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Introduction

1. In 1954 UNICEF, in its principal mass health and feeding programmes, benefitted 28.3 million children. The goal for 1955, based upon allocations made prior to the current Board session, is 31.3 million, or over two and one half million children each month.
2. The sections on programme development in this report do not attempt to deal with all aspects of each type of programme assisted by UNICEF, but rather to place before the Board those new developments which have emerged since the last regular Board session which are of importance from the point of view of overall policy and trend, and need to be borne in mind in considering the progress of currently aided programmes and recommendations for continued or new aid to projects.
3. The format of this general progress report has been altered from that of previous reports by its issuance in eight separate parts: a General Section and seven addenda which deal respectively with the developments in respective areas, with beneficiary statistics, and progress of milk conservation programmes*. It is hoped that the format may make the report more convenient as a reference document, both in Executive Board deliberations and subsequently.
4. The report does not contain the usual section on the financial position of the Fund since this is dealt with in the Report of the Sub-Committee on Fund Raising of the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/L.732).

*/ The series is as follows:

UNICEF Beneficiaries	E/ICEF/281	Add. 1
Programme Developments in Africa	"	Add. 2
" " " Asia	"	Add. 3
" " " the Eastern Mediterranean	"	Add. 4
" " " Europe	"	Add. 5
" " " Latin America	"	Add. 6
Some aspects of milk conservation	"	Add. 7

Mass Health Programmes

From Malaria Control to Eradication

5. In a report to the WHO Executive Board in January 1955, the Director-General, pointing out that at least two species of malaria-bearing mosquitoes in some parts of Greece, Indonesia, and Lebanon had developed resistance to DDT, stated: "there is reason to fear that the same phenomenon may eventually appear also in other species" (EB15/74). Since, fortunately, it seems that resistance does not develop until after several years of insecticide-spraying campaigns, the report adds: "...we should strive to eradicate malaria ...in as short a time as possible, so that the spraying campaign can be terminated before resistance occurs. This would mean changing most of the present national programmes of malaria control into programmes of malaria eradication".
6. Up to World War II, malaria control was based upon control of the larvae of the vector by elimination of breeding places through engineering works or through larvicides. These methods were too costly, however, to be applied to large areas. The methods of malaria control were revolutionized when it was proved that it was only necessary to spray the inside of dwellings with residual insecticides.
7. Although this drastically reduced the cost of malaria control (down to about \$1 per person per year and even as little as 20¢ in some thickly populated areas) it was thought in many quarters until the last few years that the spraying operation would have to be continued indefinitely in tropical countries.
8. The WHO Expert Committee in September 1953 was the first to discuss the interruption of residual spraying, and concluded that, under proper safeguards, after several years of achieved malaria control, discontinuance of spraying would be logical and feasible (WHO Technical Report Series 80, page 24).
9. The implications of this conclusion are far-reaching. Although malaria control by residual insecticides is cheaper than earlier methods, nevertheless national programmes protecting millions of persons represent a heavy expense. Moreover, experience has shown how difficult it is for a public health administration to secure funds for continuation of a programme, year after year, when the disease is no longer a major cause of sickness. With the possibility of limiting these expenses to a few years, the development of nation-wide campaigns would be encouraged.
10. Stemming from the two factors described above — the possibility of DDT-resistance of malaria-bearing mosquitoes, and the economics of large recurrent expenditures— there has developed what has been described by Dr. E. J. Pampana,

/Chief of the WHO Malaria Section

Chief of the WHO Malaria Section, as a "changing strategy in malaria control" revolving around the basis for interruption of insecticide spraying. In an article in a recent WHO Bulletin (Vol. 11, No. 4-5, 1954), which is completely devoted to the present status of malaria control by residual insecticides, Dr. Pampana points out that discontinuation not only requires several years of achieved malaria control but planning toward the objective of eradicating malaria, taking into account the following four desiderata:

"First, within the area to be controlled, every locality where transmission is possible should be under control. It has been customary in many countries not to spray villages with very low spleen-rates or those that were too remote from the highways. This procedure would jeopardize the possibility of discontinuing the campaign, because it would leave sources of infection within the controlled area.

"Secondly, the assessment of results should be so organized as to make it possible to ascertain if and where a total interruption of malaria transmission has been achieved. It is felt that the usual malario-metric survey methods are not sufficiently sensitive for this purpose. As a matter of fact, it might be said that such methods lose much of their utility both where transmission is extremely intense and where it is at vanishing point. In the latter case, infant parasite-rates may have reached zero, though some transmission is still occurring. Therefore it seems necessary that the localities should be visited regularly and that all subjects having fever or having had fever during the intervals between visits should have their blood examined. This active search for cases, such as is being carried out in Greece, seems necessary; but it should be started at least one year before interruption of the spraying campaign is envisaged, in order to be as sure as possible that such interruption will be applied only where appropriate.

"Thirdly, malaria control should be implemented with the greatest technical thoroughness, all at one time and in as large an area as possible, preferably bordered by areas where, naturally or as a result of control, there is also no transmission...

"Fourthly, appropriate safeguards, such as those indicated in the fifth report of the Expert Committee on Malaria, should be introduced to ensure rapid detection of any case of malaria and prompt elimination of possible transmission." (pp. 515-516)

11. Dr. Pampana concludes his article by pointing out that

"It is realized that this new pattern of planning, which must be conceived of in terms of huge areas, of total coverage, of great thoroughness of control, and of a minimum of years, will be difficult and that its implementation will require more funds, more trained personnel, greater efficiency of operations, and better systems of epidemiological surveillance than are necessary now. Further, it

/may require inter-country

may require inter-country co-ordination of programmes. These difficulties would be compensated for, however, not only by better and quicker results, but also by the hope that after a few years of intense efforts, malaria control would no longer represent an important item in the yearly budget of the health administration. Should this new and bold planning not be adopted, the penalty might vary. In the more favourable cases, house-spraying would remain effective, but would have to be continued year after year; in the unfortunate cases, insecticide resistance would develop, increase, become polyvalent, and the whole programme might ultimately end in failure." (p. 518)

12. The thinking reflected in Dr. Pampana's article was the subject for deliberation at the XIV Pan-American Sanitary Conference in Santiago, Chile, in October 1954 and at the Malaria Conference for the Western Pacific and South East Asia Regions of WHO in Baguio, Philippines, in November 1954. A statement on "Malaria Eradication in the Americas" by Dr. Fred L. Soper, Director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, Regional Office of WHO is before the Board at its current session (E/ICEF/282). Both conferences, reflecting the collective opinion of responsible public health administrators delegated by their governments, as well as of highly qualified local malariologists, recommended that malaria eradication campaigns replace malaria control campaigns.

13. The WHO Executive Board, after examining the recommendations of these two conferences, requested that the Eighth World Health Assembly adopt the following resolution:

"The Eighth World Health Assembly

1. DRAWS ATTENTION to the potential danger of a development of resistance to insecticides in anopheline vector species; and
2. REQUESTS governments to intensify plans of nation-wide malaria control so that malaria eradication may be achieved and the regular insecticide spraying campaigns safely terminated before such resistance occurs."

(EBL5/R.67, 3 February 1955)

/14. The following table,

14. The following table, prepared by WHO, shows the present extent of malaria control still to be reached:

APPROXIMATE STATUS OF MALARIA CONTROL
IN SOME WHO REGIONS

REGIONS	Number of people exposed to malaria (in millions)	Population already protected (in millions)	Population yet to be protected (in millions)
AFRICA *	100	small	about 100
AMERICAS	135	105	30
EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN *	35	14.1	20.9
SOUTH EAST ASIA	252	107	145
WESTERN PACIFIC *	30	17	13
Total	552	243.1	308.9

(EB 15/74, Annex III)

(EB15/74, Annex III)

15. In 1954, 14,500,000 persons were protected with UNICEF DDT.

16. Since its inception, UNICEF has allocated about \$7 million for anti-malaria campaigns and an additional \$1 million to aid in the local production of DDT. This constitutes about 5 per cent of total long-range and emergency aid allocations during the eight-year period. The following table gives the breakdown of UNICEF allocations by year:

	Malaria Control Campaigns	Local Production of DDT
	(in \$000)	
1947-1950	\$ 1,463.5	-
1951	1,193.6	1,000.0
1952	1,456.3	-
1953	748.0	-
1954	2,003.2	-
	<u>\$ 6,864.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,000.0</u>

17. The allocations for DDT plants were for four countries: Ceylon, Egypt, India, and Pakistan. The total allocations for the malaria control campaigns by

¹ Data available for a limited number of countries.

/area have been as follows:

area have been as follows:

	(in \$000)
Africa	1,370.0
Asia	2,255.5
Eastern Mediterranean	864.3
Europe	613.8
Latin America	<u>1,761.0</u>
	6,864.6

18. As governments step up their plans for malaria control or eradication, there will be larger requests for UNICEF assistance in this field over the next few years. This is likely to come, first of all, from the Americas, where the WHO/PASB office is now actively helping governments plan the protection of the 30,000,000 people still unprotected. In Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean bilateral aid will probably be available for part of the increase, but some countries are being helped by UNICEF. In Africa where the corresponding regional conference is to take place at the end of this year, there is already some evidence of increased interest in malaria control.

New Possibilities in Leprosy Control

19. A number of countries are expressing interest in UNICEF aid for leprosy control, and several recommendations are being brought forward for Board consideration at the current session. Up until now UNICEF aid has been approved only for one programme in Nigeria (\$93,000 plus freight March 1953 E/ICEF/227, paras. 126-139) and a small pilot project in the Philippines (\$8,800, Sept. 1954, E/ICEF/276, para. 145).

20. Recent observations of experience in North Nigeria and in French Equatorial Africa indicate that leprosy control projects can develop faster and more successfully than would be concluded from previous submissions to the Board. The key element in programmes in both these areas is to concentrate on ambulatory treatment and to work out the most effective local methods for making it widely available.

/21. The whole strategy

21. The whole strategy of the treatment is to arrange it so that people desiring the treatment diagnose themselves and come forward for it. The fact that treatment no longer requires segregation is the most important contributing factor to this. Secondly, the drug soon makes people feel better. In practice, both countries consider that their lepers do come forward and come forward eagerly. The medical people in charge of the programme maintain that the population is acquainted with the signs of leprosy, and now that they have no reason to hide it they bring the children forward for treatment at an early stage. The numbers of people under treatment have expanded rapidly. In Northern Nigeria the number under treatment is expected to reach 75,000 in 1955 as compared to 30,000 in March 1954, and a more rapid future expansion is expected; in French Equatorial Africa the number in September 1954 was 61,000 as compared to 2,300 at the end of 1951.

22. In both places leprosy control is now concentrating on the distribution of sulphones, either in the form of pills which are swallowed once a week in the presence of the dispenser, or by an injection of a retard preparation of sulphone in oil once every two weeks. The medicine is distributed either from a small fixed dispensary put up by the community or by a dispensary attendant who bicycles around a treatment circuit along which people assemble at fixed places and times. The patient feels a great improvement in health over the first six months. However it is generally considered that, for safety, treatment should be maintained for up to three years, after which the patient can be discharged as "clean".

23. Most of the work can be done by auxiliary personnel. All that is needed at the distribution point is a reliable man who can read a register. In Northern Nigeria, a simple dispensary attendant is given a month's course of special training. Much of the supervision of the dispensary attendants is done by leprosy control officers, who are often recruited from among educated and responsible people who have had experience in leprosy work but do not need to be doctors. Some field medical supervision is of course also required, as well as some personnel for leprosy survey work, education work with local authorities and case finding where it may be required.

24. The idea of segregation has not been expunged from the programme, but current efforts are going into the expansion of ambulatory treatment.

25. Apart from the social disadvantages of segregation, its cost is high. In one territory, it was found that two agricultural colonies which looked after 2,000 lepers cost, to run, an amount that could treat 20,000 patients by the out-patient method; and since there was not enough money to do both, the agricultural colonies are being closed. However, a certain number of the existing segregation facilities can be used as reference hospitals for cases who require surgical treatment; who are also ill from other diseases requiring hospital treatment; or who are too old and poor to look after themselves. The Missions have generally specialized in this side of leprosy treatment, but they are now cooperating generally in offering out-patient treatment and in placing their facilities at the disposal of the selected few who really need them.

26. The cost of treatment with sulphone tablets is about 50 cents a year. The injectable material may cost double this figure. The personnel and other costs of arranging the distribution cost more. In French Equatorial Africa they amount to about \$2.00 per head. It is quite probable that these costs could be reduced in Asia with methods of organization adopted for other types of campaigns.

27. It cannot, of course, be assumed that the methods that are successful on the West Coast of Africa would necessarily work everywhere particularly if a greater degree of social disapproval is attached to leprosy. In some places it may be necessary to put more effort into case-finding and particularly the examination of contacts, and treatment methods may require more careful supervision. In any event, on the basis of the experience thus far, it appears likely that UNICEF aid can be effectively given for more projects than has heretofore seemed likely.

BCG Antituberculosis Vaccination

28. A considerable degree of light on the future development of strategy in BCG anti-tuberculosis vaccination campaigns is expected to emerge from the work of WHO BCG assessment teams in Asia and the Eastern Mediterranean area. The cost of the personnel of these teams is reimbursed to WHO by UNICEF. The teams have the dual function of evaluating the results of vaccinations made through re-testing surveys and, in countries where campaigns are being considered, ascertaining the extent of tuberculosis infection through a series of tuberculin tests to various sections of the population.

/29. The problem of

29. The problem of consolidation, after the mass phase of the BCG vaccination campaigns is somewhat different than that of the other diseases, since emphasis is mainly on vaccination of pre-school age children and the newborn. BCG vaccination, therefore, could be integrated with general preventive vaccination systems in countries where the task of vaccinators might be broadened also to cover the main childhood diseases like smallpox, diphtheria, and whooping cough. On the other hand, BCG vaccination could also be handled through maternal and child welfare centres where these exist. In any event, it appears that the continuation of BCG work would require some skeleton unit on a regional or central level for the control and determination of BCG work.

30. Interest has been expressed in several countries for drugs for the treatment of ambulatory tuberculosis patients. These inquiries are currently under examination by WHO as pilot projects for which UNICEF aid may be requested.

Yaws Control

31. Interest in regional approaches to yaws control have now been evidenced in the Western Pacific, in the Caribbean, and in West Africa. An inter-regional conference on yaws control will be held in Nigeria in the latter part of 1955, under the sponsorship of WHO, to bring together those concerned with the planning and implementation of programmes.

32. As a result of surveys by a special WHO consultant on experience with the large-scale programmes in Haiti, Indonesia and Thailand it now seems clear that mass campaign strategy in the future must be planned so that they cover 95 per cent of the population in their initial mass sweep in order to obviate the need for a series of expensive resurveys and retreatment. For the same reason therapeutic doses of penicillin should be given to the total population in all areas of heavy incidence of clinical yaws, say 10 to 15 per cent, where sample serological examination shows that there would be a large number of late and latent cases. It is being assumed that the incidence of clinical cases must be reduced to below one per cent before the control can be turned over to the facilities of the general health services, or if these do not exist in the rural areas, to a system of yaws surveillance.

33. On the basis of new approach represented by the above findings revisions are currently being planned or are under way in programmes being assisted by UNICEF.

Maternal and Child Welfare

34. UNICEF aid has now been approved for maternal and child welfare equipment to some 6,700 centres, and drug and diet supplements to over 7,400 centres (including most of those receiving equipment). The bulk of this aid is going to Asia, as can be seen from the following table:

	Number of Centres To Receive	
	MCW Equipment	Drugs and Diet Supplements
Africa	76	99
Asia	5,396	5,112
Eastern Mediterranean area	377	763
Europe	332	510
Latin America	509	971
	6,690	7,455

35. In developing aid for projects emphasis is being put on extension of services to new areas in countries which have not yet developed national coverage, rather than on aid for the elaboration of services in areas already covered. The goal in these cases is to assure at least elementary services as widely as possible, at the same time planning for supervision and trained personnel to raise the standards. This latter is especially important if the preventive functions of maternal and child welfare programmes are to be achieved and the centres themselves are to help consolidate the results of the mass campaigns.

36. At the current session, a number of recommendations are being brought forward for the development of environmental sanitation elements, in accordance with the criteria laid down by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy, as integral parts of the maternal and child welfare programmes.

/37. The main obstacles

37. The main obstacles to more rapid progress in maternal and child welfare are lack of trained staff and lack of money. Nearly all countries are short of trained personnel; some are still barely replacing their wartime losses. Lack of money slows up training of more staff and causes many of even the few who have been trained to take posts unrelated to their specialities because the pay is better. Furthermore, the villages cannot support many highly trained personnel, with salaries necessarily much higher than the village level. Some countries are making progress by using their few well trained personnel as supervisors of a much larger number of auxiliaries, who can be trained more quickly and cheaply - and who are sometimes more useful in the village than those who have been too long away from it - or never came from it.

38. But however carefully the personnel budget is planned, good rural health programmes will cost considerably more than most countries have been putting into their public health budgets. It is essential that some more money be found - and that it shall not be put mostly into expensive buildings, but primarily into personnel and services. But, in densely populated countries, where jobs are scarce, care must be taken not to make two positions grow where only one is needed. The goal should be the simplest and least expensive set up that will do the job. Some countries that are "unable to find new money" could find much of it by consolidating their multiple organizations into a single rural health service. But, generally, the extension of MCH work to rural areas will inevitably mean additional recurring costs. These will often seem large only because the previous maternal and child health budgets were so infinitesimally small in relation to other Government expenditures.

Child Nutrition

Milk Conservation

39. UNICEF aid has been approved for 171 milk processing installations (144 fluid milk plants, 25 drying plants and one vegetable milk and one baby food plant) in 25 countries. As can be seen from the table below, 121 plants are in operation (106 fluid milk plants, 1 baby food plant, and 14 drying plants). With the exception of two drying plants in Latin America (one in Nicaragua and one in Chile) all the plants in operation are in Europe, where the first milk conservation programmes were authorized.

UNICEF ASSISTED MILK PLANTS

REGION	Drying		Fluid milk		Other		TOTAL	
	Authorized	In Operation	Authorized	In Operation	Authorized	In Operation	Authorized	In Operation
EUROPE								
Formerly Assisted	8	8	64	64	1 <u>1/</u>	1	73	73
Currently Assisted	4	4	68	42	-	-	72	46
AFRICA	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
ASIA	1	-	1	-	1 <u>2/</u>	-	3	-
E. MEDITERRANEAN	1	-	8	-	-	-	9	-
LATIN AMERICA								
Formerly Assisted	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Currently Assisted	9	1	3	-	-	-	12	1
	25	14	144	106	2	1	171	121

6 formerly assisted countries
20 currently assisted countries

1/ baby food plant
2/ vegetable milk plant

40. Some details on the status of implementation on the 50 plants authorized but still in the process of planning and construction are given in the appropriate area sections of this Progress Report, issued separately as Addenda. A special report on "Some Aspects of Milk Conservation Experience" in Europe and the Eastern

"Mediterranean Area" is contained in E/ICEF/281/Add.7.

41. The assistance authorized for Asia is being implemented in good order. All the equipment for the buffalo milk drying plant at Anand, India, has been ordered and every effort is being made by the local authorities to have the plant in production in October 1955. The building being constructed by the co-operative was inaugurated by the President of India in impressive ceremonies on the 15th November, 1954. The second part of the allocation to India, namely for milk cold storage equipment to be installed in Bombay has been temporarily held up because of changes in local building plans.

42. The building for the vegetable milk plant at Jogjakarta, Indonesia has been erected, most of the equipment ordered, and the first units of machinery have been shipped to Indonesia. An FAO resident engineer has been employed and is due to arrive in Indonesia late in February 1955. Three training fellowships (FAO) have also been concluded. While the original target date of January 1955 for start up of the plant will not be met, it should go into effective operation late in 1955.

Continuing Availability of Milk

43. Milk in the world's principal dairy countries continues to be in surplus supply. In addition many countries report considerable unused milk drying capacity.

44. FAO in a recent study of eighteen countries commented on the large amount of skim milk being fed to animals. "It amounted, on the average, to more than three-fifths of the available supplies during 1952, while about one-third was used for human food, either consumed fresh or used for the manufacture of cheese, preserved milk and other foods." ^{*/} In some of the principal butter producing countries, only 14 to 16 percent of the skim milk available is used for human food.

45. During 1954, much larger quantities of dried skim milk were diverted to livestock use and, therefore, the carry-over of stocks at the beginning of 1955 was much lower than for several years. It would appear, however, that adequate supplies of skim milk powder should be available to carry out UNICEF-aided child feeding programmes at the present level for some time to come.

^{*/} FAO Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics & Statistics,
December 1954, p. 15

46. Of the 112 million lbs. of dried skim milk allocated by the Executive Board in 1954, the United States, under the provisions of U.S. Public Law 480, has thus far approved approximately 66.5 million lbs. to be delivered to UNICEF free of charge at the port of exit. Ocean shipping costs are therefore the only costs to UNICEF for the skim milk, estimated at 1.5¢ per pound on the average. Deliveries of the skim milk began in November 1954, and all of the amount thus far approved will be shipped prior to 31 March 1955.

47. Applications will be submitted to the U.S. Government for the balance of allocations and for future allocations in accordance with programme requirements for delivery. All applications for free milk thus far submitted to the United States have been considered eligible. Applications are being approved by the U.S. Government on the basis of a maximum of one year's consumption in each country. The Administration expects, however, that free milk will continue to be available as long as surplus supplies exist. Should this situation change, the Administration would have to review the milk requirements of approved programmes, and in appropriate cases recommend supplementary allocations.

48. While a dry milk surplus and unused capacity for milk drying exist in several countries, at the same time large numbers of children in other countries lack sufficient amounts of high quality protein, such as contained in dried skim milk. This anomalous situation is currently under study in many places. FAO has a Working Party on Dried Skim Milk studying the problem and reporting to the FAO Consultative Committee on Surplus Disposal. UNICEF has been asked, along with other agencies, to advise on its experience with feeding programmes and ways of integrating them with the long-range development of local milk conservation projects.

49. In August 1954, FAO conducted a survey in Egypt on the best methods for incorporating imported milk supplies into child feeding schemes and public consumption, while at the same time encouraging local milk production. The same general theme was the primary point of discussion in Paris on December 13 and 14, 1954, at a meeting of the FAO/WHO/UNICEF "Inter-Agency Working Group on Milk and Milk Products". Also participating in this meeting were representatives of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, the International Dairy Federation, and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. The concern is to secure the greatest possible use of milk in the diets of people generally,

but particularly children whose daily fare may be seriously lacking in the protective elements found in milk.

50. Since nutritional problems of children are most acute in the tropical or sub-tropical areas of the world, the meeting of the International Dairy Federation in Amalfi, Italy, called at the request of FAO to consider problems of dairying in hot climates, was of special interest to UNICEF. The experts at that meeting agreed that with the increasing technical knowledge becoming available on methods of milk production and especially milk handling, the outlook for increased milk utilization in hot countries is vastly improved over what it was a few years ago. Along this same line, India was host to an FAO-conducted Regional Training Course in Tropical Dairying held in Bombay during October and November 1954.

Vitamin Enrichment of Dried Skimmed Milk

51. At the September 1954 session of the Board, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Nutrition of the NGO Committee on UNICEF called attention to the discussions which had been held with the Administration on the desirability of adding synthetic vitamins A and D to powdered skim milk (E/ICEF/267, para. 51).

52. The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Nutrition at Geneva, 26 October - 2 November 1954, considered this problem at length and in its Fourth Report stated the following:

"Dried skimmed milk is a valuable source of easily assimilated animal protein. The removal of the fat in the process of separation or 'skimming' does, however, simultaneously remove vitamin A, of which milk fat is a good source. The vitamin D originally present in the milk fat is removed, though milk is not normally rich in this vitamin.

"In many underdeveloped countries the intake of vitamin A is low and vitamin A deficiency conditions are common; rickets, which is primarily associated with deficiency of vitamin D, is also prevalent in the sub-tropics. The question therefore arises whether the enrichment with vitamins A and D of the dried skimmed milk supplied through supplementary feeding programmes can contribute efficiently to the correction of these deficiencies.

"The technical problems involved, which are at present being investigated by FAO, do not appear to be insuperable. Vitamin A can be added before drying to dried milk, or directly during the reconstitution of milk immediately before use. There is some loss on storage and after reconstitution if the milk is kept for some time, the extent of which is still under investigation, but this is a problem which could no doubt be solved if it were considered desirable

/in principle to adopt

in principle to adopt an enrichment policy. Vitamin D is more stable than vitamin A and any loss during manufacture and storage is unlikely to be appreciable." */

53. Two distinct problems are involved in connexion with UNICEF-aided programmes: the first relates to imported skim milk powder which UNICEF is currently providing to some 40 countries and for which the UNICEF Board last year allocated over 112 million pounds; the other relates to domestically produced powder through the twenty-five UNICEF aided drying plants, and those to be aided in the future.

54. UNICEF's method of procuring skim milk powder commercially produced in many widely scattered plants makes it impractical, if not impossible, to require vitamin fortification. Enrichment of the dried product after it has been packaged has been rejected because of the cost involved, and the difficulty of securing a thorough mix of the vitamin concentrate with the dried product. Although enrichment could be introduced in the reliquefaction process in the receiving countries this is practical only when done on a large scale and "cannot be satisfactorily done in the receiving countries during reconstitution into liquid form on a small scale in individual schools and centres". **/

55. In connexion with the UNICEF-aided drying plants, however, the solution would revolve around advice on the best methods of enriching the milk with vitamins prior to the drying operation.

56. The conclusions of the Expert Committee on this problem are as follows:

"1. Provided the technical difficulties can be solved, it should be recognized that the feeding of suitably enriched dried skimmed milk can form a valuable means of raising the vitamin A content of diet in countries where there is evidence of a deficiency of this vitamin. The level of vitamin A enrichment should be decided after consideration of the age of the recipients, the quantity of dried skimmed milk to be fed, and the vitamin A content of the remainder of the diet.

/ "2. In countries where rickets

*/ WHO/NUT/53, 15 November 1954, page 29.

**/ Ibid, pages 29-30.

"2. In countries where rickets is prevalent, enrichment of dried skimmed milk can also be a valuable means of raising the vitamin D content of the diet. In deciding on the level of vitamin D enrichment, consideration should likewise be given to the age of the recipients, the quantity of dried skimmed milk to be fed and both the vitamin D and calcium contents of the remainder of the diet.

"3. The purpose of such enrichment with vitamin A and/or vitamin D is the prevention of the symptoms of deficiency. The levels of enrichment adopted in any country can be determined by the appropriate authorities in the countries concerned.

"4. The investigations already sponsored by FAO on the development of satisfactory methods of enriching dried skimmed milk with vitamin A should be continued." ^{*}/

57. In the light of the above, UNICEF is watching carefully the FAO-sponsored enrichment tests. As soon as an acceptable method is developed, UNICEF would be prepared to bring the information to the attention of governments receiving UNICEF aid in the form of milk drying plants, so that suitable enrichment practices can be established, wherever it is generally agreed that the addition of such vitamins is desirable.

Fish Flour

58. A UNICEF engineer was in Europe in January/February 1955 consulting with FAO Fisheries and Nutrition Divisions experts and studying possible fish flour processing methods, production costs, etc. Difficulty in finding a suitable processing method that can be used by UNICEF has so far been the primary reason for not yet being in the position of bringing forward a specific project recommendation to the Board. FAO is continuing to supervise acceptability tests now being conducted in or which are scheduled to start soon with UNICEF-supplied fish flour (E/ICEF/L.543) in the following 9 countries: French Equatorial Africa, Belgian Congo, Cameroons, Burma, India, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico and Peru.

59. Concurrently with the acceptability tests, FAO is having tests conducted by independent testing laboratories of the biological value of the protein of fish flour manufactured in various ways. Discussions between FAO and WHO have indicated full agreement between the Nutrition Divisions of the two organizations regarding the suitability of fish flour for improving the nutrition of children.

/ Vegetable Proteins for Children

Vegetable Proteins for Children

50. In full co-operation with FAO, the Administration continues to seek methods of aiding child nutrition through the production of vegetable proteins in a form suitable for assimilation by young children. The FAO Nutrition Division has informed UNICEF from time to time of various possibilities for food processing, each of which is of interest to a number of countries, for example:

<u>Peanuts or Ground Nuts:</u>	West Africa, India, Indonesia
<u>Cotton-Seed:</u>	India, East Africa, Brazil
<u>Pulses:</u>	India, Central America
<u>Coconut:</u>	Philippines, Pacific Islands, Indonesia, Ceylon, and Southern India
<u>Maize:</u>	Central and South America, parts of India, parts of Africa and Indonesia
<u>Sesame Seed:</u>	India, Sudan, Mexico, Turkey, Burma, and Uganda
<u>Sunflower Seed:</u>	East Africa, Eastern Mediterranean.

51. One of the economic problems in connexion with a food requiring an industrial process is to produce it cheaply enough to be widely used in countries where most of the population is rural and produces the bulk of its food with its own hands. One possibility of reducing costs is to use food readily available as by-products of industrial processes, for example, to make a flour from the "presscake" remaining after commercial oil extraction from groundnuts, cottonseed, sesame or sunflower seed.

52. Unless there has already been an acceptable commercial process developed, research phase must precede the development of new sources of high protein foods. This is not a function of UNICEF, but UNICEF obviously has a strong interest in seeing this developed under the stimulation and co-ordination of FAO, or FAO and WHO.

53. As a first step it would seem to be desirable for various Nutrition Institutes to be approached so that a co-operative plan could be developed to share the work of the laboratory development in such a way that all the various food possibilities are covered. The function of the laboratories would include developing the right "recipe" for production and the production of some pounds of new food mixture for testing purposes.

64. The next stage would be that of food technology or pilot plant development, that is, finding methods of industrial production that will conserve the nutritive values of the laboratory process. It is at this stage that it would be desirable to enlist the help of institutes of food technology, or their equivalent, in various universities and ministries of food.

65. The transition to full scale production capable of putting out a high quality low cost product acceptable to children would be the stage at which UNICEF could play its major role. However, UNICEF would naturally co-operate with the food technology institutes during the pilot plant phase in order to be able to draft specifications and control the ordering of essential equipment for full scale plants.

66. Following are brief descriptions of progress in the development of soybeans and in two other products, cottonseed flour and peanut presscake flour, which are currently being considered for active examination by FAO and UNICEF.

67. Soybeans: The UNICEF-aided plant for processing soybeans into an acceptable food for young children (vegetable milk) in Indonesia is progressing quite well, although somewhat behind the original schedule. (See para. 42). This plant, when in successful operation, may well serve as a prototype plant for similar installations elsewhere.

68. In developing this plant UNICEF was able to draw up the experience gained in the establishment of a factory producing a similar product in the United States. However, improvements have naturally been sought, particularly with a view to reducing the processing costs and to creating a foodstuff with the high standards necessary for feeding to children under two years of age. A modified formula has been developed which incorporates certain improvements. At the same time this has created some technical problems which have been referred to the Laboratorium Voor Technologie in Holland for study and report.

69. Peanut Flour: The pressed cake remaining after the oil has been extracted from the peanut is quite palatable. When ground into a flour it has a high nutritive value and is rich in protein of high biological value. It is being used in Africa experimentally as a food and certain commercial interests are already planning an expansion of its production and use. It has been produced in India on a pilot plant scale. It is not clear at this stage whether UNICEF aid

all be required to stimulate the utilization of peanut flour, or if so in what form.

D. Cottonseed Flour: Cottonseed flour when manufactured under controlled conditions which make it fit for human consumption contains over 57 percent protein, and a good distribution of essential amino acids. Small amounts of the flour can greatly increase the nutritive value of certain cereal foods. Experience with baking tests has been promising in showing acceptability in baked goods without evidence of allergies or other disturbances. Cottonseed flour is relatively cheap and keeps well without expensive packaging. Exactly how it could be used in a child feeding programme has not yet been ascertained, except that it would have to be incorporated into locally acceptable foods.

Special Nutrition Survey in Central America

E. For some months UNICEF and FAO have been considering the desirability of having special field surveys initiated for the purpose of seeing what type of practical plans can be worked out with governments to help rural people improve the nutrition of their mothers and children on a wide scale. Recently a six week survey on behalf of both organizations was made in Central America by Dr. Charles E. King, Scientific Director of the Nutrition Institute of America, Inc. The Nutrition Institute generously loaned Dr. King for this purpose and UNICEF paid the travel costs. A report by Dr. King is expected to be available to the Board for its current session.

Procurement and Shipping

72. In 1954, UNICEF procured supplies totaling \$8,600,000 in value and shipped goods totaling \$10,250,000 (including freight costs). Compared to 1953, the dollar volume of procurement increased by \$1,200,000. A part of the increase in dollar volume results from larger purchases of bulk commodities such as penicillin, DDT and milk, and from bulk purchases for warehouse stocks.

73. The value of supplies shipped shows an increase of approximately \$800,000 over 1953. This increase is accounted for in large measure by an increased tonnage of milk shipments, by shipment of heavy equipment ordered the previous year, and by larger shipments of bulk commodities.

74. Increasing availability in European markets of supplies required for UNICEF programmes has enabled the advantageous use of the various European currencies available for assistance programmes. Contracts issued by the Regional Office in Paris were valued at the equivalent of over \$2 million.

UNICEF Warehouse

75. In previous general progress reports, reference was made to the establishment in U.N. Headquarters, New York, of a UNICEF warehouse for assembling and packing of standard items for maternal and child welfare and related programmes. As of 15 June 1954, the value of goods in the warehouse was approximately \$100,000 and shipments from the warehouse totaled approximately \$50,000. Since then, many of the problems inherent in a new undertaking of this kind have been resolved and the operation is proceeding according to routine. Expansion of the warehouse operation was envisaged during the summer of 1954, but this necessitated more space than was originally contemplated. Through the co-operation of various United Nations departments, four additional storage bays were allocated to UNICEF late in 1954, thereby tripling our original storage space.

76. Over 100 individual consignments, valued at approximately \$116,000, were made during the six months July - December 1954, representing an increase of more than 100 per cent over the preceding six months. At the end of 1954, the value of goods in store was \$171,500.

77. In addition to MCW equipment, the assembling and packing of 6,000 UNICEF standard midwife kits is also being handled by the warehouse. Previously, these kits were assembled and packed under commercial contracts.

Standard Lists

78. UNICEF now has "standard lists" for MCH centres, midwifery kits, public health nursing kits, and hospital equipment. While no new "standard lists" of equipment were introduced during the last half of the year, progress has been made in refining existing lists based upon comments received from field offices as the result of practical operating experience.

Price Trends and Delivery of Supplies

79. With the exception of dried skim milk (see para. 46) there have been no significant price changes in the past six months on either equipment or bulk supplies for UNICEF-assisted programmes. DDT 75% powder continued to be purchased at a 23-24 ¢ per pound level.

80. Penicillin prices remain at around 23 ¢ per vial. A significant new feature is the entry of European manufacturers into the market for UNICEF requirements. European manufacturers are now offering penicillin at about the same price as the larger United States producers.

81. It is interesting to note that, through the co-operation and assistance of a number of governments and semi-governmental agencies, new sources of supply for many of the commonly required items are constantly being located.

82. In general, deliveries from all areas continue to be satisfactory. While some minor delays were experienced, no serious consequences resulted.

Procurement for UNRWA

83. In addition to the procurement for UNICEF referred to in paragraph 72, purchases on behalf of UNRWA in 1954 totaled approximately \$10,650,000, involving nearly 700 contracts and purchase orders.

84. Consultations between UNICEF and UNRWA during December last resulted in the renewal of a procurement agreement for the year 1955, forming the basis upon which UNRWA reimburses UNICEF for procurement services. This agreement again used the formula of comparative workload of the two agencies as the basis for apportioning the procurement costs of the combined operation. From a review of proposed operations for 1955 made during the above-mentioned discussions, it appears that the volume of procurement which UNICEF will be requested to undertake for UNRWA during 1955 will be somewhat lower than the 1954 figure, and will therefore result in a decrease in the amount reimbursed to UNICEF as compared to 1954. On the other hand the number of orders placed on UNICEF account has increased and the results as far as staffing for procurement is concerned will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Committee on Administrative Budget.

Procurement for UNKRA

85. No significant procurement activities have been requested by UNKRA from UNICEF during the past six months. The total value of procurement undertaken for UNKRA during 1954 amounted to approximately \$37,000, involving 54 contracts and purchase orders.

Shipping

86. During 1954, chartered tonnage was widely used in connexion with shipments of dried skim milk. In all, six vessels were chartered: four to Korea, carrying a total of 46.5 million pounds; one to Japan, with 9.5 million pounds; and one to Latin America and the Caribbean with 5 million pounds. Further charters are envisaged for the first quarter of 1955, one each to (a) Brazil, (b) West Coast of South America; (c) Guatemala, Haiti, Leeward and Windward Islands; (d) India and Burma; (e) Philippines, Vietnam, Taiwan and Korea.

87. Due to high operating expenses, Steamship Conferences operating from Western Hemisphere ports have notified general freight rate increases of 10% to 15% to become effective during March and April 1955. Similar increases are also being instituted by various European Steamship Conferences. Freight discounts of 10% granted to UNICEF by Western Hemisphere Conference Lines remain as previously reported.

Public Information Activities

8. The activities of the Children's Fund continue to be favourably and more widely reported in newspapers, magazines, and on radio and television. The demand for UNICEF informational and display materials has increased steadily throughout the past six months, particularly in connexion with fund-raising campaigns sponsored by National Committees in Australia, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, educational work carried on in the United States, and United Nations Day observances and exhibits in many countries. In the United States, there has been a marked growth of interest among educational, church, and labour groups. Requests for bulk quantities from local workshops, schools, women's clubs, information centres, etc., have been satisfactorily handled under a new general distribution policy of providing a limited amount of free basic literature, together with a special price list for quantity orders.

National Committees

9. A total of twenty-seven National Committees have been organized or are in the process of organization. Of this number, twelve are in Europe, six in the Eastern Mediterranean, five in Asia, one in North America, and one in Latin America. Some are organized independently with their own charters; others are affiliated with organizations such as the United Nations Association, the Red Cross, etc. In some countries, the National Committee serves a purely educational function, and in others they are active in fund-raising, both private and public.

10. In the United Kingdom the United Nations Association sponsored a voluntary fund-raising campaign which is expected to yield net collections of £120,000 (of which 80 per cent will be contributed to UNICEF) as well as very effective public education. Articles appeared widely in every segment of the press, and the British Broadcasting Corporation co-operated with interviews and special events broadcasts.

11. The Australia and New Zealand campaigns are about to get under way. Special posters, articles, speeches and other information material have been provided.

12. The United States Committee for UNICEF continues to increase its activities. Over half-a-million children in 5,000 American communities participated in the fifth Annual Trick-or-Treat Halloween collection for the benefit of UNICEF which raised more than \$250,000. Twenty-six magazines carried articles about UNICEF in this connexion in addition to five leading television network programmes and thousands of press clippings.

93. In Europe, besides the National Committees in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia, a very active Information Committee for UNICEF has been formed in Luxembourg, and in France a number of provincial groups are supporting UNICEF. In Austria, the United Nations Association is very active in UNICEF matters.

94. The main problem of national committees is their weak financial position, which limits the scope of their activities. A first conference of six European UNICEF Committees will be held in Copenhagen, March 1 - 2, to discuss this point and other matters, in order to give the work of the National Committees further impetus.

Danny Kaye Film

95. The Danny Kaye 20-minute technicolour feature "Assignment Children" will be released in late March by Paramount Pictures for world distribution. In addition to English the film will be shown in the following seventeen languages:

Arabic	Indonesian	Portugese
Danish	Italian	Spanish
Dutch	Japanese	Swedish
French	Mandarin	Tagalog
German	Norwegian	Thai
Greek		
Hindustani		

The possibility of a version in Persian and several other languages is under consideration.

96. Paramount Films have generously agreed to turn over to UNICEF the net profits from the film. At a later stage the film will be available in 16 mm. for non-commercial showings.

97. A premiere of the film was held at U.N. Headquarters on 9 February at a warm and gala occasion under the sponsorship of the U. S. Committee for UNICEF. UNICEF owes a great debt to Mr. Kaye and Paramount Pictures for the film, which so movingly depicts the spirit of UNICEF's work, and for the increased public understanding it will bring in furthering the cause of children.

Greeting Cards

98. Another substantial increase in world-wide sales of UNICEF and U.N. greeting and note cards was accomplished in the 1954 season. Although it will still be several weeks before final results are known, it is estimated that close to 3,000,000 cards were sold in 30 or more countries. This compares with slightly more than 2,000,000 cards sold in the previous season, a rise of roughly 50 per cent. In the 1953 season sales had been approximately 30 per cent higher than in 1952.

99. Compared with approximately 1,400,000 cards sold in the United States in 1953, sales in 1954 aggregated 1,900,000 cards. In Canada the United Nations Association sold again over 200,000 cards. The largest increase was achieved in the United Kingdom from 278,000 cards in 1953 to an estimated 470,000 cards. Because private organizations participated in the undertaking in several countries of Europe, it will still be several weeks before final results are known; it is estimated, however, that the turnover has risen from 170,000 cards in 1953 to 450,000 cards. Organized sales efforts had their start in Peru, and various shipments were made to ten countries and territories in Central America. The cards were also available in seven countries of Asia. The cards were widely publicized in newspapers and magazines of many countries as well as on the radio and television in the United States.

100. Planning is under way for a similar project in the 1955 season, with emphasis on developing distribution to an increasing number of countries.

Printed Matter

101. The UNICEF bi-monthly bulletin, NEWS OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN, is now available in the following languages: Arabic, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, and two editions in English (one for North America and one for the United Kingdom). The United States Committee for UNICEF has taken over the distribution of the 15,000 American circulation.

/102. Recent new publications

102. Recent new publications have been issued, as follows:

COMPENDIUM, VOL. V: An illustrated English edition of 8,000 copies came out in January. A special Asian edition is scheduled for February release. The Spanish edition is in process of translation.

UNICEF: WHAT IT IS: A new edition of this illustrated pamphlet in French, German, and Spanish has just been made available. A new Dutch edition is now in progress. The pamphlet is now available in ten languages, including Hindi

Exhibitions

103. Although the UNICEF public information programme refrains from any major undertakings in connexion with exhibits, it has nevertheless been possible, in co-operation with WHO, UNESCO, as well as national groups and committees, to promote activities in this field. UNICEF has participated in exhibitions at Headquarters, in Copenhagen, Washington, D.C., Geneva, Paris, Brussels, Luxembourg, The Hague, and Amsterdam, Hamburg and Beirut, as well as a travelling exhibit in Switzerland.

Reprints

104. A wide distribution of some excellent reprints has been possible this past six months, due to outstanding co-operation of the press. They include 37,000 copies of Parents' Magazine, "The Greatest Child Welfare Effort of All Time"; 12,000 reprints of This Week Magazine's "I've Got 25,000,000 Children" by Danny Kaye; 6,000 copies in English, 2,000 in French, and 2,000 in Spanish copies of Think Magazine's "Food for All the World's Children"; and 5,000 reprints of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur's article in the United Nations Review, "Real Hope for the Tens of Millions".

Photographs

105. Over 1,000 prints were distributed on request to UNICEF field offices, United Nations Information Centres, and the press. In the United States, in addition to the major world-wide picture syndicates, UNICEF photos were published by a widening variety of outlets, including "Newsweek Magazine", "Life Magazine" (Latin-American edition), "Scholastic Magazine", and the "Encyclopedia Britannica" and "Britannica Junior".

106. To meet the increasing demand for "picture stories" about UNICEF work in terms of one child, one village, and one programme, UNICEF is seeking to take advantage of the services of professional photographers who will

cover UNICEF stories on the basis of a nominal fee for each negative UNICEF purchases. These photographers undertake UNICEF assignments in areas where they are working for publications or for themselves, thus financing all travel and operating costs from other sources. This approach has proved successful recently in the Eastern Mediterranean and similar projects are planned for Afghanistan, Central America, and Nigeria.

107. On January 17, a regular UNICEF photo-mat service was initiated to enable UNICEF field offices to service local newspapers that cannot afford to reproduce from glossy prints. The 1955 service will consist of six feature stories, each illustrated with two or three mats, distributed at the rate of one story every two months.

Film Strip

108. The adult and grade-school version of UNICEF's new film strip, "For the Children", will be distributed in English, French and Spanish by the U.N. Department of Public Information this spring.

Radio and Television

109. In the last six months, through the U.N. Department of Public Information, 103 news programmes and 30 feature programmes reported on UNICEF's work covering all language sections of that service.

110. Work to obtain increased radio coverage has begun in co-operation with the United Nations Information Centre in Paris, and in the United Kingdom the BBC continues to support the Fund in its radio and TV programmes. Major broadcasts on UNICEF have been given in Denmark, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

111. Three 15-minute broadcasts have been prepared by the U.N. Department of Public Information on the Danny Kaye trip to Asia. They will be released simultaneously with the film in order to build up public interest in the event.

"Rainbow Round the World"

112. The first children's book about UNICEF, "Rainbow Round the World", was published in the United States late in September. The book is now in its second printing and has been favourably reviewed in many United States publications.

News Releases and Press Conferences

113. Thirty news and feature releases have been issued at Headquarters since 1 September. Press conferences were held for Mom Kob Kaew of Thailand, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur of India, Danny Kaye, and Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz, in this period.

Public Information from the Field

114. The UNICEF Public Information Officer is spending some weeks in the Middle East observing UNICEF programmes in action and gathering material for newspaper and magazine articles. In addition, she is meeting with National Committees to discuss information programmes, greeting card plans for 1955, and with United Nations Information Centre directors to plan closer integration of work.

115. Public information officers in Bangkok, Lima, and Paris continue to send reports and photographs on activities in their areas which can then be processed at Headquarters and released internationally. Some country officers have also contributed useful news material. It is hoped that 1955 will see this type of coverage expanded.

Relations with Non-Governmental Organizations

116. Liaison with non-governmental organizations continues to be maintained both at United Nations Headquarters and in the various area and field offices throughout the world.

117. A directory of voluntary organizations affiliated with the member organizations of the NGO Committee on UNICEF has been assembled by the NGO Committee, and the information has been utilized by the Administration and others. Publication of the directory has been postponed in order to include information from new member organizations and incorporation of changes which have been reported since the original compilation.

118. Members of the Executive Board and the Secretariat continue to represent UNICEF at both national and international meetings of non-governmental organizations in this country and abroad.

119. The November meeting of the NGO Committee on UNICEF heard reports from its four sub-committees and it was agreed to consolidate the recommendations contained in these statements into one report for final approval by the NGO Committee and subsequent presentation to the Executive Board.

120. The following officers were elected for 1955:

Chairman:	Mr. Norman Acton, International Society for the Welfare of Cripples
Vice-Chairman:	Mrs. Gordon Freeman, International Council of Women
Vice-Chairman:	Rev. John J. Considine, M.M., International Conference of Catholic Charities
Secretary:	Mrs. Esther Hymer, International Federation of Business and Professional Women

121. A large number of voluntary organizations known to be interested in UNICEF have been contacted concerning the Danny Kaye film, ASSIGNMENT CHILDREN, and many are assisting in encouraging its showing in their countries.

122. The UNICEF Liaison Officer to Non-Governmental Organizations is now in Australia helping with the UNAC campaigns there and in New Zealand. En route, she stopped off for observation tours in Japan and Korea. She represented UNICEF at the Seventh International Conference of the Pan Pacific Women's Association held in the Philippines.

UNICEF Staffing

123. The number of UNICEF staff on 31 December 1954 was as follows:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>HQS</u>	<u>Field</u>
Internationally Recruited*	125	62	63
Locally Recruited **	<u>159</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>112</u>
Total	284	109	175

124. In addition local staff in UNICEF Country Offices whose salaries are paid by the governments of the assisted countries totalled 87.

125. There was no net change in the number of internationally recruited staff employed as compared to 30 June 1954. However, during this period there was a total of nine separations and nine accessions as follows:

<u>Separations</u>	<u>Accessions</u>
4 resignations	5 new appointments
2 retirements	3 promotions from General Service category
1 termination	1 transfer from UN Secretariat
1 transfer to UN Secretariat	
1 reclassification to General Service Category	

126. The five new appointments from outside the United Nations were as follows: One Milk Conservation Engineer (U.S. national); two Public Information Officers (U.S. national at Headquarters ; Peruvian national at Regional Office in Lima); one Punch Card Operator for IBM machine (U.S. national); one Junior Programme Officer at Headquarters (Indian national).

127. As a result of the separations and accessions, the net changes in the nationality distribution of the internationally recruited staff at the end of 1954 compared with that of six months earlier (E/ICEF/267, paras. 308-311) as follows:

<u>Plus One</u>	<u>Minus One</u>
Canada	Brazil
India	Colombia
Iraq	Guatemala
Peru	Norway
U.S.A.	United Kingdom

128. The number of locally recruited staff on 31 December 1954 was four higher six months earlier.

129. Following are three tables giving details on the staff as of 31 December, by number, assignment station, and nationality.

* Comprises the following categories: Director; and Principal Officer; Professional Category; and Principal level of General Service category.

** General Service category.

Number of Administrative and Operational Services
Staff Employed on 31 December 1954

	Internationally Recruited ^a	Locally Recruited ^b	Total	Local Staff Paid by Governments in UNICEF Country Offices
Headquarters, New York	62	47	109	-
Asia Regional Office (ARO)	10	29	39	-
Asia Country Offices	(13)	(33)	(16)	(78)
Burma	1	-	1	11
China (at Taiwan)	-	-	-	5
India, Ceylon, Afghanistan	3	1	4	16
Indonesia	3	-	3	15
Korea	2	-	2	1
Pakistan	2	2	4	10
Philippines	1	-	1	9
Thailand, Malaya, U.K. Territories	1	-	1	11
Southwest Pacific Office	1	3	4	-
Africa, Eastern Mediterranean and Europe Reg. Office (AEMERO)	23	39	62	-
Africa, East. Medit. & Europe Area & Country Offices	(9)	(21)	(30)	(-)
Brazzaville	2	2	4	-
Copenhagen (BCG)	-	2	2	-
Iraq	1	1	2	-
Eastern Medit. Area Office				
Beirut	4	11	15	-
Egypt	1	3	4	-
London	1	2	3	-
Latin America Regional Office (IARO)	4	13	17	-
Latin America Area and Country Offices	(3)	(4)	(7)	(9)
Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru	1	-	1	-
Brazil	1	-	1	5
Central America & Caribb. Area Office	1	4	5	2
Chile	-	-	-	2
<u>Total:</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>87</u>

^a Director and Principal Officer Category, Professional Category; and Principal Level of General Service Category.

^b General Service Category.

Nationality of Internationally Recruited Administrative and
Operational Services Staff by Region of Assignment as of 31 December 1954

Nationality of Staff	New York	Asia	Africa, Eastern Mediterranean and Europe	Latin America	Total
Australia	1	3	-	-	4
Belgium	-	-	3	-	3
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	9	1	-	-	10
China	2	-	-	-	2
Colombia	-	-	-	1	1
Denmark	1	1	-	-	2
France	-	1	3	1	5
Greece	1	-	-	-	1
India	1	2	-	-	3
Iran	-	-	1	-	1
Iraq	1	-	-	-	1
Lebanon	-	-	1	-	1
Netherlands	3	1	2	-	6
New Zealand	-	-	1	-	1
Norway	-	-	1	-	1
Peru	-	-	-	1	1
Philippines	-	1	-	-	1
Poland	2	-	-	-	2
Spain	-	1	-	-	1
Sweden	-	-	1	-	1
Switzerland	-	-	4	1	5
United Kingdom	10	9	13	1	33
United States	30	4	1	2	37
Yugoslavia	1	-	-	-	1
Stateless	-	-	1	-	1
Totals	62	24	32	7	125

Nationality of Regional Directors
and Heads of Area and Country Offices as of 31 December 1954

Regional Offices:

Asia	U.S.A.
Africa, Eastern Mediterranean and Europe	Switzerland
Latin America	France

Area Offices

Africa	Switzerland
Central America and Caribbean	U.S.A.
Eastern Mediterranean	Sweden
India-Ceylon-Afghanistan	U. K.

Country Offices:

Bolivia-Paraguay-Peru	Colombia
Brazil	Switzerland
Burma	India
Egypt	Iran
Indonesia	India
Iraq	Norway
Korea	U.S.A.
Pakistan (Karachi)	U.S.A.
Philippines	U.S.A.
Thailand-Malaya-U.K. Territories	Netherlands

Offices:

London	U.K.
Southwest Pacific	Australia

