

#### 4. Co-operation with Non-Governmental Organizations

Close relationship is also maintained between UNICEF and international non-governmental organizations. A number of such organizations have passed resolutions requesting national member organizations to give active help to UNICEF through such means as educating the public, pressing for government contributions, establishing national committees.

At its meeting on 15 October 1953, the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF approved a four-point programme of action for 1954 in the fields of: maternal and child welfare centres, national UNICEF committees, utilization of voluntary resources, and nutrition. The purpose of the programme is to stimulate additional voluntary effort in carrying out UNICEF-assisted projects, and to enable the Non-Governmental Organizations Committee to make a constantly increasing contribution to UNICEF, although the activities of the Committee are not limited to the efforts outlined above.

#### 5. Continuation of UNICEF

The Social Commission, at its ninth session from 4 to 20 May 1953, proposed a draft resolution (E/2437 A) for adoption by the Economic and Social Council, by which the Council would express its opinion that the regulations which governed UNICEF had enabled it to achieve satisfactory techniques, to acquire valuable experience, and to accomplish its tasks successfully, and would recommend that the Assembly reaffirm the pertinent provisions of its resolutions 57(I) and 417(V)<sup>167</sup> with the exception of any reference to time limits contained in these resolutions.

The Council considered the question at its sixteenth session at its 732nd and 733rd plenary meetings on 20 July 1953. In addition to the report of the Social Commission (E/2437), it had before it two reports of the Executive Board of UNICEF, which had also been before the Social Commission. The first of these (E/2430) set forth the basic principles under which the Fund operates and the major programming and financial trends since its inception, and the second (E/2409) presented a synthesis of the observations of the members of the Executive Board at its March 1953 session on the work of UNICEF.

In the general discussion on the future of UNICEF, the Council unanimously paid tribute, as had the Social Commission, to the work of

UNICEF and to the principles of its administration. UNICEF, by its far-reaching effects, had brought help to millions of children throughout the world, particularly in under-developed areas. Among others, the representatives of Australia, Belgium, France and India expressed satisfaction with the excellent co-operation between UNICEF and the specialized agencies and hoped that such co-operation would continue.

The majority expressed the hope that contributions would be forthcoming in amounts sufficient to enable UNICEF to continue to work effectively. In this connexion, the representatives of Belgium, Egypt and Yugoslavia announced their Governments' contributions to either the 1953 or 1954 budgets, and the representative of Uruguay stated that his Government was studying the possibility of making an additional grant. The representative of Turkey also indicated the amounts his Government was intending to pay towards the aid being given Turkey by UNICEF. The Australian representative, while supporting the continuation of UNICEF, emphasized that it was essential that the Fund should have the guarantee of continued financial support. If that support were not forthcoming, his Government, he stated, would have to review its attitude.

The majority noted with approval that, during the last two years, the emphasis of UNICEF's activities had shifted from Europe to under-developed countries and from emergency to long-range programmes for economic and social development, but agreed that it was important to continue to render emergency aid when necessary. The representative of China stressed that countries outside Europe were three years behind so far as assistance from UNICEF was concerned; therefore, they should certainly not be regarded as no longer in need of any but long-term assistance. It would be regrettable, he thought, if the change of emphasis should debar those countries from benefiting from the emergency programmes in which they stood of such need.

In view of the change of emphasis and the fact that UNICEF was not only concerned with international emergency situations, the representatives of Argentina, France, India, the Philippines and the United States presented a joint amendment (E/L.524) to the draft resolution recommended by the Social Commission (E/2437 A) to:

(1) change the name of the organization to the United Nations Children's Fund, retaining the symbol UNICEF;

<sup>167</sup> See Y.U.N., 1946-47, pp. 163-64 and Y.U.N., 1950, p. 621.