

Applied workshops aimed at strengthening government and UNICEF capacities were organized. One such workshop in Sri Lanka reviewed management experience in urban basic services programmes in Asia, particularly water and sanitation services in slums and shanty towns; another, held in Haiti in November, reviewed programmes to reduce urban malnutrition in Africa, Asia and Latin America. An international conference on primary health care (PHC) for poor urban areas of the Andean Pact countries, organized by the Colombian Ministry of Health and UNICEF, was held in Colombia.

Reports. (1)UNICEF Board, E/1982/17; (2)UNICEF Executive Director, E/ICEF/L.1440 & Corr.1.

#### Education

In 1982, UNICEF activities classified as formal and non-formal education-excluding education in health, nutrition, sanitation and other programmes-accounted for \$29.1 million, or 14 per cent of total programme expenditure, compared with 15 per cent in 1981. Assistance in education was in four main areas: pre-school care and education; primary education; non-formal education (educational opportunities for youth and women outside the school system, including vocational training); and education in basic health services (training of childbirth attendants, PHC workers and construction and maintenance workers in water supply and sanitation facilities; workshops and seminars on specific aspects of programme development, implementation and evaluation). Recipient countries numbered 102: 46 in Africa, 26 in Asia, 22 in the Americas and 8 in the Middle East region (including Turkey).

Following a meeting in April 1982 between the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the UNICEF Executive Director, a joint UNESCO/UNICEF working group prepared a programme to foster universal primary education and literacy for consideration by the Executive Board in 1983. The programme was to be implemented within the framework of UNICEF country programmes, with UNESCO technical support. Under the first phase, a five-year period of assistance was to be provided for activities in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nepal, Nicaragua and Peru.

#### Nutrition

In 1982, UNICEF co-operated in nutrition programmes in 90 countries—41 in Africa, 22 in Asia, 21 in the Americas and 6 in the Middle East—with a total expenditure of \$19 million, an increase of \$5 million over 1981. These activities accounted for 9 per cent of all programme costs. The Fund continued to support national and community activities for the improvement of food

production, education and training in nutrition, and nutritional monitoring and evaluation.

At its May session,(1) the Executive Board approved a five-year (1982-1986) nutrition support programme to reduce malnutrition among children and women through PHC. To be jointly undertaken by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, the programme included promotion of breast-feeding, improvement of weaning practices and nutrition education, control of specific deficiencies as in iodine and vitamin A, environmental health, and food production and distribution.(2) The Board also examined another proposed UNICEF/WHO project to increase the supply of essential drugs to least developed countries, to be limited initially to five such countries. These joint undertakings were to be funded as complementary "noted" projects, for which the Government of Italy had already pledged \$100 million (\$85 million of which was for the five-year nutrition support programme).

Reports. (1)UNICEF Board, E/1982/17; (2)UNICEF and WHO secretariats, E/ICEF/L.1441 & Add.1.

#### Infant feeding

In 1982, as in previous years, the campaign to halt and reverse the decline of breast-feeding in the developing world received the Fund's moral and material support, based on the fact that breast-feeding yielded improvement in the child's survival and health prospects. Irresponsible advertising of infant-formula products and practices of health clinics and hospitals continued to be campaign targets. While only a few countries had formally adopted the 1981 International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes(1) by year's end, 12 had banned advertising of substitutes and more than 20 were developing national regulatory measures modelled on the Code. In 24 of the countries with which the Fund co-operated, breast-feeding was promoted through surveys, studies, national workshops and consultations with government and health officials.

Information on the benefits of breast-feeding was disseminated through the mass media, and education and training on young child feeding was encouraged. A document clarifying the position of UNICEF and WHO on the Code was sent to the field offices of those agencies. Efforts were also made to assist on an individual basis all groups—Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and infant-formula manufacturers—committed to the Code's implementation. UNICEF participated in four NGO conferences on infant feeding—in South-East Asia, east Africa and the Caribbean (two)—which discussed the mother's right to choose the best feeding method for her infant based on strategies to promote breast-feeding.

Yearbook reference. (1)1981, p. 1419.