



UNITED NATIONS  
ECONOMIC  
AND  
SOCIAL COUNCIL



GENERAL

E/ICEF/SR.86/Corr.1  
10 January 1952

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

EXECUTIVE BOARD

CORRIGENDUM TO THE SUMMARY RECORD OF THE EIGHTY-SIXTH MEETING

Held in the Palais de Chaillot, Paris,  
on Friday, 9 November 1951, at 11 a.m.

In accordance with the agreement that the statement of Mr. Keeny (Director of the Asia Regional Office) be available in fuller form, the following is to be substituted for the statement appearing on the bottom of page 8 and top of page 9:

"Mr. KEENY (Director, Asia Regional Office) recalled that the projects for the Asia region were to help an area which contains 250,000,000 children - one fourth of all those in the world. The aid is for an area in which the annual income per person is a little over \$50. The infant mortality per thousand is about 200 as compared with 30 or less in many Western countries.

"In addition to these basic handicaps, the governments requesting this aid are working under special difficulties. In some of them the damage of war, as grave as almost anywhere in the West, is only beginning to be repaired. The war and its consequences have lowered food production which will take five years to recover to its pre-war standard, which was even then one of the lowest in the world. In addition, inflation has brought sharp rises in the prices of food which are inconvenient anywhere in the world, but for the average worker in Eastern countries are calamitous.

"In spite of these handicaps, the governments have within the last 18 months found ways to finance their share of previous UNICEF projects to the extent of \$8,000,000 in addition to the \$1½ million previously begun. Finding new money is always hard for a government in the Asia area but they are learning

/to work with

to work with UNICEF and can be relied on to support new projects with less delay as they and we learn how to work together.

"The present requests presented for Board approval amount to approximately \$2,000,000 of which \$1,213,000 are required as a new area allocation. These projects have been planned in an attempt to meet the crying needs of today, and at the same time to give impetus to projects with long term value. Of the \$2,000,000, about \$1,000,000 is requested for anti-malarial work. It should be noted that the government must buy one ton of DDT in addition to its normal requirements for every ton contributed by UNICEF. This means that UNICEF's contribution will not be greater than the proportion of children and mothers in the population. With UNICEF's DDT and that contributed by the government, not less than six million additional people will be protected for the next two years.

"Twenty-five percent of the \$1,000,000 is requested for a new DDT plant for India, which will produce 700 tons of DDT a year - enough to protect at least seven million people each year after it starts production in 1954. This is the third plant under consideration - the two for Pakistan and Ceylon having already been approved.

"These anti-malaria projects have been worked out in close collaboration not only with the governments concerned, but also with E.C.A., in order that the joint efforts of the U.N. and the bilateral agencies might result in the maximum progress toward the conquest of malaria in Asia. Thanks to understandings thus worked out, the limited UNICEF aid can all be devoted to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, which together represent much more than half the cases in the area and more than one third of those in the whole world.

"The second group of projects are for BCG work which will make possible, with government support, the testing in the next two years of 15 million children, and the vaccination of six million. These projects together with those already

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approved, perhaps with some supplementary aid, should bring the rate of testing children in the area by 1953 above the birth rate which amounts to about 15 million a year.

"It will be noted that both the anti-malarial work and the BCG work are mass attempts at the prevention of the number one and two diseases of the Asia area; malaria and tuberculosis.

"The third group of requests are for \$400,000 to forward the basic long term programmes of UNICEF in mother and child welfare. UNICEF's \$400,000 will be doubled by the addition of technical assistance funds for personnel through WHO. This programme will upgrade the present practices of nurses, mid-wives and health visitors and will help to train hundreds of others. It is largely to this programme that we must look for the leadership in new M.C.W. projects that may be voted later.

"The requests to UNICEF total about \$2,000,000. The value of the matching expenditures by governments will be slightly over \$4,000,000 excluding \$2,000,000 for buildings that will assist these programmes but whose usefulness is not limited to them. Including the contribution of governments, WHO, and technical assistance, the \$2,000,000 from UNICEF will release upwards of \$9,000,000 toward the benefit of children in the Asia area.

"The \$2,000,000 requested from UNICEF is one fourth of the annual target budget. It is a bit more than twenty percent of all the funds requested from the Executive Board at this session but it amounts to less than 1 cent per child for the 250,000,000 children."

Page 9, Paragraph 8

"Dr. CANDAU (Canada)" should read "Dr. CANDAU (WHO)"