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UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

Report by the Executive Board

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Introduction

1. The work of the Fund entered its stage of actual operation when the Board made its first allocations in June 1947. After three years the Board presents the following summary of its work.
2. The Fund was established under Article 55 of the Charter by a unanimous resolution of the first General Assembly 11 December 1946. The Fund was to be used for the rehabilitation of children and adolescents of countries which had been victims of aggression, and for child health purposes generally.
3. Apart from certain residual sums received from UNRRA, the Fund consists of voluntary contributions from Governments, and from individuals through the United Nations Appeal for Children. It is spent on grants of material assistance, mainly supplies, to assist country child-care programmes.
4. Grants are allocated on the basis of requests and plans of operations from Governments, which are evaluated by the inter-governmental Board of UNICEF on the basis of meeting immediate needs of large numbers of children in a practical manner and with long range benefits. Technical advice needed in connection with projects aided from the Fund is obtained from the appropriate Specialized Agencies particularly WHO and FAO, and the United Nations Department of Social Affairs. The administration of programmes is by Governments and responsible voluntary agencies within the countries assisted, which act as trustees for the distribution of UNICEF supplies on an agreed basis.

Contributions

5. During three and a half years contributions and pledges to UNICEF from all sources have totalled \$148.6 millions (U. S. Equivalent) as follows: (for details see Exhibit I),

Contributions and Pledges to UNICEF from All Sources

(In Million Dollar U.S. Equivalents)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> (as of 30 June)	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Government Contributions	38.8	29.6	29.3	7.2	204.9	70.5
UNAC and Other Private Sources	.5	10.8	.1	.5	11.9	8.0
UNRRA Residual Assets	<u>11.1</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>1.9</u>	—	<u>31.8</u>	<u>21.5</u>
	\$ 50.4	\$ 59.2	\$ 31.3	\$ 7.6	\$ 148.6	100.0

6. Of the 43 Governments which have made or pledged contributions to UNICEF, many of them for a third or fourth time, twenty-three also receive UNICEF assistance.

7. The United States Government has contributed \$75 million to UNICEF by contributing \$72 for every \$28 contributed by other Governments. New legislation has recently been enacted in the United States authorizing an additional \$15 million to be contributed to the United Nations for international children's welfare work.

8. Further sums will devolve to UNICEF within the next few months from campaigns in support of the United Nations Appeal for Children recently concluded in Canada and the Dominican Republic, and from campaigns now underway in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Italy, and Yugoslavia, and about to begin in New Zealand.

9. Contributions to UNICEF are accepted in the currency of the contributing country, generally for expenditure within the country on locally produced goods and facilities. UNICEF has been successful in converting these contributions into effective assistance to country child-care programmes because of the scale and diverse nature of UNICEF aid. Although expressed in dollar equivalent, a portion of UNICEF resources must always be reckoned in terms of skim milk, fish-liver oils, wool, facilities for group training courses, and so on.

10. The acceptance of contributions from private sources, mainly through UNAC

~~campaigns, has given millions of individuals in many countries a means of personal~~
participation in a United Nations activity.

11. The financing experience of UNICEF reflects the fact that Governments and individuals are willing to contribute to international work in behalf of children over and above the amounts assessed for the United Nations budget and the regular budgets of the Specialized Agencies, and that the appeal for this work transcends political differences.

Allocations

12. A total of \$148.4 millions has been allocated from the Fund for supplies and other aid to countries and for necessary expenses such as shipping and administration, as follows:

	\$ million
a. Direct aid to countries	
i) Supplies including ECG	124.0
ii) Fellowships, technical aid and other services	2.0
b. International training courses open to fellows from receiving countries	1.9
c. Freight on supplies	13.3
d. Administration	<u>7.2</u>
	\$ 148.4

13. Direct aid to countries has been allocated among regions as follows:

	\$ million
Europe	87.1
Asia	22.4
Middle East	11.7
Latin America	4.3
North Africa	<u>.5</u>
	\$ 126.0

14. A major objective established for the Fund by the Economic and Social Council is that its emergency measures should be developed so as to "utilize and strengthen

/ the permanent

the permanent child health and welfare measures of the countries receiving assistance." (Resolution 44 (IV)). The initial resources of the Fund were confined to supplementary food for children in a limited number of war-devastated countries. As resources increased and recovery proceeded, the Fund began gradually to enlarge the number of countries aided and consequently, the types of projects aided. (See Exhibit II). This shift was noted with approval by the last session of the General Assembly which noted with concern "the great needs which the Fund's experience has demonstrated as existing in under-developed countries", approved the decision of the Board "to devote henceforth a greater share of UNICEF resources to the development of programmes outside Europe," and congratulated the Fund on its great humanitarian efforts "now being extended to Asia, Latin America and Africa in bringing substantial aid of lasting value through feeding, medical, and related programmes to millions of mothers and children." (318(IV)).

Basic Principles in Assistance to Countries

15. Although assistance is provided on the basis of needs these are not construed as total needs of children in general but rather as requirements for which international assistance in supplies is appropriate and can be effectively used. This implies (1) a serious problem of child care, (2) plans for effective national efforts to meet the problem, (3) a necessity for some imported supplies as an integral part of the country's programme.

16. The actual administration of operations, including technical planning and direction, is in the hands of, and remains the responsibility of, the Governments of the assisted countries, or agencies designated by them. UNICEF supplies are made available only on the basis of "plans of operations" drawn up by the Governments and subsequently approved by the Fund, which set forth in detail how the supplies are to be used as part of a larger child-care programme.

/17. The plan of

17. The plan of operations always requires substantial expenditure from local resources (costs of local personnel, locally available supplies, etc.) in addition to aid given from the Fund. Over \$75,000,000 has so far been recorded as additional local resources going to child care projects aided from the Fund. In this way, an administrative and budgetary pattern is built up on national, provincial, and local levels, to carry on the programmes without Fund assistance. The need for internal "matching" funds ensures that aid is not requested except where there is a vital local interest in the project, and, indeed, has often enabled Government officials and national groups most actively concerned with child care programmes to secure budgetary and administrative provisions on the part of the Government which otherwise would not have been made available. International aid is thus doubled or more in value before reaching the child.

18. UNICEF has constantly been guided by basic objectives in which long-range values have been no less important than immediate relief. In addition to the obvious concrete values of the food, clothing, medical supplies and equipment to millions of children, and nursing and expectant mothers, UNICEF assistance is given in such a way as to strengthen the permanent child health and welfare programmes of the countries.

19. As an example of the long-range effects of UNICEF assistance, UNICEF foods have helped establish supplementary feeding programmes through schools and other agencies on a permanent basis. As another example UNICEF has helped focus increased attention on the value of safe milk and this has led to UNICEF help to countries in conserving or pasteurizing their locally-produced milk supplies for the benefit of children and nursing and expectant mothers. In many instances UNICEF supplies of supplementary food, fish-liver oil, and materials which are made into layettes or clothing, have been an important factor in stimulating regular attendance at maternity clinics, health centers and the like.

/20. Country programmes

20. Country programmes for the control of disease mainly affecting children or for maternal and child health services, assisted with UNICEF supplies and equipment and WHO technical advice, have simultaneously provided increased facilities for much needed training of local personnel. The large-scale insect control and immunization projects assisted by UNICEF have provided opportunities for the concurrent development of rural welfare activities including community education in child care and general sanitation. As an example of how UNICEF has helped bring into sharper view the type of next steps necessary to meet children's needs, the BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaigns, to which UNICEF has materially contributed, have led to an active interest in more extensive tuberculosis control programmes for which additional types of UNICEF supplies have been provided.

Types of Aid Given

21. Aid from the Fund has been used for:

- a) Dried skim milk, fats, fish liver oils, and some meat towards a supplementary meal for children varying in number from 4,000,000 to 8,000,000 over the last three years. On the basis so far used for granting aid from the Fund, about 2,500,000 would need this aid continued for a further period beyond the end of 1950.
- b) Cotton, wool, and leather for processing in receiving countries into clothing, blankets, layettes, and shoes for 6,000,000 children. Manufacturing and distribution is about complete, but need continues among various groups of refugees.

/c) Transport, medical

- c) Transport, medical equipment and supplies and some international personnel for BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination. This has been a Joint Enterprise with the Danish Red Cross and its Scandinavian associates. 17,000,000 children have been tested and 9,000,000 vaccinated to date. The Joint Enterprise continues to the end of 1950, and additional countries are requesting aid from the Fund beyond that date for BCG vaccination and TB diagnostic equipment.
- d) Imported equipment for milk drying and milk pasteurizing plants to serve 4,000,000 children on a continuing basis from 1951 on. Additional countries are requesting this type of aid.
- e) Material aid in building maternal and child health and welfare services through equipment for maternal and child centers, child feeding and equipment and international advisory personnel for the training of local staff for such services. For this type of aid the number of children reached cannot be counted. It is regarded as the most effective way to reduce infant and child mortality in the under-developed countries, and the Fund is receiving many requests for continuing aid in this form.
- f) Insecticides, penicillin, vaccines, transport, sprayers, etc., for the control of communicable diseases affecting large numbers of children. There is a continuing need for large amounts of this type of aid.

/22. As of 31 May

22. As of 31 May 1950 approximately 230,300 metric tons of foods and raw materials, procured from 36 different countries, have been shipped by UNICEF, including 157,600 tons of milk and milk products; 21,300 tons of fats; 22,100 tons of meat and fish; the equivalent of 6,500 tons of fish liver oils, 28,500 tons of grains and pulses; 6,100 tons of leather and textile materials; and, in addition, some \$7,900,000 worth of DDT, penicillin, streptomycin, a wide variety of drugs and chemicals, vehicles, and other supplies and equipment to assist country child health programmes.

23. Supplies for maternal and child health services, and for the control of major communicable diseases affecting infant and child mortality have predominated in plans of operations approved for aid from the Fund in 1950, and it is in these two fields that the main volume of requests for future aid are to be expected, especially from underdeveloped countries.

Coordination with Other U.N. Bodies and Non-Governmental Agencies*

24. The UNICEF function of providing essential supplies and equipment to countries is complementary to certain functions of the United Nations Department of Social Affairs and the Specialized Agencies, viz., the provision of technical advice and professional services to Governments.

25. UNICEF does not give technical advice. When Governments need technical advice and services in connection with projects for which they are also seeking supplies from UNICEF, their requests are referred to the appropriate agency. In like manner, requests of Governments involving supply assistance for child care programmes are referred to UNICEF, since none of the other agencies give any extensive assistance of this type.

26. In addition, UNICEF needs the assurance that country plans for the use of its aid are technically sound. UNICEF maintains no professional staff for this purpose, but consults the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies whenever

*For more detailed description see "Collaboration Between UNICEF and the United Nations Department of Social Affairs, Specialized Agencies and Voluntary Organizations Concerned with Children" (E/ICEF/151)

technical questions are raised; and, where appropriate, non-governmental agencies and outstanding private consultants.

27. Where countries need international personnel to help implement the agreed plans, the numbers and qualifications of such persons are agreed jointly with the Government, the competent international agency, and UNICEF. Where the agency concerned cannot finance the provision of this advisory personnel, UNICEF assumes the cost and charges it to the UNICEF allocation to the receiving country.

28. In essence, therefore, the basis of cooperation between UNICEF and other United Nations agencies lies in the difference in the type of assistance provided by them to Governments. UNICEF provides supplies and equipment and pays for necessary international personnel and fellowships which cannot be provided by other agencies; the other agencies provide the necessary technical advice to the Governments and to UNICEF.

29. In recent months there has been an increasing emphasis on cooperation between UNICEF and the other U.N. bodies at country and regional levels where advance consultation on specific projects can be most effectively developed. Cooperation at this level constitutes the administrative means through which coordination is effected for country programmes and through which the Governments and UNICEF can best obtain assurance of the technical adequacy of projects submitted to the UNICEF Executive Board for assistance.

Financial Procedure and Present Status

30. The Board meets about four times a year, and allocates the resources that have been firmly pledged to the Fund since its last meeting. It leaves a small amount - often less than \$1,000,000 - unallocated for contingencies. The allocation of funds is the critical step in aiding a country project, by which a firm obligation is assumed by the Fund. However there are further steps to be taken before the aid reaches children.

31. Agreement has to be reached with receiving governments on specifications of equipment and supplies, including approval by the WHO in the case of health projects. At this stage funds are referred to as "programmed", and the next step is

procurement. Bids are called, contracts let, deliveries inspected, and shipment arranged.

32. It takes about six months after the allocation for standard supplies like dried milk to reach children. In the case of technically more complicated requirements for health equipment, which is frequently produced to order, this period may extend up to 12 months.

33. As at 30 June 1950, out of the \$148.6 million resources contributed to the Fund, \$148.4 million had been allocated. Agreement had been reached on plans of operations and lists of supplies for \$133.5 million* (referred to as "programmed"). Contracts were in process or had been completed for \$121.1 million* and goods shipped were \$107.7 million.* Out of the allocations, \$5.4 million were to area reserves and the Board still has to decide apportionment to countries. Apart from delay in programming one allocation at the present time, the above presents a normal picture of the processes and time involved in making an allocation into effective international aid (see Exhibits III and IV).

34. Child feeding projects now usually receive initial allocations for one year, and may be extended by shorter periods. A second type of aid consists in the supply of equipment, which as explained above is usually delivered and installed 6-12 months after the allocation, and is maintained by the receiving country for a long period of use thereafter. A third type of aid in the form of expendables other than food frequently needs to be supplied for more than a financial year in order to be used effectively, e.g. penicillin has been approved for yaws control projects in Haiti, Indonesia, and Thailand, that will continue into 1952. In such cases the Board has faced conditions differing from government budgetary practice /because it depends

*Including corresponding freight and administrative services.

because it depends on voluntary contributions, and it has therefore set aside, when approving aid for a project, the full sum of money required. The main cases, in addition to the penicillin for yaws already mentioned, are insecticides for insect control in Central America, also running through 1951, aid to the Paris International Children's Centre for the period 1950-2, and to a training scheme for child health workers in India for 1951-6.

35. Present allocations provide for supplementary child feeding among Palestine refugees, and in southern Italy, southern Yugoslavia and northern Greece up to the end of 1950, and for projects in Asia and Latin America for one year, extending into 1951. Present allocations for equipment should be delivered by the end of 1950 in the case of Europe, and in Asia and Latin America by early 1951, on account of the greater quantities recently allocated.

36. The Board is thus proceeding increasingly to allocate Fund resources project by project rather than year by year, owing to the nature of the aid now requested. It follows that the unfulfilled need is not usually for support for present projects for a further period, but a need for aid to new or extended projects and new areas.

Administration

37. UNICEF is part of the United Nations. Its policies are established by a 26 nation Executive Board in accordance with principles laid down by the Economic and Social Council and its Social Commission.

38. The UNICEF Secretariat is under the direction of an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General. In June 1950, 170 international staff were employed in missions, regional offices, and headquarters. The Fund is represented in each of the assisted countries, where the size of the operation warrants it, by a small international mission; in others, a single representative serves; and in

/still others,

still others, for example in Central America and in part of South-East Asia, one mission serves several countries. The function of the missions is to act as liaison with the Governments and to observe the distribution of UNICEF supplies.

39. The general policy of the Fund has been to keep administrative costs down to the lowest level consistent with its responsibilities. As has been noted above the Fund relies to the maximum extent possible on the United Nations and the specialized agencies for the technical assistance and advice needed from international sources. The countries receiving UNICEF aid are administratively and financially responsible for the operation of the UNICEF assisted child care programmes, including, in addition to local "matching", (see paragraph 17), warehousing, transportation, and distribution of the supplies and, generally, payment of the living costs, office expenses, and travel of the UNICEF international staff and the provision of local staff members for the UNICEF missions.

40. The administrative responsibilities of UNICEF have become more and more complex with the extension of its work to countries in widely separated parts of the world and with an increase in the types of assistance provided. UNICEF is at present responsible for the large scale procurement on a global basis for over 6,000 different types of supplies and equipment for which it must make use of over 40 different currencies. It must at the same time keep the flow of supplies unbroken to more than 50 countries and at a rate of delivery that will permit the country programmes to be carried on in a balanced manner. Moreover, procurement plans must constantly be adjusted in making most effective use of the kinds of supplies offered to the Fund by the contributing Governments. The changing nature of the UNICEF responsibilities has brought about also a corresponding increase in supply accounting, financial control, reporting, and general administrative supervision.

41. Despite these complexities the administrative expenditures of the Fund, from its inception to 31 December 1949, have been held at the low level of 4.32 percent of the total expended or committed for aid to countries.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

EXHIBIT I

Contributions & Pledges as of 23 June 1950

(in U.S. \$ equivalents - in thousands of dollars)

Country	Contributions of Governments					UNICEF Share in UNAC Campaigns	Total Govt. & UNAC Contributions
	1947	1948	1949	1950	TOTAL		
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Australia	3,224	3,933	2,732	-	9,889	1,856	11,745
Austria	-	25	10	2	37	-	37
Belgium	-	5	31	-	36	151	187
Bolivia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Brazil	-	-	-	92	92	-	92
Bulgaria	-	-	6	-	6	-	6
Canada	5,000	200	977	546	6,723	1,403	8,126
Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Costa Rica	-	-	10	-	10	-	10
Cuba	-	-	15	-	15	54	69
Czechoslovakia	600	400	100	-	1,100	311	1,411
Denmark	-	417	-	-	417	-	417
Dominican Republic	20	50	50	150	270	11	281
Ecuador	-	-	-	4	4	13	17
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Finland	-	37	26	24	87	13	100
France	489	-	583	500	1,572	125	1,697
Greece	-	10	2	35	47	9	56
Guatemala	-	-	10	-	10	6	16
Haiti	-	-	-	4	4	-	4
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
Hungary	-	7	10	2	19	-	19
Iceland	40	-	39	-	79	500	579
India	-	30	30	21	81	-	81
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	13	13
Iran	-	-	-	4	4	-	4
Israel	-	-	25	25	50	-	50
Italy	-	106	769	-	875	58	933
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Luxembourg	2	-	6	3	11	3	14
Malaya	-	-	-	29	29	-	29
Monaco	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	73	73
Netherlands	-	3	3	-	6	27	33
Newfoundland	100	-	-	-	100	-	100
New Zealand	810	-	403	280	1,493	1,578	3,071
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Norway	69	22	-	-	91	216	307
Pakistan	-	-	3	30	33	5	38
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Philippines	-	-	200	-	200	60	260
Poland	50	200	783	-	1,033	-	1,033
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Singapore	-	-	9	-	9	-	9
Sweden	-	4	9	99	112	337	449
Switzerland	468	907	767	204	2,346	173	2,519
Thailand	-	86	8	50	144	54	198
Turkey	-	-	-	17	17	-	17
Union of South Africa	-	443	-	-	443	1,552	1,995
United Kingdom	-	403	-	-	403	1,456	1,859
British Colonial Territories	-	-	-	-	-	150	150
Uruguay	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
United States of America	27,957	21,327	20,962	4,754	75,000	765	75,765
Venezuela	-	-	100	-	100	17	117
Yugoslavia	-	11	578	303	892	60	952
	38,829	29,626	29,256	7,178	104,889	11,104	115,993
OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS							
U.N.R.R.A.	11,100	18,747	1,998	-	31,845	-	31,845
U.S. Emergency Food Collection	486	-	-	-	486	-	486
Other Voluntary Contributions	16	203	99	23	341	-	341
	<u>50,431</u>	<u>48,576</u>	<u>31,353</u>	<u>7,201</u>	<u>137,561</u>	<u>11,104</u>	<u>148,665</u>

UNICEF AID BY PROJECT, COUNTRY, AND YEAR
(As of 21 June 1950)

COUNTRY PROGRAMME ASSISTED	MAJOR TYPES OF SUPPLIES FROM UNICEF	VALUE OF ASSISTANCE	COUNTRIES ASSISTED BY YEAR		
			1948	1949	1950
1. Supplementary Feeding	Powdered skim and whole milk, cod liver oil, margarine, lard, butter, canned and dried meats and fish, cocoa, sugar, cheese, grains and rice, dried fruits and jams.	\$ 78,900,000	<u>ASIA</u> China <u>EUROPE</u> Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia. <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Palestine Refugees	<u>ASIA</u> China, India, Japan, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, U.K. Territories. <u>EUROPE</u> Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia. <u>LATIN AMERICA</u> Ecuador <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Palestine Refugees	<u>ASIA</u> Burma, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, U.K. Territories. <u>EUROPE</u> Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia. <u>LATIN AMERICA</u> Bolivia, Brazil, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru. <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Israel, Palestine Refugees.
2. Children's clothing and shoes, layettes, piece goods for children's institutions and hospitals; blankets for refugees.	Cotton, wool, leather, and hides, blankets and sleeping bags.	7,600,000	<u>EUROPE</u> Albania, Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia.	<u>ASIA</u> Japan <u>EUROPE</u> Austria, Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia. <u>LATIN AMERICA</u> Ecuador <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Palestine Refugees	<u>ASIA</u> Japan <u>EUROPE</u> Austria, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland. <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Palestine Refugees.
3. Anti-tuberculosis control programmes; BCG vaccination, TB diagnostic equipment, BCG production equipment.	BCG Vaccine α /, tuberculin, hypodermic syringes and needles, X-ray units and films, diagnostic laboratories, vehicles, assorted drugs, chemicals and biologicals, laboratory equipment.	6,600,000	<u>EUROPE</u> Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia.	<u>ASIA</u> Ceylon, China, India, Pakistan. <u>EUROPE</u> Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia. <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Israel, Lebanon, Palestine Refugees. <u>NORTH AFRICA</u> Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia.	<u>ASIA</u> Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, U.K. Territories. <u>EUROPE</u> Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Malta, Poland, Yugoslavia. <u>LATIN AMERICA</u> Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay. <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Israel, Lebanon, Palestine Refugees, Syria. <u>NORTH AFRICA</u> Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia.
4. Demonstration treatment centers for use of streptomycin for TB Meningitis and Miliary TB in children.	Streptomycin	700,000		<u>EUROPE</u> Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, Finland, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia.	<u>EUROPE</u> Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia.
5. Improving local supplies of milk for benefit of children.	Milk drying units, pasteurizers, cooling units, bottling machines, laboratory supplies, vehicles.	4,100,000		<u>EUROPE</u> Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia.	<u>EUROPE</u> Malta
6. General maternal and child health services, equipment of maternal and child health centers, training of local personnel in midwifery, child aide nursing, etc.; supplies for handicapped children and premature baby care.	Scales and thermometers, incubators, X-ray units, iron lungs, obstetrical kits, pediatric, surgical and therapeutic instruments and machines, vehicles.	6,100,000	<u>EUROPE</u> Romania	<u>ASIA</u> Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, U.K. Territories. <u>EUROPE</u> Bulgaria, Finland, France, Greece, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia. <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Palestine Refugees	<u>ASIA</u> Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, U.K. Territories. <u>EUROPE</u> Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia. <u>LATIN AMERICA</u> Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay. <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Israel
7. Reduction of infant and child mortality and morbidity through insect control and anti-malaria campaigns; immunisation against contagious diseases of childhood.	Insecticides (especially DDT), sprayers, chemicals and drugs, vehicles, field laboratories.	4,100,000	<u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Palestine Refugees	<u>ASIA</u> India, Pakistan, Thailand. <u>EUROPE</u> Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary, Romania, Yugoslavia. <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Palestine Refugees	<u>ASIA</u> India, Korea, Pakistan, Thailand. <u>EUROPE</u> Bulgaria, Poland <u>LATIN AMERICA</u> Bolivia, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru.
8. Treatment of children and mothers as part of national, regional or demonstration campaigns against yaws, bejel, and syphilis.	Penicillin, syringes, antigens, laboratory supplies, refrigerators, vehicles, field equipment.	3,000,000	<u>EUROPE</u> Austria, Hungary, Italy, Poland.	<u>EUROPE</u> Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia.	<u>ASIA</u> Indonesia, Thailand. <u>EUROPE</u> Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Greece, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia. <u>LATIN AMERICA</u> Dominican Republic, Haiti <u>MIDDLE EAST</u> Iraq, Palestine Refugees
TOTAL Σ		\$111,100,000			

a/ International aid for BCG vaccination campaign is given through a Joint Enterprise with the Danish Red Cross and its Scandinavian associates, who have provided international vaccination teams and also supplies.

b/ Value of supplies being furnished by UNICEF to approve country programmes as of 21 June 1950. Payment for international personnel and fellowships for country nationals, directly connected with projects aided by UNICEF, are included and total \$700,000. \$930,000 is included in the assistance to maternal and child health programmes as UNICEF's share of the cost of a training scheme in India for training health personnel from countries throughout Asia. A further \$1,900,000 has been allocated and used for international schools and courses attended by people in child health services from UNICEF beneficiary countries. At various times in the years 1948-1950 the Governments of France, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom have contributed facilities in their countries to UNICEF and paid most of the costs involved in conducting these training courses. This makes the total value of foods and services programmed at 30th June \$113,000,000.

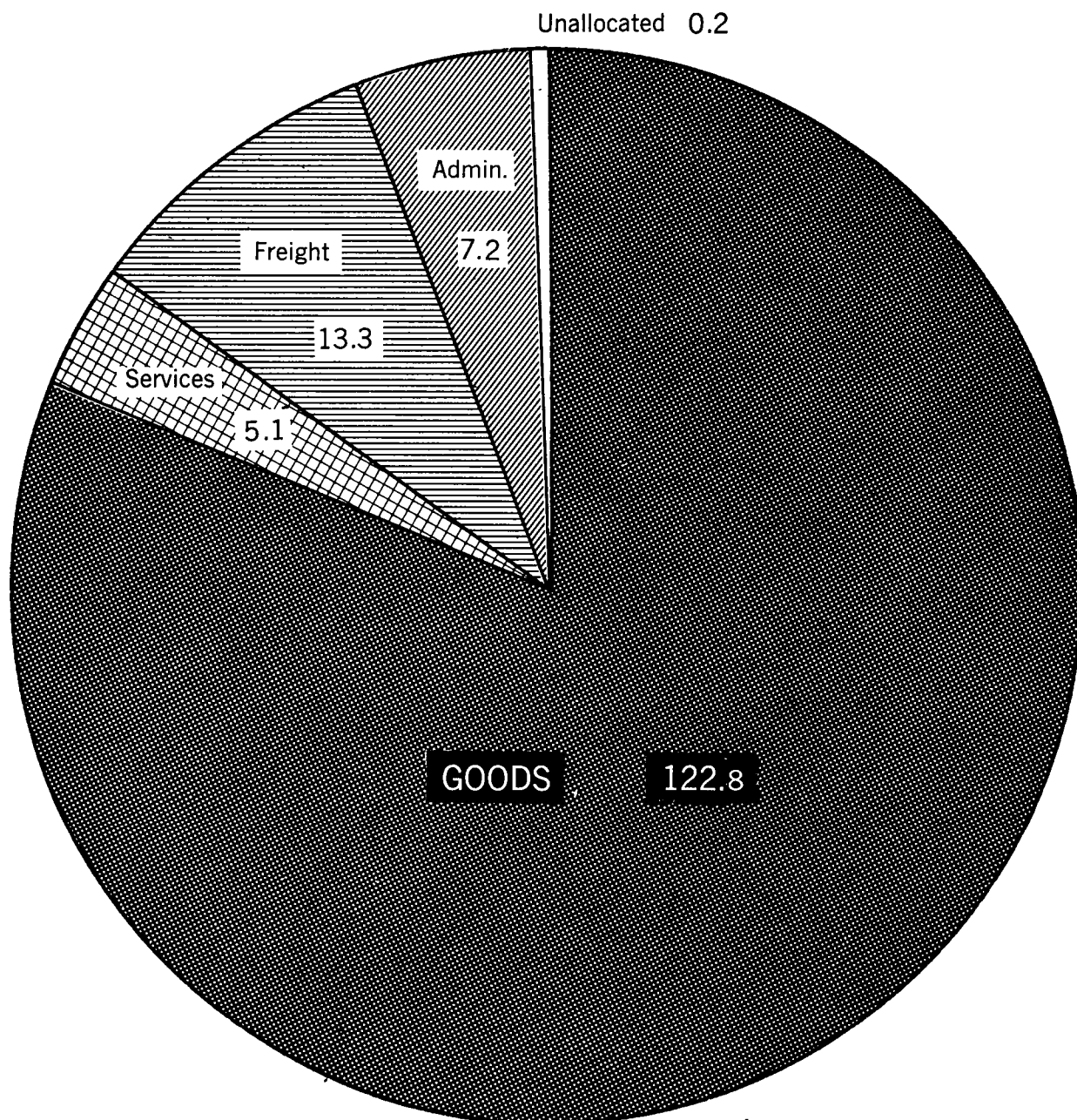
Another \$14,900,000 allocated by the Executive Board to Asian and Latin American areas including China and minor allocation balances in a few European countries are in process of development for specific assistance to countries concerned.

For the various costs involved in transporting supplies to the borders of recipient countries a freight allocation of \$11,100,000 has been set aside. The administration of the entire UNICEF operation including main headquarters in New York, regional headquarters in Asia, Europe, and Central America, as well as costs of international missions in receiving countries not involving local currencies is covered by an allocation of \$1,200,000 from 1947 through the end of the year 1950. In total therefore, the Executive Board of the Fund has allocated \$148,400,000.

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

Allocation of Resources Available as of 30 June 1950

(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)



UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

Use of Resources — 30 June 1950

(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

