deficits (over-expenditure)	522	118	112	100	257	196	1,315
<b>Total programme assistance</b>	<b>81,291</b>	<b>5,955</b>	<b>77,181</b>	<b>129,295</b>	<b>36,615</b>	<b>20,361</b>	<b>350,698</b>
Supplementary revised budget for 1981 (gross)							5,064
<b>Total new commitment</b>							<b>555,762</b>
Savings (cancellations)							(2,183)
<b>Net increase in commitment</b>							<b>353,579<sup>c/</sup></b>

a/ In addition to these commitments, commitments as a result of previous actions of the Board planned for future fulfilment totalled \$533 million which includes commitments of \$10,650,000 approved at the January 1981 special Board session.

b/ This amount cannot be broken down into the above categories. It includes \$3 million for the emergency reserve, listed under "Interregional".

c/ Including the amount of \$45,682,900 which would have contingent approval to go into effect in 1981 to the extent that income is received for general resources over the amount of \$264 million in the revised five financial plan.

CHART

Total 1980 income from governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental sources.

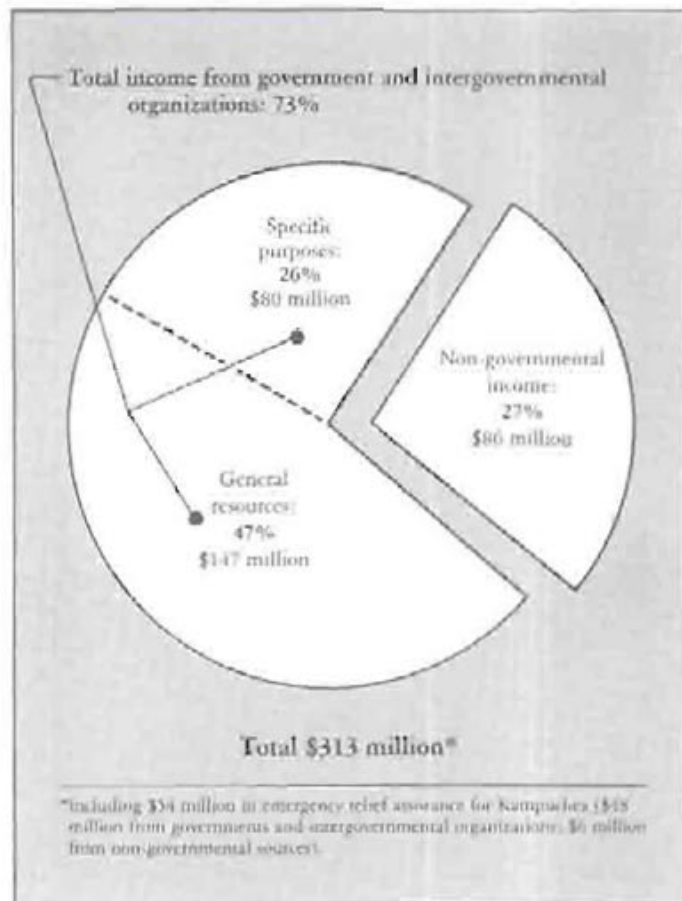


TABLE 5

Expenditure in 1980 compared with 1979

	1979	1980
	(in millions of US dollars)	
Maternal and child health	54.4	56.7
Responsible parenthood	9.8	1.1
Village water supply	53.1	50.6
Child nutrition	14.4	18.7
Social services for children	12.4	13.8
Formal education	26.8	25.9
Non-formal education	7.4	8.3
Emergency relief*	21.1	58.3
General (mixed categories)	15.9	18.1
Programme support services	30.4	38.4
<b>Total assistance</b>	<b>239.7</b>	<b>290.1</b>
Administrative services	19.7	23.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>259.4</b>	<b>314.0**</b>

\* Expenditure for rehabilitation of damaged and destroyed facilities is included in figures for the appropriate programme areas. Total expenditure for emergency aid and rehabilitation amounted to \$48.5 million in 1979 and \$59.3 million in 1980.

\*\* Does not include expenditure for operations not directly resulting from Executive Board commitments. In 1980 UNICEF also handled donations in kind, mainly in the form of food for children, worth over \$11 million and provided supplies and services worth \$56 million on a reimbursable basis, bringing the total of UNICEF "throughput" for the year to \$460 million. After deducting staff assessment, the net administrative cost of handling this "throughput" was \$20.5 million, or 5% per cent. of the total.

TABLE 6  
Programme expenditure, by region and country, 1980

AFRICA		AFRICA		EAST ASIA AND PAKISTAN	
Algeria	89,925.88	Mauritius	442,154.31	Bangladesh	17,805,526.27
Angola	8,177,876.16	Morocco	1,476,665.55	Burma	7,208,836.00
Benin	1,658,646.95	Mozambique	1,619,326.67	China	180,862.11
Botswana	264,248.59	Niger	785,772.47	Indonesia	10,780,108.56
Burundi	1,486,287.18	Nigeria	2,228,323.37	Kampuchean Relief <sup>a/</sup>	49,045,817.27
Cape Verde	163,884.78	Rwanda	2,007,562.98	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,681,927.42
Central African Republic	603,528.13	Sao Tome and Principe	52,455.14	Malaysia	775,691.12
Chad	1,050,168.85	Senegal	996,354.40	Pakistan	11,411,167.05
Comoros	967,892.54	Sierra Leone	166,604.88	Papua New Guinea	357,069.59
Congo	86,895.83	Somalia	5,255,094.68	Philippines	2,305,389.65
Djibouti	183,373.62	Swaziland	476,178.39	Republic of Korea	911,783.03
Equatorial Guinea	180,057.50	Togo	271,509.84	Thailand	2,929,235.70
Ethiopia	1,773,834.72	Tunisia	284,822.81	Viet Nam	10,046,717.39
Gabon	70,708.46	Uganda	3,069,066.92	Asian Refugees and Displaced Persons	16,623.05
Gambia	111,658.11	United Republic of Cameroon	677,852.17	Pacific Island Territories	261,736.33
Ghana	919,343.22	United Republic of Tanzania	5,021,908.40	Regional	256,729.00
Guinea	1,163,489.29	Upper Volta	1,395,730.94	Region Total	115,972,513.54
Guinea-Bissau	875,638.28	Zaire	572,858.45		
Ivory Coast	724,705.98	Zambia	425,326.37		
Kenya	826,076.52	Zimbabwe	398,415.54		
Lesotho	557,721.43	Sudan/Sahelian Region	252,455.54		
Liberia	919,625.82	Regional	1,006,667.63		
Madagascar	1,200,738.20	Region Total	54,575,016.31		
Malawi	803,866.47				
Mali	1,347,672.66				
Mauritania	391,438.19				

SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA

Afghanistan	3,279,175.13
Bhutan	971,158.11
India	52,594,226.19
Maldives	484,831.76

(continued)

<sup>a/</sup> Includes commitments and expenditures from general resources as well as from funds contributed to UNICEF for the joint relief operation in Kampuchea.

TABLE 6 (continued)

SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA		THE AMERICAS	
Mongolia	59,298.70	Bolivia	648,201.07
Nepal	1,463,257.49	Brazil	501,749.71
Sri Lanka	6,308,366.19	Chile	515,888.53
Region total	47,509,187.47	Colombia	1,305,151.81
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN		Costa Rica	21,345.38
Democratic Yemen	1,949,418.85	Cuba	192,816.19
Egypt	2,401,849.29	Dominica	80,410.83
Iran	20,000.00	Dominican Republic	523,072.48
Jordan	435,188.57	Ecuador	723,768.80
Kabonin	4,733,064.25	El Salvador	211,502.53
Oman	41,052.54	Grenada	20,317.12
Sudan	6,371,291.68	Guatemala	500,160.06
Syrian Arab Republic	528,209.97	Guyana	141,537.98
Yemen	491,066.22	Haiti	714,772.93
Zanzibar	84,558.74	Honduras	351,418.25
Palestinian Children and Mothers	312,278.62	Jamaica	173,489.16
Region total	17,665,530.14	Mexico	497,858.43
EUROPE		Nicaragua	690,379.54
Turkey	174,191.59	Panama	194,603.90
Yugoslavia	81,661.96	Paraguay	669,758.18
Region total	406,853.25	Puerto Rico	1,265,357.00
THE AMERICAS		St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	13,597.87
Antigua	9,638.75	Saint Lucia	51,290.39
Barbados	68,774.29	Suriname	6,365.69
Belize	24,159.73	Regional	1,534,875.00
		Region total	11,729,762.74
TOTAL FOR ALL REGIONS			247,649,865.45

TABLE 7  
UNICEF's annual income,  
expenditure and funds-in-hand,  
1979-81 (in millions of US dollars)

	Actual / Planned		
	1979	1980	1981
Income (table 1)	255	513	415-470
Expenditures (table 1)	298	514	540-551
Liquidity provision* held as of January	78	2	52
held as of 30 April	38	40	17

\* UNICEF holds other funds given for specific and other purposes which cannot be considered as part of the liquidity provision. These funds were \$30 million as the end of December 1980.



## 5. Background information

### 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, determines policy, and commits funds to co-operation in programmes, and approves the budget. 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 1981-82

#### *Chairman (Executive Board)*

Mr. Dragan Matichak (Yugoslavia)

#### *Chairman (Programme Committee)*

Dr. Helder Martins de Otero  
(Venezuela)

#### *Chairman (Committee on Administration and Finance)*

Dr. Richard Manning  
(Australia)

#### *First Vice-Chairman*

Mr. Sulaiman Muhammad Aden  
(Sudan)

#### *Second Vice-Chairman*

Mr. Mihaly Simon (Hungary)

#### *Third Vice-Chairman*

Mr. A.S. Gill (India)

#### *Fourth Vice-Chairman*

Mr. Françoise Nopidmann (Switzerland)

### Members of the Board

1 August 1981 to 31 July 1982

Australia	Libyan Arab
Austria	Jamahiriyah
Bahamas	Mexico
Belgium	Norway
Bhswana	Pakistan
Brazil	Somalia
Burundi	Union of Soviet
Canada	Socialist Republics
China	Sweden
France	Switzerland
German Democratic	Thailand
Republic	Togo
German, Federal	United Arab
Republic of	Emirates
Hungary	United States of
India	America
Ivory Coast	Venezuela
Japan	Yugoslavia

### NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNICEF

The National Committees for UNICEF, normally organized in industrialized countries, play an important role in helping to generate a better understanding of the needs of children in developing countries and of the work of UNICEF. The more than 30 Committees are concerned with increasing financial support for UNICEF, either indirectly through advocacy, education and information, or directly through the sale of greeting cards and other fund-raising activities.

In 1980, UNICEF received \$39.6 million collected under the auspices of the National Committees (compared to \$32.5 million the previous year). Also, in 1980, a \$17 million in net income was received from the Greeting Card Operation, for which the Committees were the main sales agents.

The year following the International Year of the Child saw a continuing growth among the National Committees, particularly in fund-raising, promotional and informational work.

development education. As an important aspect of their fund-raising Committees undertook new initiatives including "Sports for UNICEF" and the co-production of films involving both UNICEF and film producers. In addition, a number of national celebrities have contributed to Committee special events in their own country as well as to campaigns in countries other than their own.

## GREETING CARDS

During the season ending 30 April 1980, 113 million UNICEF greeting cards, 694,505 calendars, 283,956 packs of stationery and other related items were sold in 135 countries. Most of the sales were made by a network of volunteers 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 \$17.1 million, some of which is included in the revenue collected by National Committees referred to in the preceding paragraph. The 1980 net income represented a 4.9 per cent increase over the previous year's figure of \$16.3 million.

New products, carefully selected to meet established criteria, are being launched successfully, as illustrated by the U.N. Flag Stamps Programme. It is expected to yield \$1 million per year in royalties to UNICEF over a 10-year period.

## RELATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Over the years UNICEF has developed working relationships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) 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 fundraising and in programmes.

Non-governmental organizations also provide UNICEF with information, opinion and recommendations in fields where they have special competence, and in some cases undertake studies on behalf

of, or in co-operation with, UNICEF. Following one such special study on childhood disability undertaken by Rehabilitation International, an ongoing partnership has been developed between the two organizations to reinforce mutual efforts.

As a result of the IYC, many non-governmental organizations expanded their activities, or their fund-raising and advocacy efforts, on behalf of children, and others not traditionally concerned with children became involved. In order to maintain this new momentum, UNICEF is continuing to foster the relationships among NGOs, and between NGOs, Governments and UNICEF.

Any NGO which enjoys consultative status with the Economic and Social Council or any of the specialized agencies of the United Nations system is eligible, upon request, for consultative status with UNICEF. A non-governmental organization Committee on UNICEF represents more than 110 international organizations with consultative status with UNICEF, and since the IYC, has expanded its outreach to more than 300 organizations.



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

UNICEF Headquarters  
United Nations, New York, 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  
B.P. 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 110005, India  
UNICEF Office for Australia and New Zealand  
G.P.O. Box 4045, Sydney N.S.W. 2001, 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  
156 Castlereagh Street  
AL5-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-Boulevard  
B-1010 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 M4E 2L8

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA**  
Czechoslovak Committee for  
Cooperation with UNICEF  
Director of the Institute of  
Experimental Medicine CSAV  
U nemocnice 2  
CS-128 08 Prague 2

**DENMARK**  
Danish Committee for UNICEF  
Billedvej, 8  
Fohavnen  
DK-2100 Copenhagen

**FINLAND**  
Finnish Committee for UNICEF  
Pieni Roobertinkatu 11  
SF-00150 Helsinki 15

**FRANCE**  
French Committee for UNICEF  
35, rue Felixien-Davyd  
F-75781 Paris Cedex 16

**GERMAN DEMOCRATIC  
REPUBLIC**  
National Committee for UNICEF of  
the German Democratic Republic  
Warschauer Strasse 3  
DDR-1034 Berlin

**GERMANY FEDERAL  
REPUBLIC OF**

German Committee for UNICEF  
Steinfeldler Gasse 9  
D-5000 Cologne 1

**GREECE**

Hellenic National Committee for  
UNICEF  
Xenias Street 1  
GR-Athens 611

**HUNGARY**

Hungarian National Committee for  
UNICEF  
Belgrad Rakpart, 24  
H-1056 Budapest

**IRELAND**

Irish National Committee for UNICEF  
4, St. Andrew Street  
IRL-Dublin 2

**ISRAEL**

Israel National Committee for UNICEF  
P.O. Box 3489  
IL-Jerusalem

**ITALY**

Italian Committee for UNICEF  
Via Sforza, 14  
I-00184 Rome

**JAPAN**

Japan Association for UNICEF, Inc.  
1-2, Azabudai 3-Chome, Minato-ku  
J-Tokyo

**LUXEMBOURG**

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

**NETHERLANDS**

Netherlands Committee for UNICEF  
Bankstraat, 128  
Postbus 85857  
NL-2508 CN The Hague

**NEW ZEALAND**

New Zealand National Committee  
for UNICEF, Inc.  
5-7, Willeson Street  
G.P.O., Box 122  
NZ-Wellington 1

**NORWAY**

Norwegian Committee for UNICEF  
Olaf Ryes Plass 8  
N-080 5

**POLAND**

Polish Committee of Cooperation  
with UNICEF  
ul. Mokotowska, 39  
PL-00551 Warsaw

**PORTUGAL**

Portuguese Committee for UNICEF  
Rua Almeida e Sousa, No. 11, 1.<sup>a</sup>  
P-1200 Lisbon

**ROMANIA**

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

**SAN MARINO**

National Commission for UNICEF  
of San Marino  
c/o Segreteria di Stato per gli  
Affari Esteri  
SM-47051 San Marino

**SPAIN**

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

**SWEDEN**

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

**SWITZERLAND**

Swiss Committee for UNICEF  
Werdstrasse 36  
CH-8021 Zurich 1

**TUNISIA**

Tunisian committee for UNICEF  
Le Colyse  
Escalier B-Bureau 158  
TN-Tunis

**TURKEY**

Turkish National Committee for  
UNICEF  
Ataturk Bul. No. 223/5  
TR-Kavaklidere-Ankara

**UNITED KINGDOM**

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

**UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA**

United States Committee for  
UNICEF  
331 East 38th Street  
USA-New York, New York 10017

**YUGOSLAVIA**

Yugoslav Committee for  
UNICEF  
Bulevar Lenjina 2  
Palata Federacije-Zapadno Krilo  
YU-11070 Novi Belgrade

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

**Liaison Offices**

**CYPRUS**

United Nations Association of  
Cyprus,  
Sub-Committee for UNICEF  
14, Makarios III Avenue  
Mitsis Bldg., No. 2, 2nd floor,  
Office No. 5  
P.O. Box 1508  
CY-Nicosia

**ICELAND**

UNICEF in Iceland  
Storgærdi, 30  
IS-108 Reykjavik

**UNION OF SOVIET  
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**

Alliance of Red Cross and Red  
Crescent Societies/Sojuz  
Olshchestv Krasnogo Krest'a  
i Krasnogo Polumesiatsa  
1, Cherenushkinskii Proezd, 5  
SU-Moscow 117036

*An overview of UNICEF policies, organization and working methods—C,E,F,R,S\* (E/ICEF/670/Rev.1)*

*General progress report of the Executive Director, 1981—E,F,R,S\* (E/ICEF/681, Parts I-IV and Add.s), including: Introduction; Programme progress and trends; UNICEF's involvement in emergency relief; Infant and young child feeding; UNICEF co-operation in the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (IDWSSD); Urban components in country programmes, 1980; Alternative programme approaches in countries with different socio-economic situations; Financial and supply matters; National Committees, non-governmental organizations, information and greeting card sales*

*Report of the Executive Board on its 1981 session—C,E,F,R,S\* (E/ICEF/685)*

*Medium-term work plan for the period 1980-1984—C,E,F,R,S\*(E/ICEF/L.1423)*

*Proposals for supplementary funding, vol. 8—E (SA/37)*

*Financial report and statements for the year ended 31 December 1980—E,F,R,S\* (E/ICEF/AB/L.223)*

*Progress report on the implementation of the primary health care approach—E,F,R,S\* (E/ICEF/L.1424)*

*UNICEF/WHO joint study on national decision-making for primary health care—E,F,R,S\* (E/ICEF/L.1415)*

*Outline of a joint programme for UNICEF and WHO regarding childhood disability, beginning during the International Year of Disabled Persons (IYDP)—E,F,R,S\* (E/ICEF/L.1428)*

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*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, 1980-1981 (leaflet)—E,F,S\**

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

*State of the World's Children report and press kit, published annually by UNICEF—E,F,S\**

*Child Reference Bulletin, published by UNICEF—E,F,S\**

\*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.



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United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017