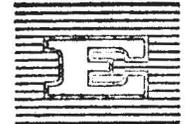
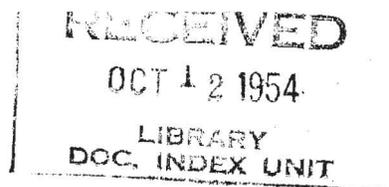


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EXECUTIVE BOARD

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,  
on Thursday, 16 September 1954, at 3.45 p.m.

CONTENTS

Provisional report of the Programme Committee - Section III

PRESENT:

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. LINDT	Switzerland
<u>Members:</u>	Mr. CUTTS	Australia
	Mr. LHOIR	Belgium
	Mr. Da MOTA	Brazil
	Mrs. SINCLAIR	Canada
	Mr. TSAO	China
	Mr. RYBAR	Czechoslovakia
	Mr. GALLEGOS	Ecuador
	Mr. BUGNARD	France
	Mrs. TSALDARIS	Greece
	Mr. RAJAN	India
	Mr. UMARI	Iraq
	Mrs. HARMAN	Israel
	Miss CAO PINNA	Italy
	Mr. GUNDERSEN	Norway
	Mr. MAURTUA	Peru
	Mr. GARCIA	Philippines
	Mr. BUNCHOEM	Thailand
	Mr. KRIVITSKY	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
	Mr. BARNES	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Mr. MULLIKEN	United States of America
	Mr. KOS	Yugoslavia

Representatives of specialized agencies:

Dr. Van VEEN )	Food and Agriculture Organization
Dr. WORK )	
Miss McNAUGHTON )	
Dr. COIGNY )	World Health Organization
Mrs. MEAGHER )	

Representatives of non-governmental organizations:

	Mrs. FREEMAN	NGO Committee on UNICEF
<u>Category B:</u>	Mr. LEWIN	Agudas Israel World Organization
	Mrs. FREEMAN	International Council for Women

United Nations Secretariat:

Miss BRANSCOMBE

Department of Social Affairs

UNICEF Administration:

Mr. PATE

Executive Director

Mr. HEYWARD

Deputy Executive Director

Dr. BORCIC

Deputy Executive Director

Dr. YUAN

Medical Adviser

Mr. DAVEE

Director, Latin America  
Regional Office

Mr. EGGER

Director, Africa, Europe and  
Eastern Mediterranean  
Regional Office

Mr. KEENY

Director, Asia Regional Office

Dr. MARTI

Chief, Africa Area Office

Mr. SABIN

Milk Conservation Co-ordinator

Mr. CHARNOW

Secretary of the Committee

PROVISIONAL REPORT OF THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE - SECTION III

The CHAIRMAN invited the Executive Board to consider the programme recommendations in section III of the Programme Committee's report.

Latin America

Maternal and Child Welfare

The Executive Board adopted the Executive Director's recommendations in respect of the Dominican Republic (E/ICEF/L.628), Guatemala (E/ICEF/L.682), Nicaragua (E/ICEF/L.631), Panama (E/ICEF/L.652) and Peru (E/ICEF/L.644 and L.655).

Malaria Control

The Executive Board adopted the Executive Director's recommendations in respect of Bolivia (E/ICEF/L.596 and Corr.1).

Yaws Control

The Executive Board adopted the Executive Director's recommendations in respect of Grenada (E/ICEF/L.636), St. Kitts (E/ICEF/L.635) and St. Vincent (E/ICEF/L.634).

BCG and TB

The Executive Board adopted the Executive Director's recommendations in respect of Surinam (E/ICEF/L.624).

Production of Antibiotics, Sera and Vaccine

The Executive Board adopted the Executive Director's recommendations in respect of Chile (E/ICEF/L.595 and Corr.1).

Long-Range Feeding

Mr. RAJAN (India), Chairman of the Programme Committee, said that several representatives on the Programme Committee had expressed reservations

in connexion with a number of recommendations for long-range feeding aid to countries in Latin America, on the grounds that there was no assurance from the information available that matching would be adequate and, moreover, that a fuller analysis of country contributions might show adequate matching. While reluctant to delay approval of the recommended programmes, they would find it difficult in the future to support recommendations which did not clearly show adequate matching.

Mrs. HARMAN (Israel) said that she would support the Administration's recommendations in the belief that Governments not only fulfilled the matching requirements but in most cases exceeded them. The Committee on Administrative Budget, in its report to the Executive Board (E/ICEF/L.594), emphasized the magnitude of internal matching by Governments. In its view, it was noteworthy that from the inception of the Fund to the end of 1953 Government matching for UNICEF-aided projects had totalled \$294 million, or 157 per cent of UNICEF allocations for all purposes during that period.

Mr. UMARI (Iraq) said that his Government, while adhering to the matching principle, recognized that UNICEF often engaged in new activities in which Governments were reluctant to participate financially until convinced that successful results had been achieved, at which point their contributions often exceeded UNICEF's investment.

It should be borne in mind that UNICEF's primary purpose was to assist Governments in emergencies. Hence, an unduly rigid adherence to the matching principle was not desirable.

Mr. RAJAN (India) said that he had always supported the philosophy of matching. Nevertheless, he too considered that the principle should not be adhered to at all costs; he could not subscribe to the principle of a rigid mathematical formula which would inhibit the Fund's activities. The Fund's experience with the under-developed countries showed that they had made a creditable contribution to UNICEF assistance and had not only satisfied but often greatly exceeded the matching requirement.

It was indeed unfortunate that the people most in need of food were those least able to provide matching funds. He could not conceive of a UNICEF policy which would restrict assistance to the relatively less needy countries merely because they were in a position to match the Fund's contributions.

The General Assembly had specifically considered the question of the continuing needs of children, particularly in the under-developed countries. They had recognized that emergencies were not necessarily the result of immediate disasters; chronic poverty and persistent need might often have the character of an emergency. The determining criteria was surely the extent of the need and not the date of its origin. By insisting upon too rigid an application of the matching principle UNICEF might be prevented from discharging one of its primary responsibilities, which was to alleviate the more crippling consequences of such need where it existed.

With regard to the criticism that government matching had not been presented with sufficient clarity in the Administration's documents, he agreed that there might be room for improvement. The Board should not, however, insist upon such full details as to oblige the Administration to interrupt more important work in order to collect figures and statistics.

Mr. BUGNARD (France) concurred in the Indian representative's views. While he was firmly attached to the matching principle, he felt that long-range feeding programmes for children came under the heading of emergencies, a term which was not restricted to natural calamities. Where such programmes were recommended, elasticity in the application of the matching principle was required.

Mrs. SINCLAIR (Canada) said that, as one of the representatives who had expressed reservations in the Programme Committee, she wished to make it clear that the application of the matching principle to emergency programmes had not been discussed.

Apart from emergency situations, the matching formula had met with considerable success. In fact, Governments had often more than matched UNICEF's contribution.

With regard to the long-range feeding programmes before the Board, some doubt had been expressed whether UNICEF's contribution was actually being matched. The Administration might find it possible to provide more detailed information without unduly burdening its staff.

Mr. MULLIKEN (United States of America) fully endorsed the Canadian representative's views. He would have been seriously concerned by the possible implications of some statements made earlier if he was not certain that a change in the Board's basic policy regarding matching was not anticipated. The United States Government was strongly opposed to any departure from the matching principle.

Mr. KOS (Yugoslavia) said that his Government adhered to the matching principle but felt that the Governments of recipient countries made contributions to UNICEF-aided projects which could not always be defined in terms of a dollar equivalent. Governments often found that the cost of a UNICEF-aided programme was higher than originally expected. Moreover, if a Government intended to expand or take over such a programme it usually had to commit funds in advance, often at the expense of matching.

Mr. CUTTS (Australia) had not expected the reservations expressed by some representatives in the Programme Committee to develop into a general discussion of the matching principle in the Board. The reservations were based not on failure to adhere to the matching principle but on an inadequate presentation of the matching elements in the recommendations submitted by the Administration.

He agreed that the matching principle could not be rigidly enforced in emergency situations but felt that the principle itself was most desirable, both from the point of view of public relations and as an incentive to donor Governments.

He trusted that the Administration would be able to provide the Board with more detailed information on Government matching in specific projects.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the matching principle was not questioned, but there appeared to be in the Board two groups; one seemed to fear that the matching principle was in danger of getting relaxed, while the second group apprehended a tendency to stiffen the principle so that it might lose its elasticity.

Mr. BARNES (United Kingdom) felt that for the most part matching was already being carried out, as would be demonstrated if the Administration presented the relevant facts clearly. There appeared to be general agreement that the question was one of presentation; on some occasions all the facts had not been presented in papers concerning the projects but had been stated at a later stage by the Administration. He hoped that some system might be worked out whereby all such facts could be briefly incorporated into the papers in future. He would not, however, advocate the introduction of any complicated system of justifying the requests put before the Board and would strongly deprecate a detailed method of assessing exact dollar equivalents, particularly if it meant additional staff and more work for the Secretariat of UNICEF.

The CHAIRMAN said that a statement to the effect that the matching principle in its present form neither relaxed nor stiffened, would be retained and would be incorporated in the Board's report.

Speaking as the representative of Switzerland, he expressed his opposition to the idea of any complex system of presenting exact dollar equivalents to demonstrate matching. UNICEF's task was to feed and heal children, not to engage in costly and time-consuming methods of presentation of documents.

#### Latin America

##### Long-range feeding

Mr. RAJAN (India), Chairman of the Programme Committee, explained that the costs worked out for the projects before the Board had been recalculated as a result of the Committee's recommendation that the costs of freight for milk

should be charged to individual programmes at a world average. The recalculated costs appeared in document E/ICEF/L.688.

The Executive Board adopted the Executive Director's recommendations in respect of Antigua (E/ICEF/L.613), Bolivia, (E/ICEF/L.617), Brazil (E/ICEF/L.658), Chile (E/ICEF/L.615), Colombia (E/ICEF/L.633), Ecuador (E/ICEF/L.620), Guatemala (E/ICEF/L.664), Montserrat (E/ICEF/L.626), Peru

The CHAIRMAN said that the reservations expressed by several representatives on the Programme Committee and recorded in paragraph 7 of the Committee's draft report, section III, would be included in the report of the Board.

Dr. COIGNY (World Health Organization), replying to the Chairman's question concerning the resistance of mosquitoes to DDT, explained that the matter had been discussed at length both by Expert Committees of WHO concerned with the arrangement of long-term programmes to combat malaria in many countries and by the Asian Malaria Conference at Bangkok. Widespread programmes for combating malaria by means of spraying with long-acting insecticides had given very encouraging results, which open the possibility of completely eliminating the disease.

Experience had shown that spraying could be discontinued when malaria had been practically eliminated for several years. It had also been observed that certain carrier mosquitoes were developing resistance to DDT. Since the mechanism of the toxic effect of DDT on insects was still not well known, the method of developing the resistance of mosquitoes to insecticides was difficult to determine.

All aspects of the subject, including possibilities of new insecticides and various methods of use, were under study, as well as changes of behaviour in mosquitoes, leading them to avoid contact with insecticides.

Although cases of tolerance and behaviour change constituted a serious problem, they were comparatively rare. It could be assumed that those cases of tolerance were not liable to imperil the lasting success of the anti-malaria campaign. That campaign must, however, be organized and it was essential to repeat the spraying, in order to check the transmission of the disease completely for two or three years.

When it was certain that the transmission of the disease had been checked, the spraying could be discontinued, with the proviso that the necessary measures were taken to prevent its reappearance.

In conclusion, he explained that spraying with insecticide was not the only method of combatting malaria; there was still room for the traditional methods of improving sanitation and of drainage, which should always follow the elimination of malaria, in order to prevent its resurgence.

#### Projects benefiting more than one region

##### International Children's Centre

Mr. RAJAN (India), Chairman of the Programme Committee, introducing the Committee's recommendation on the project in respect of the International Children's Centre, said that the Department of Social Affairs had made a number of specific comments and suggestions relating to the social aspects of the training and other activities of the Centre and pledged the collaboration of the Department in progressively strengthening that aspect of the Centre's programme. The representative of France, who was also a member of the Governing Body of the International Children's Centre, had assured the Programme Committee that the Centre was very much interested in strengthening the social aspects of its programme and would welcome aid in that direction.

The Executive Board adopted the Executive Director's recommendation in respect of the International Children's Centre (E/ICEF/L.648).

#### Emergencies

##### Asia

The Executive Board adopted the Executive Director's recommendations in respect of India (E/ICEF/L.662), Korea (E/ICEF/L.604) and Pakistan (E/ICEF/L.687).

Mr. KRIVITSKY (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) and Mr. RYBAR (Czechoslovakia) wished it to be placed on record that their delegations would abstain in the adoption of the Executive Director's recommendation in respect of Korea (E/ICEF/L.604).

Eastern MediterraneanJordan

Mr. RAJAN (India), Chairman of the Programme Committee, introducing the recommendation in respect of Jordan, expressed appreciation of the valuable contribution of voluntary agencies, such as the Lutheran World Federation, the Mennonites, the British "Save the Children" Fund and, more recently, the Pontifical Relief Commission, all of which had not only provided additional aid to Jordan but had been an element of personal encouragement to the village population.

The Executive Board adopted the Executive Director's recommendation in respect of Jordan (E/ICEF/L.647).

Target programme of allocations for the calendar year 1955 (E/ICEF/L.675)

Mr. RAJAN (India), Chairman of the Programme Committee, said that there had been two schools of thought in the Programme Committee, one holding that the target programme should not be set too high and the other that a decrease might cause discouragement. The target programme represented an endeavour to state the funds that were in fact wanted. More funds could probably be used but the amount set out was based on the contributions which the Fund might really be expected to receive. It had been worked out in consideration of requests already made or possibly forthcoming.

The Executive Board adopted the Executive Director's recommendation in respect of a target programme of allocations for the calendar year 1955 (E/ICEF/L.675).

Return of savings on approved programmes

The Executive Board adopted the recommendation in the Executive Director's report concerning return of savings on approved programmes (E/ICEF/L.680/Rev.1, paragraph 2).

UNICEF Basic Agreement: article XI B - interpretation in case of disagreement  
(E/ICEF/L.686)

Mr. RAJAN (India), Chairman of the Programme Committee, said that the Committee recommended approval of the recommendation of the Executive Director in E/ICEF/L.686.

The Executive Board approved the recommendation in the note by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/L.686) for the addition of a sentence to article XI B of the UNICEF Standard Basic Agreement.

UNICEF Basic Agreement - Immunity Stipulation

Mr. RAJAN (India), Chairman of the Programme Committee, pointed out that one Government had asked the Administration to waive the immunities stipulation in the Basic Agreement. The Executive Director had taken the position that the Fund should enjoy immunities, at least equal to those accorded to diplomatic missions, and the Legal Department supported him in that view. The Programme Committee likewise supported the Executive Director in that view and recommended that the Executive Board do likewise.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 5.25 p.m.