



UNITED NATIONS

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

(1-11 September 1959)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-NINTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 2

NEW YORK

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS
TWENTY-NINTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 2

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Report of the Executive Board (1-11 September 1959)

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

Opening and duration of the session

1. The Executive Board held its 229th to 239th meetings at United Nations Headquarters on 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 September 1959.

Attendance

2. Attendance at the session was as follows:

MEMBERS

Chairman: Mr. J. Ryan (Australia).
Austria: Mrs. C. Redlich.
Belgium: Mr. H. Willot, Baron J. d'Anethan.
Brazil: Mr. M. Monteiro.
Chile: Mr. C. Mardones, Mr. F. Maquieira.
China: Mr. P. Y. Tsao.
Colombia: Dr. K. Mezey, Mrs. M. López.
Czechoslovakia: Mr. J. Rybar, Mr. Z. Vrana.
Dominican Republic: Miss M. Bernardino, Mr. R. Berges.
Ecuador: Mr. L. Yopez.
El Salvador: Mr. F. A. Carrillo, Mr. F. Vega Gómez.
France: Prof. R. Mande, Dr. A. Andriamasy, Mr. M. Bouquin.
Germany, Federal Republic of: Prof. W. Germer, Mr. H. E. Wieck.
India: Mr. M. Vellodi, Mr. N. A. Kidwai.
Indonesia: Mr. E. J. Lapien, Mr. Sutanto.
Iran: Mr. B. Ahaneen, Mr. N. Assar.
Israel: Mrs. Z. Harman, Miss H. Hareli.
Italy: Miss M. Cao Pinna.
New Zealand: Mr. W. A. Green.
Pakistan: Mr. R. Piracha, Mr. Y. Ahmed.
Philippines: Miss L. Tongson.

Poland: Dr. B. Kozusznik, Dr. E. Pomerska, Mr. A. Czarkowski.

Sweden: Mr. M. Giron, Mr. A. Willen.

Switzerland: Mr. F. Schnyder, Mr. H. Langenbacher, Mr. M. Exchaquet.

Tunisia: Dr. D. Fareh.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Mrs. Z. Mironova, Mr. L. Melnikov.

United Arab Republic: Dr. M. O. Shoib.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Mr. P. Buxton.

United States of America: Mrs. K. Oettinger, Mrs. E. Taubman, Dr. K. Bain, Mr. J. Barry.

Yugoslavia: Mr. B. Karapandza, Mr. B. Jevtic.

3. The Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat was represented by Mr. Z. Ahmed and Miss M. Branscombe. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was represented by Miss A. Cohn.

4. The specialized agencies were represented as follows:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. F. W. Parker, Dr. W. Aykroyd, Mr. P. V. Acharya, Mr. E. Burtis, Mr. E. Lancelot, Mr. A. Orbaneja.

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. P. M. Kaul, Dr. R. Coigney, Dr. C. Alvarado, Dr. M. Sacks, Dr. R. Burgess, Mrs. S. Meagher, Dr. O. de Silva, Dr. I. C. Yuan,* Dr. G. Garcin.*

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. M. Khan.

United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): Mr. M. Akrawi, Mr. A. Gagliotti.

5. The Non-Governmental Organizations Committee on UNICEF was represented by Miss Alba Zizzamia, Chairman. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with UNICEF were represented as follows:

* WHO medical advisers to UNICEF.

All Pakistan Women's Association: Begum R. Mirza Khan.
 Associated Country Women of the World: Mrs. E. S. Roberts.
 Boy Scouts International Bureau: Mr. T. J. Keane.
 Catholic International Union for Social Service: Mrs. C. Giroux.
 Commission of the Churches on International Affairs: Mr. A. D. Micheli.
 Consultative Council of Jewish Organizations: Mrs. H. B. Kadane.
 Friends World Committee for Consultation: Mrs. R. B. Perera, Mr. T. Bell, Miss M. Ermen.
 International Alliance of Women: Mrs. G. H. Brown, Mrs. F. A. Doyle.
 International Catholic Migration Commission: Miss I. Dalgiewicz.
 International Committee of Catholic Nurses: Miss D. Kelly.
 International Conference of Catholic Charities: Mr. L. Longarzo.
 International Conference of Social Work: Miss R. M. Williams, Miss S. Ehrlich.
 International Co-operative Alliance: Mr. L. Woodcock.
 International Council of Nurses: Miss R. Martin.
 International Council of Women: Mrs. F. M. Freeman.
 International Federation of Agricultural Producers: Mrs. F. Billingsley.
 International Federation of Business and Professional Women: Miss J. Skinner.
 International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Mr. G. G. Thormann.
 International Social Service, Inc.: Mr. W. T. Kirk, Mrs. S. Pettiss, Mrs. E. S. Towns.
 International Society for the Welfare of Cripples: Mrs. D. Warms.
 International Union against the Venereal Diseases and the Treponematoses: Mrs. J. Tuller, Mrs. A. Yoshinaga Abe.
 International Union for Child Welfare: Mrs. F. S. Miller.
 International Union of Family Organizations: Mrs. P. L. Collins.
 International Union of Socialist Youth: Miss S. Gyarmati.
 Junior Chamber International: Mr. K. L. Shirk, Jr.
 League of Red Cross Societies: Mrs. P. Sheppard, Mr. F. C. McLaughlin.
 Pan Pacific and South-East Asia Women's Association: Mrs. H. G. Fowler, Mrs. D. Bryan.
 Salvation Army: Miss J. Wrieden.
 World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: Miss M. Weeks, Mrs. E. F. Johnson.
 World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession: Mr. J. M. Thompson.
 World Federation for Mental Health: Mrs. M. P. Torre.

World Federation of Trade Unions: Miss E. Kahn.
 World Federation of United Nations Associations: Mrs. H. Barratt-Brown.
 World Jewish Congress: Mr. G. Jacoby.
 World Organization for Early Childhood Education: Miss A. Hostler.
 World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss A. Zizzamia.
 World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. G. Britt.

6. Also attending as observers were representatives of the following National Committees:

Canadian Committee for UNICEF: Mrs. J. Tory.
 Netherlands Committee for UNICEF: Mr. J. Eggink.
 UNICEF Association of Japan Inc.: Miss A. Matsuoka.
 United States Committee for UNICEF: Mrs. H. Pantaleoni, Mr. L. Bailey.

Agenda

7. The following items were on the agenda of the session (E/ICEF/L.1231/Rev.1):

1. Adoption of agenda.
2. Report of Executive Director (E/ICEF/388).
3. Introductory statements by Board members on general policy.
4. Report of activities of Bureau of Social Affairs on matters of interest to UNICEF.¹
5. Nutrition matters:
 - (a) General statement by representative of Food and Agriculture Organization;
 - (b) Report on progress in development of high-protein foods (E/ICEF/389);
 - (c) Review and evaluation of FAO/UNICEF-assisted milk conservation programmes (E/ICEF/384);
 - (d) Report on UNICEF-assisted programmes of dry skim milk distribution (E/ICEF/385 and Corr.1);
 - (e) FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee:
 - (i) Report of Committee (E/ICEF/R.720);
 - (ii) Recommendation of Executive Director concerning reimbursement to FAO for project personnel for 1960 (E/ICEF/R.774; E/ICEF/59-B/CRP/3; E/ICEF/59-B/CRP/8);
 - (iii) Method of selection of UNICEF representatives on Committee (E/ICEF/R.745).
6. Health matters:
 - (a) General statement by representatives of World Health Organization;²
 - (b) Report by World Health Organization on malaria campaigns (E/ICEF/386);

¹ Subsequently reproduced as E/ICEF/59-B/CRP/4.

² Subsequently reproduced as E/ICEF/59-B/CRP/6.

- (c) Report and recommendations by Executive Director on UNICEF aid for malaria campaigns (E/ICEF/387);
- (d) Terms of reference of UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on health policy (E/ICEF/R.761).
7. Resolutions and statements of non-governmental organizations (E/ICEF/NGO/61-64).
 8. Forecast of allocations, 1960-1962, in relation to resources (E/ICEF/R.773 and Add.1).
 9. Report of Committee on Administrative Budget (E/ICEF/L.1230).
 10. Report of Programme Committee (E/ICEF/L.1234/Rev.1).
 11. Organization of Executive Board and Programme Committee work (E/ICEF/390 and Add.1).
 12. Other business.

8. The Board had before it the following background documents intended to facilitate its review of the general progress made with regard to programmes and its decisions on project allocations: "Major trends in UNICEF programme aid; excerpts from UNICEF Board reports" (E/ICEF/377/Rev.2); and "Digest of UNICEF-aided projects" (E/ICEF/382 and Corr.1). In addition, it had two papers of general interest: "Selected population figures for countries and territories assisted by UNICEF" (E/ICEF/59-B/CRP/1) and "Draft Standard Agreement and examples of plans of operations" (E/ICEF/59-B/CRP/2). The Board also had before it a summary of project recommendations by the Executive Director to the September 1959 Executive Board session (E/ICEF/L.1232 and Corr.1 and Add.1). A check list of all documents issued in connexion with the session is contained in document E/ICEF/INF.14/Rev.1.

II. FINANCIAL SITUATION

Allocations

9. The Executive Board approved allocations for 88 projects totalling \$13,210,700, in accordance with the

recommendations of the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/L.1234/Rev.1). Funds available for allocation mounted to \$14,878,433 (including returns of certain unused programme balances amounting to

Table 1

ALLOCATIONS APPROVED AT THE SEPTEMBER 1959 SESSION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD BY PROGRAMME AND AREA
(In US dollars)

	Africa	Asia	Eastern Mediterranean	Europe	The Americas	Inter- regional	Total	Per cent
<i>Basic maternal and child welfare services</i>	268,500	2,203,375	17,000	149,500	115,000	300,000	3,053,375	23.11
<i>Disease control</i>	933,900	328,000	2,356,200	—	3,014,000	—	6,632,100	50.20
Malaria eradication and control	595,500	68,000	2,115,000	—	2,979,000	—	5,757,500	43.58
BCG/TB	5,400	54,000	104,000	—	35,000	—	198,400	1.50
Yaws/VD control	204,000	—	—	—	—	—	204,000	1.54
Trachoma control	—	145,000	137,200	—	—	—	282,200	2.14
Leprosy control	129,000	48,000	—	—	—	—	177,000	1.34
Typhus control	—	13,000	—	—	—	—	13,000	0.10
<i>Nutrition</i>	140,000	1,833,125	276,000	103,000	295,100	235,000	2,882,225	21.82
Child feeding	140,000	405,125	—	—	110,100	—	655,225	4.96
Nutrition education and activities	—	235,000	—	—	151,500	75,000	461,500	3.49
Milk and food processing	—	1,193,000	276,000	103,000	33,500	160,000	1,765,500	13.37
TOTAL RECOMMENDED FOR LONG-RANGE AID	1,342,400	4,364,500	2,649,200	252,500	3,424,100	535,000	12,567,700	95.13
<i>Emergency aid</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	643,000	4.87
GRAND TOTAL FOR PRO- GRAMME AID	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,210,700	100.00
Estimated operational ser- vices for 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,294,940	
Estimated administrative costs for 1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,845,170	
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,350,810	

Table 2

ALLOCATIONS APPROVED IN CALENDAR YEAR 1959 BY EXECUTIVE BOARD BY PROGRAMME AND AREA
(In US dollars)

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i>	<i>Europe</i>	<i>The Americas</i>	<i>Inter- regional</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
<i>Basic maternal and child welfare services</i>	743,000	3,161,375	17,000	179,500	382,069	312,000	4,794,944	20.12
<i>Disease control</i>	1,370,900	2,116,234	2,531,188	—	4,655,565	—	10,673,887	44.80
Malaria eradication and control	670,500	932,000	2,167,500	—	4,563,000	—	8,333,000	34.97
BCG/TB	212,400	821,234	152,488	—	92,565	—	1,278,687	5.37
Yaws/VD control	204,000	51,000	—	—	—	—	255,000	1.07
Trachoma control	—	145,000	211,200	—	—	—	356,200	1.50
Leprosy control	284,000	143,000	—	—	—	—	427,000	1.79
Typhus control	—	24,000	—	—	—	—	24,000	0.10
<i>Nutrition</i>	246,100	4,312,325	842,000	607,000	933,633	436,000	7,376,048	30.96
Child feeding	154,100	1,523,325	484,200	—	741,623	—	2,903,248	12.18
Nutrition education and activities	92,000	421,000	81,800	—	151,500	75,000	821,300	3.45
Milk and food processing	—	2,368,000	276,000	607,000	40,500	360,000	3,651,500	15.33
TOTAL, LONG-RANGE AID	2,360,000	9,589,934	3,390,188	786,500	5,971,257	747,000	22,844,879	95.88
<i>Emergency aid</i>							982,000	4.12
GRAND TOTAL, PROGRAMME AID							23,826,879	100.00
Estimated operational ser- vices for 1960							2,294,940	
Estimated administrative costs for 1960							1,845,170	
GRAND TOTAL							27,966,989	

\$948,757 and unspent balances of the 1958 administrative and operational services budget amounting to \$143,447). Thus, at the end of the Board session there remained a balance of \$1,667,733, not taking into account the Board allocation of \$2,294,940 for 1960 operational services and \$1,845,170 for 1960 administrative costs which are to be financed from resources available on 31 December 1959 (see paragraph 27). The total allocated at the session amounted to \$17,350,810. Table 1 shows the allocations by geographical area and programmes, and gives a percentage distribution of the programme allocations.

10. Of the 88 programme allocations, 79 were for long-range country projects, 4 were for interregional projects, 1 was for a regional project, and 4 were for emergency aid. Of the 79 long-range country projects, 71 had previously received help from UNICEF, and 8 were for projects that were being aided the first time.

11. A brief description of the projects for which the allocations were approved by the Board is given in annex 1. A number of considerations arose in con-

nexion with the Programme Committee's discussion of project recommendations. These are summarized in the Programme Committee's report (E/ICEF/L.1234/Rev.1).

12. Added to the allocations made by the Board earlier in the year, the allocations approved at the session brought the total for 1959 to almost \$28 million. This is the highest annual amount allocated by the Executive Board since the General Assembly, in 1950, changed the terms of reference of the Fund to emphasize the long-range needs of children in economically underdeveloped countries (General Assembly resolution 417 (V)). It compares with allocations of \$22.4 million in 1956, \$24.1 million in 1957 and \$22.6 million in 1958.

13. Corresponding to the \$28 million allocated by UNICEF in 1959, aided countries have undertaken "matching" commitments for the projects totalling an equivalent of almost \$70 million, or two and one-half times the aid provided by UNICEF.

14. Table 2 shows the allocations by area and programme for the whole of the year 1959.

Income

15. Income from all sources in 1959 is expected to reach \$22.5 million by 31 December. This would compare with an income of \$23 million for 1958. For the first time since 1954 there would not be an increase in income. The amounts of annual increases since 1954 have been as follows: 1955, \$2.5 million; 1956, \$2.3 million; 1957, \$0.9 million; 1958, \$2.3 million.

16. The following table shows the estimates of 1959 income by source, compared with 1958 income:

Table 3

UNICEF INCOME, 1958 AND ESTIMATED 1959, BY SOURCE
(In thousands of US dollars)

Source	1958	1959 (estimated)
Government contributions	19,967	19,000
Private contributions	1,268	1,700
Other income	1,773	1,800
	23,008	22,500

17. The estimate of the government contributions for 1959 includes an amount of \$9.5 million out of the \$11 million pledged by the Government of the United States of America on the basis of an equal matching of contributions from other Governments. (In 1957 the United States contribution was 55 per cent of the total government contributions, and in 1958 it was 52.5 per cent.)

18. The Executive Director estimated that as much as \$1.5 million of the United States 1959 pledge might be forfeited for lack of contributions from other Governments. He reported that he had asked a number of Governments whether it would be possible to increase their contributions above the level of previous years, or to make contributions supplementary to those which they had already announced.

19. While many Governments had been generous in supporting the work of UNICEF, the scale of UNICEF aid could not be considered adequate when compared with the needs of children and the significant influence which UNICEF aid could have in helping countries to meet those needs.

20. There was general endorsement by the Board of the efforts of the Executive Director to obtain greater financial support. Attention was called to the fact that higher prices in recent years had diminished the amount of aid which could be given by UNICEF; for example, the same volume of supplies shipped by UNICEF in 1955 cost UNICEF 13 per cent more in 1958. The hope was expressed that Governments, particularly those of the economically more privileged countries, would contribute more to UNICEF; as an example it was pointed out that for UNICEF to receive government contributions of \$50 million a year all countries

need only contribute one two-hundredth of 1 per cent of gross national income.

21. A total of sixteen Governments had thus far increased their contributions in 1959 as compared with 1958, in a number of instances substantially. Concerning 1960 two Governments have so far announced increased contributions; the United Kingdom would increase its support by £100,000 to the equivalent of \$938,000, and Iran, which had given \$200,000 in 1958 and \$240,000 in 1959, would give \$260,000 in 1960.

22. In recent years the United States matching requirements were met by reason of the fact that, owing to overlapping financial periods, some contributions by other Governments were not needed for matching in one year and were available for the next year. By 1959, however, this reservoir of unmatched contributions had been exhausted.

23. The following table shows the contributions made since 1954 by the largest donor, the United States of America, and by other Governments:

Table 4

GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF SINCE 1954
(In US dollars)

	United States	Other Governments	Number of Governments contributing
1954	8,300,000	5,308,000	61
1955	9,000,000	6,631,000	72
1956	9,700,000	7,805,000	80
1957	10,000,000	7,900,000	80
1958	11,000,000	8,967,000	87
1959 (estimated) . .	9,500,000	9,500,000	85-90

24. Contributions from Governments other than the United States had increased each year, but in 1959 they had not increased sufficiently to draw the full United States contribution of \$11 million. Annex II shows government contributions to UNICEF for the years 1957 and 1958, and for 1959 to the close of the Board's session.

25. Board action and the views of Board members relating to the financial position of UNICEF are set forth in paragraphs 26 to 34 below. The importance of interest and support from non-governmental groups is referred to in paragraphs 200-203.

Changes in allocation practices

26. In view of the current financial situation, the Board adopted two changes in its practice with regard to allocations, one relating to the budget for administrative costs and operational services, and the other relating to allocations for basic maternal and child welfare services and milk conservation.

27. After the programme allocations had been approved, an amount of less than \$1.7 million remained

in unallocated resources. The probability of this situation was foreseen by the Committee on Administrative Budget when it met earlier in the year. Taking into account the fact that a considerable amount of income is received by UNICEF after the September Board session (in 1959 an amount of \$3.6 million is expected during this period), the Committee recommended that the allocation made at the current session for 1960 administrative costs and operational services be financed from unallocated resources available to the Fund on 31 December 1959. The Committee also recommended that the same procedure be followed in subsequent years. If on 31 December of any year the unallocated funds were insufficient to finance those costs, the deficiency would constitute a first charge on income received on or after 1 January. The Board adopted those recommendations.

28. In his forecast of allocations in relation to resources (see paragraphs 35 to 38) the Executive Director stressed the importance of ensuring a balance between allocations and resources in the next three years. In recent years it had been possible to make allocations in excess of income by drawing upon the unallocated resources of UNICEF. For example, at the beginning of 1956 unallocated resources amounted to \$7.1 million, and at the beginning of 1959 they amounted to \$5.2 million. At the beginning of 1960, however, they were expected to be approximately \$1.1 million.

29. To meet this situation the Executive Director proposed a change in practice in connexion with allocations for basic maternal and child welfare services and milk conservation similar to one which the Board had previously approved for malaria eradication projects. Instead of recommending to the Board allocations for projects in these fields covering a period of two, three or more years, he proposed that he be authorized to present allocation requests covering only the expenditures required during the following year. The projects as a whole, however, would be approved in principle by the Board at the time the first annual allocation was made. This approval would constitute a formal commitment by the Board to give priority to annual allocations to the projects over allocations to new projects, up to the total amount approved in principle.

30. Under this procedure, Governments would still be able to plan projects for several years in advance and make the national administrative and financial commitments required. While allocations for a project would be spaced over several years the size of the project would not be reduced and more requests could be met during the next few years from funds which otherwise would be earmarked as project allocations. Under the existing practice, a part of the project allocations is not spent for two or three years, or more.

31. In his estimates of the effect of the new procedure the Executive Director used calculations which took as a requirement for annual allocations the following percentages of the total cost of the project: for basic maternal and child welfare projects 40 per cent the first year, 40 per cent the second year, and 20 per cent the third year; for milk conservation projects 25 per cent

the first year, 25 per cent the second year, and 50 per cent the third year. In recent years, the average ratio of annual expenditures to total costs had in fact been lower for those programmes. However, in some projects the fulfilment of allocations could be expected to take place at a faster rate, and in others the amount of the total allocation would be too small to warrant use of the new procedure. The procedure would therefore be applied to requests as appropriate.

32. The formal commitments for allocations in future years resulting from this procedure would still leave ample possibilities for aiding new projects. Moreover, the UNICEF practice of setting aside funds for project allocations to be spent over a period of several years necessarily led to an accumulation of funds which the present proposal would put to use at an earlier date.

33. A number of delegations supported the Executive Director's proposal in the discussion preceding its adoption. It was generally recognized that the procedure was required if UNICEF was to be in a position in the next few years to meet requests from countries which had the organization and local finance ready to make good use of UNICEF aid. A general note of caution, however, was sounded by members who felt that the new procedure had certain inherent dangers and should therefore be used by the Executive Director with discretion. Although the proposal had presentational value, it was emphasized that it did not in itself increase the resources; rather it allowed the Fund to live in excess of current income while increasing its priority commitments for the future. Although the pace of programming and the level of aid would continue to increase through this procedure, the fear was expressed that unless income also increased during the next few years, UNICEF might at a later stage find itself in the position of having to cut back on allocations for new requests and also reduce the size of its staff establishment and administrative structure. One delegation found itself unable to support the proposal because of its belief that the Executive Director's estimate of future income was over-optimistic; moreover, "project budgeting" had long been regarded as one of the strong points of UNICEF practice. Attention was called to the fact that an annual allocation system had been adopted for malaria eradication and this might be considered all the more justification for maintaining the "project budgeting" system for other forms of aid. A number of delegations emphasized that it was important for the Board to have available at future sessions full information on the allocations required of UNICEF to fulfil formal commitments on all projects previously approved in principle as well as formal commitments which would be undertaken as a result of the adoption of new project recommendations.

34. The Executive Director assured the Board that in using the authority granted him by the Executive Board he would do so with discretion, bearing in mind the need to preserve flexibility in order to be able to meet new requests in the future, and taking into account the actual and prospective income of the Fund. He would provide information to the Board at each session on

Table 5
FORECAST OF REQUESTS FOR ALLOCATIONS IN 1960-1962
(In thousands of US dollars)

<i>Programme and region</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>
<i>Basic maternal and child welfare services</i>			
Africa	1,700	1,800	2,000
Asia	2,000	2,400	2,800
Eastern Mediterranean	300	300	400
Europe	200	200	200
The Americas	900	900	1,000
Interregional programmes	300	400	400
	5,400	6,000	6,800
<i>Malaria eradication and control</i>	9,000	9,000	8,500
<i>BCG vaccination and other tuberculosis control</i>			
Africa	250	250	300
Asia	400	450	500
Eastern Mediterranean	100	50	100
The Americas	150	150	100
	900	900	1,000
<i>Control of yaws and venereal diseases</i>			
Africa	200	250	250
Asia	200	200	200
Various	100	50	50
	500	500	500
<i>Trachoma control</i>			
Africa	200	200	150
Asia	200	350	600
Eastern Mediterranean	140	200	200
Various	60	50	50
	600	800	1,000
<i>Leprosy control</i>			
Africa	800	400	800
Asia	100	250	300
The Americas	100	—	50
Various	—	150	50
	1,000	800	1,200
<i>Child feeding and nutrition</i>			
Africa	600	700	700
Asia	1,500	1,800	1,900
Eastern Mediterranean	300	600	600
The Americas	1,700	1,200	1,500
Various	100	100	100
	4,200	4,400	4,800
<i>Food conservation</i>	2,200	2,500	3,000
<i>Primary education (aspects approved by the Board)</i>	200	200	200
<i>Emergencies</i>	1,000	1,000	1,000
TOTAL, PROGRAMME ALLOCATIONS	25,000	26,100	28,000
<i>Operational services</i>	2,500	2,500	2,600
<i>Administration</i>	2,000	2,100	2,200
TOTAL	29,500	30,700	32,800
<i>Less: Non-implementation of programmes forecast</i>	1,000	1,200	1,800
TOTAL	28,500	29,500	31,000
<i>Less: Allocation requests deferred under new allocation procedures for basic maternal and child welfare services and milk conservation</i>	4,900	2,700	1,100
GRAND TOTAL	23,600	26,800	29,900

the situation with regard to formal commitments and the relation of that situation to the financial status of the Fund.

Forecast of requests for allocations

35. The Executive Director presented to the Executive Board a forecast of requests for UNICEF allocations for the period 1960-1962, indicating the major lines of aid, the balance between them, and their relation to the anticipated resources of UNICEF (E/ICEF/R.773 and Add.1). This type of forecast is presented annually to the Board in order to facilitate its review of priorities and to enable it to determine its policy and allocate resources.

36. The forecasts for requests for allocations are based upon information gathered by UNICEF field staff from Governments and from the specialized agencies and take account of probable opportunities for action. As there are many factors which may change the expected time-

tables, the forecast is not considered definitive but rather approximate.

37. Table 5 shows the forecast of requests for allocations for the period 1960-1962 broken down by type of programme and region. The Executive Director estimated that the change in the allocation procedure authorized by the Board (see paragraphs 29 to 34) might defer a part of the allocations for basic maternal and child welfare services and milk conservation to subsequent years; the deferred allocations were estimated as totalling about \$4.9 million in 1960; \$2.7 million in 1961; and \$1.1 million in 1962. These are taken into account at the end of table 5.

38. It is estimated that for the next three years requests for allocations for basic maternal and child welfare services and nutrition will amount to about 50 per cent of the programme allocations, disease control projects to about 46 per cent and emergency aid to about 4 per cent. The bulk of the expenditures in disease control would continue to be for malaria, and would amount to about 33 per cent of the total programme allocations.

III. PROGRAMME POLICY AND TRENDS

Basic maternal and child welfare services

GENERAL

39. At its session the Board approved allocations totalling \$3 million for twenty basic maternal and child welfare projects. This brought the total allocations for the year to approximately \$4.8 million, or 20 per cent of all programme allocations. A slow but progressive increase in aid for basic maternal and child welfare services is foreseen with requests from Governments reaching \$6.8 million in 1962, or about 24 per cent of all project requests. The difficulties which a faster development of these services would present for Governments are referred to elsewhere in this report (see paragraph 183).

40. The representative of WHO called attention to the fact that his organization was preparing a review of the maternal and child health activities jointly assisted by WHO and UNICEF for submission to the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy at its next session, scheduled for December 1959. During 1960 WHO would concentrate on two activities in the field of maternal and child health. The first was a study of prematurity; an Expert Committee on Maternal and Child Health would review the definition of prematurity adopted by an expert committee in 1950. According to the experience gained since then, the definition appeared to be in need of revision as a common standard for certain parts of the world, particularly from the point of view of setting up maternal and child health programmes.³ The Maternal and Child Health Unit, in collaboration with other units, would pursue a second

study, that of diarrhoeal diseases of infancy and early childhood, since, together with acute respiratory infections, diarrhoeas were the major cause of infant mortality in large areas of the world. The study of this problem is part of a general investigation of the relationship between infectious and parasitic diseases and nutrition.

41. The representative of WHO emphasized that the health of mothers and children depended to a great extent on the progress which could be made in environmental sanitation and nutrition. (See paragraph 87 for further reference to nutrition.) At its next session, the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy would have before it a paper reviewing jointly assisted environmental sanitation activities. He called attention to the programme endorsed by the Twelfth World Health Assembly, which had invited all multilateral and bilateral agencies having an interest in the development of community water supplies to join with WHO in carrying out a global undertaking in this field, and assured the Board that WHO would welcome any opportunity for co-operation with UNICEF in that undertaking.

42. Among the projects approved by the Board was one for a community development project in the principal urban areas of Pakistan, where rapid growth had created severe social problems (E/ICEF/R.769). This project, prepared with the help of the Bureau of Social Affairs, was the first community development project in an urban area for which assistance was approved by the Board. The Board welcomed this new type of co-operation with the Bureau and expressed satisfaction with the fact that non-governmental agencies would play an important role in the project. The Board noted that the intention was to co-ordinate the health aspects of the project with the health programme of the country, and that WHO was prepared, if requested, to provide technical

³ For an account of a discussion on prematurity in the Programme Committee, see E/ICEF/L.1234/Rev.1, paras. 20-21.

advice on this matter. The Food and Agriculture Organization was ready to help with the home economic aspects. The Board believed that it was important to follow the development of this undertaking, so that the experience gained from it would be readily available where other similar projects might be proposed.

43. Among the allocations approved was one for an interregional project, the International Children's Centre in Paris. The allocation covered the Fund's share of the operating costs of the Centre for 1960. A summary of the discussion in the Programme Committee of various aspects of the Centre's activities is given in the Programme Committee's report (E/ICEF/L.1234/Rev.1, paras. 24-32).

COLLABORATION WITH THE BUREAU OF SOCIAL AFFAIRS

44. In a statement to the Board (E/ICEF/59-B/CRP/4), the representative of the Bureau of Social Affairs referred to discussions at previous sessions on the desirability of fitting specific measures for the health, nutrition, and welfare of children into broader measures for the improvement of family and community levels of living. Since community development provided a balanced and comprehensive approach he hoped that whenever possible UNICEF aid would be used as an integral part of community development activities.

45. He called attention to two resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session concerning the importance of increased collaboration between the Bureau and UNICEF. In one resolution the Council recognized the additional technical assistance requirement arising from UNICEF aid for community development projects and social services for children, and requested the General Assembly to consider the desirability of increasing the financial provision for advisory social welfare services (resolution 731 G (XXVIII)). In the other resolution the Council requested the Secretary-General to co-operate with UNICEF in providing the technical services required for the planning and implementation of aid by UNICEF to social services for children and for the social welfare aspects of other UNICEF-aided programmes, and requested him to take account of the additional budgetary provisions for technical personnel and travel required for such co-operation (resolution 731 H (XXVIII)).

46. In March 1959 the Board approved in principle the provision of UNICEF aid for social services for children. Since then a number of countries have expressed a desire for such aid. The representative of the Bureau of Social Affairs informed the Board that a special technical adviser in this field had been recruited to the staff of the Bureau for a period of a year; her salary and travel costs for the remainder of 1959 were to be reimbursed by UNICEF as agreed by the Board at its session in March.

47. The representative of the Bureau directed the attention of the Board to some of the questions likely to arise in considering project proposals which might pose issues somewhat different than those dealt with under other basic maternal and child welfare projects.

A major reason for the difference was that in many countries government responsibility for health and nutrition services was more generally recognized than government responsibility for social services, and voluntary agencies had traditionally played a greater role in providing social services for children.

48. The representative of the Bureau of Social Affairs called attention to some of the problems likely to arise when the first project proposals in this field are considered:

(a) There would be situations where the Government had limited responsibility or no basic responsibility for the care and protection of children or had made little progress in developing comprehensive social service programmes. The action necessary to obtain social legislation or develop plans might take considerable time. In such circumstances aid might be given as a first step to encourage interest in broader approaches.

(b) The application of the internal "matching" principle to projects might call for a new interpretation of what constituted local contributions. In some cases the main initial objective of UNICEF aid might be to reorient and co-ordinate present efforts so as to produce substantially greater benefits to children from existing local expenditures. Moreover, much of the local effort given to the UNICEF-aided project might not be calculable in monetary terms. In a field in which there was so little experience the question arose whether a strict monetary measure of matching should not be waived in the initial stages so long as the basic long-term objectives of UNICEF aid were being served.

(c) While all requests to UNICEF must be made through Governments, in some cases local or national voluntary agencies would be approved by the Government as the sponsoring bodies for a proposed project. This raised issues as regards the role the Government should be expected to play; the basis on which the sponsoring agencies could be held accountable to the Government; and the criteria for government approval of such agencies for this purpose, including the authority of the Government to establish standards.

(d) Criteria for evaluating social services, and training schemes related to them, for the purposes of UNICEF aid would necessarily have to be developed on the basis of experience. Some countries had already established their own standards.

(e) Since priority was to be given to training, an important part of UNICEF aid would be for provision of stipends and honoraria for students and teachers.

(f) Although some supplies and equipment for training projects and for up-grading established services would be the same as those presently provided by UNICEF, the distinctive local character, the differences in the nature of services involved, and the pioneering nature of some of the projects might mean that some supply requirements were likely to be new for UNICEF, and flexibility should be allowed for their provision.

49. These points were not fully discussed in the Board, but several initial views were expressed. It was believed that because of the wide variety of levels of

care of children in different countries, the secretariat would need to use a creative and imaginative approach, and the Board would need to be flexible in setting policies for this new type of aid. It was suggested that it would be unwise for the Board to adhere rigidly to matching rules which might be less applicable in this field of aid than in the more traditional fields.

50. The representative of the International Social Service welcomed the possibilities of aid for social services, for which he offered the co-operation of his agency, pointing out that while it was important to protect and lengthen life, as UNICEF had done, it was equally important for UNICEF to combat social disorganization and help develop services which would serve to make life more worth while and productive.

Disease control

MALARIA

51. At its session the Board had before it two reports, requested in March 1959, on the situation of the malaria eradication campaigns jointly assisted by UNICEF and WHO. The first of these reports, prepared by WHO, was a technical appraisal (E/ICEF/386). The second report, prepared by the Executive Director in consultation with WHO (E/ICEF/387), dealt with the financial aspects of UNICEF aid to eradication and control campaigns, and contained recommendations regarding the conditions under which UNICEF aid should be continued. The Board expressed its gratitude to the Director-General of WHO for his report and for the participation of his representatives in the Board's discussion.

Report of WHO

52. The WHO report provided an appraisal of the technical status of the situation with regard to malaria eradication, especially the status of UNICEF-aided projects, and contained a review of principles, methods and strategy. It also contained a summary of the experience of the last four years with regard to eradication, including an appraisal of the results and difficulties.

53. The report pointed out that the strategy of eradication called for a campaign executed perfectly and limited in time in order to lessen the possibility of insecticide resistance and to reduce the total cost. The results depended on how efficiently and correctly the methods of eradication were applied and this in turn required very considerable administrative, financial and logistic effort on the part of the Governments concerned, in addition to international aid when needed.

54. Although a number of factors had resulted in prolonging the duration of campaigns and in increasing their cost, neither the main principles nor the general lines of strategy had been changed. Much had been learned in the last four years about the complexity of the operations required and the factors which had to be taken into account in carrying out effective campaigns. In view of the difficulties no slackening of effort was justified. In the light of the large sums already invested

and planned, the gains already made, and the increasing threat of anopheline resistance, it was clearly necessary to press forward until success was attained.

55. The WHO report listed the countries in which eradication had been achieved, and those at various stages of progress, as well as those in which there was as yet no plan. At the beginning of 1959 there were 191 million persons in countries in the preparatory phase, 516 million living in areas where the attack phase was currently under way, and 64 million in areas where campaigns were in the consolidation phase. These 771 million persons, together with those living in formerly malarious areas, constituted over 45 per cent of the world's population. Of the total population living in malarious or formerly malarious areas, over 83 per cent were under varying degrees of protection by 1959.

56. In its review of principles and methods the report pointed out that the fastest and most reliable method of interrupting the transmission of malaria was that of attacking the disease-bearing mosquitoes through systematic application of residual insecticides on a total-coverage basis in human and, if necessary, animal dwellings. The main reason for making a speedy attack on malaria was to effect eradication before resistance should develop. Although vector resistance had developed in some places, it had not so far interfered seriously with eradication activities. In some campaigns, however, it had required a change of insecticides and a rearrangement of plans of operation, and had often therefore caused an increase in the requirements of labour, equipment, and transport.

57. *Preparatory phase.* The report pointed out that a full year was usually needed for the preparatory phase, which included determining the technical and administrative strategy, establishing logistics, recruiting and training personnel, testing the efficacy of the scheme, and initiating the health education of the public.

58. *Attack phase.* In the attack phase the entire malarious area was sprayed with residual insecticides. The duration of this phase of total-coverage spraying under ideal conditions had been set at four years: one year to stop transmission, and three years during which the absence of transmission was actively maintained while the reservoir of infection in the human population died out.

59. The report pointed out that there have been a number of reasons — organizational, technical, and social — why some programmes required more than four years of the attack phase. Organizationally there have been such factors as inadequate estimation of population at risk; incomplete geographical reconnaissance; insufficient trained technical personnel; inadequate organizational arrangements; and under-estimation of logistic problems. The technical factors had included gradual development of resistance of local vectors and the presence of secondary vectors. The social factors had included population movements and certain living habits of the people.

60. Under less than ideal conditions, therefore, transmission might not be completely interrupted at

the end of the first, the second, or even the third year of spraying operations. Nevertheless, where there was a marked reduction in the intensity of transmission and this reduction depleted the reservoir of infection sufficiently, the remaining cases might be so few that surveillance would be enough. The situation would be considered close enough to the total interruption of transmission if epidemiological evaluations showed the presence of only small and scattered foci with the total number of cases so low that surveillance (which included extemporaneous focal spraying) would be sufficient.

61. On the other hand, there would be some situations where the trend of declining transmission was so slow, or where transmission had been interrupted so late, that the number of cases remaining after four years of spraying was still too large to be dealt with adequately under a surveillance system. In these conditions spraying operations would need to be maintained for more than the initial four years.

62. In either case, the report pointed out, the criteria for considering when the attack phase should be ended should be based on results obtained by a well-organized evaluation scheme, begun long before the end of the total-spraying coverage.

63. *Consolidation phase.* With the end of the attack phase, the consolidation phase would begin, the purpose of which would be to make sure that eradication had been achieved and that it was being maintained. Responsibility for this phase would rest with the surveillance organization set up during the attack phase at least one year before total-coverage spraying was withdrawn in any area. Detection and treatment of cases and extemporaneous spraying of residual foci would be necessary in carrying out the consolidation activities. The consolidation phase would come to an end when certain technical conditions had been achieved, including at least three years of surveillance, during the last two of which no specific anopheline control measures would have been carried out and there would have been an absence of any new indigenous case of infection.

64. *Maintenance.* A maintenance period follows the eradication campaign. Active surveillance would end and the maintenance of eradication would become the responsibility of the regular health services of the country.

Financial participation of UNICEF

65. The report and recommendations of the Executive Director (E/ICEF/387) summarized UNICEF financial commitments for malaria campaigns since the Board had decided in March 1955 substantially to increase its aid for malaria eradication. The original estimate of costs to UNICEF had been \$5 million a year to assist eradication campaigns in the Americas and in the Eastern Mediterranean area, as well as campaigns in several countries in Asia oriented towards eradication, and control campaigns in Africa. (In Africa south of the Sahara the control campaigns included pilot projects which were attempting to work out methods for achieving eradication.)

66. It had soon become clear that the costs had been under-estimated. The Executive Board had recognized

this in March 1956 and stated that UNICEF commitments should not go beyond a peak of \$10 million a year. The UNICEF aid for campaigns was limited to the preparatory phase (expected to last one year) and to the attack phase (expected to last four years). In March 1958 the Executive Board had accepted the possibility of aiding certain campaigns beyond the attack phase. The UNICEF allocations for malaria activities had risen from \$4 million in 1955 to \$8 million in 1957, \$8.7 million in 1958, and \$8.3 million in 1959.

67. In 1956 it had been expected that allocations for eradication campaigns receiving UNICEF aid would have passed their peak by 1960. As a result, however, of the various factors described above (see paragraphs 56, 59 and 61), additional expenditures had been required in a number of instances to prolong spraying operations. Campaigns receiving UNICEF aid would therefore need additional insecticides for the longer attack phase and also for a period of time during the consolidation phase. Additional transport might also be needed to replace old vehicles and to strengthen the surveillance system. It was expected also that additional aid would be required for drugs to treat fever cases and cases of relapsing malaria (for regions outside the Americas since for the Americas those expenditures were borne by the Pan American Health Organization).

68. The anti-malaria strategy might call either for the continuation of spraying operations during a five-, six- or seven-year period — or, at the other extreme, it might call for the continuation of spraying operations limited to a few foci of infection, after only two or three years of total coverage when there were a few malaria cases left that could be treated easily and effectively. Consequently there was a considerable difference between the theoretical minimum cost of a campaign where it was assumed that all factors were favourable, and the maximum cost of this campaign where it was assumed, on the contrary, that unfavourable circumstances necessitated extended total-coverage spraying, the use of drugs as an additional means of stopping transmission, and a costly surveillance system.

69. Using both high and low estimates for eradication and control campaigns and pilot projects currently receiving UNICEF aid (including several eradication campaigns for which plans for UNICEF aid were under discussion) the Executive Director foresaw requests for UNICEF aid during the five-year period 1960-1964 as follows:

Table 6

FORECAST OF UNICEF ALLOCATIONS FOR MALARIA CAMPAIGNS, 1959-1964

(In thousands of US dollars)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Low estimate</i>	<i>High estimate</i>
1960	9.065	9.692
1961	7.390	9.208
1962	4.932	8.894
1963	2.978	7.301
1964	1.349	3.965

A more detailed table showing the estimated allocations by geographic region is given in annex III.

Board action

70. The Board adopted the following policy with regard to UNICEF aid for malaria activities:

(a) UNICEF allocations for malaria campaigns should not exceed a ceiling of \$10 million a year.

(b) Assistance for eradication would be confined to eradication campaigns currently assisted by UNICEF (including three campaigns⁴ for which plans were under discussion but for which no allocation has yet been made). However, there might be exceptional circumstances where aid was urgently needed for a country moving from control to eradication. Though not authorizing the Executive Director to bring forward projects which would exceed the ceiling, the Board wished to be kept informed of any particularly pressing situation in order to determine whether the principle of the ceiling should be reviewed to permit an exception in that instance.

(c) If it proved necessary to aid the attack phase for more than four years, assistance might be extended for one, two or more years. If transmission were not interrupted by the fourth year of total spraying coverage, the entire basis of the campaign would be reconsidered.

(d) UNICEF aid could be given during the attack phase for surveillance as well as for spraying operations.

(e) If necessary, assistance could be extended also to the consolidation phase (which is estimated to last at least three years following the attack phase). It would be understood that the Government would be obliged to take over the full support of this phase at the earliest possible time, and in any case before the end of three years. After the consolidation phase the Government would maintain the results which had been achieved.

(f) After completion of the formal commitments already undertaken by UNICEF for the attack phase of a campaign, the renewal of UNICEF aid would depend each year on the following conditions:

(i) That the campaign was conducted under conditions which were technically adequate and that the Government undertook to solve any administrative and organizational problems. The transport supplied for the campaign was to be constantly maintained in good repair.

(ii) That chances for eradication must appear good, at least for a large part of the country; the technical problems involved were not of a nature which had no solution as yet, and evaluation services were organized in such a way that precise information on the development of the campaign could be supplied regularly every year.

(iii) That the Government consider the campaign essential and was providing the necessary funds to meet its responsibilities.

(g) Future aid would depend on a study and an assessment of each campaign every year, by the Government, WHO and UNICEF in collaboration. The Board would be informed each year of the results achieved, as well as of the prospects.

(h) No assistance would be given to new control campaigns. Continued assistance could be given to existing control campaigns, commensurate with their importance to public health and to the possibilities of their conversion into eradication campaigns. The scope of UNICEF aid for these campaigns would not be extended.

(i) Continued assistance could be given to preliminary surveys and pilot projects. Aid would be given to pilot projects when they were necessary for the success of an experiment, or when it had been demonstrated that eradication could be achieved and that it would be possible to proceed from a pilot project to a national eradication campaign (UNICEF assistance to a pilot project, however, did not automatically entail a pledge of assistance to a general campaign which might follow).

(j) The Board would re-examine the question of UNICEF aid for malaria campaigns again in 1961 in the light of the progress that was being made, the possibilities of effective aid for eradication to new geographical areas — notably Africa — and the resources of UNICEF. From the UNICEF cost figures provided (see paragraph 69) it appeared that allocations for campaigns now being aided would be considerably reduced in 1963 and 1964 and it was expected that a clearer picture of this possibility would be available in 1961.

71. In addition to the above, the Board agreed to make yearly allocations of funds for the operation of each campaign in the following year. The allocations would be based on the best estimates obtainable at the time; it would be understood that it might be necessary to revise the strategy of the campaign when the results of the epidemiological assessment at the end of the previous campaign year were known. Thus, it would be understood by the interested parties — the assisted Governments, the Executive Board of UNICEF, and WHO — that the allocations would be of a provisional nature, and adjustments in the plan of operations might have to be made after the allocation was voted. Shipments of supplies would be made to aided countries only as required by the plan of operations. If it turned out that the amount allocated was more than required, the balance would be retained by UNICEF, in accordance with the Board's usual policy. If, on the other hand, expenditures were required in excess of the allocation, the Executive Director, in order not to jeopardize the campaign, would be authorized to ship the additional supplies required and include the cost in the next allocation recommendation to the Board. If, because of distance, it was necessary to ship supplies a long time in advance, it would be understood that any supplies not needed for the year would be taken into account in subsequent allocations.

72. In the light of the decisions taken, as reported above, the Board approved an allocation for aid to El

⁴ In United Arab Republic (Egypt); British Guiana; and Tunisia.

Table 7

NUMBER OF ANTI-MALARIA PROJECTS CURRENTLY AIDED BY UNICEF

	<i>Africa</i>	<i>Asia</i>	<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i>	<i>The Americas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Eradication campaigns	—	1	6	22	29
Eradication surveys, pilot, preparatory or pre-eradication projects	1	1	2	0	4
Control projects, including pilot pro- jects	7	2	2	0	11
DDT production projects	—	2	1	—	3
TOTAL	8	6	11	22	47

Salvador (E/ICEF/R.763), for the purpose of continuing total-coverage spraying beyond the original three and one-half years for which the Board had originally given its approval in principle, and to St. Lucia (E/ICEF/R.749), for the purpose of assisting in the consolidation phase. It also made an allocation to Mexico for the fourth year of total-coverage spraying, completing the original UNICEF commitment in principle; it noted the intention of the Executive Director to propose a supplementary allocation at the next session of the Board (E/ICEF/R.740).

73. At the present time UNICEF is aiding 49 programmes designed to combat malaria. As table 7 shows, 29 of these are eradication campaigns, of which 21 are in the Americas.

74. In addition to discussions on matters referred to above, a number of points were raised by representatives in the Board's discussion of the malaria question. In the main, representatives were convinced that UNICEF should continue its aid even though such aid would involve relatively high expenditures over a longer period of time than had originally been expected. A number of representatives feared the effect which continued large expenditures would have on the ability of UNICEF to meet other pressing child needs; the hope was expressed that UNICEF allocations would remain below the \$10 million ceiling that had been set and that Governments and other sources of international aid might increase their expenditures for malaria eradication. One representative, while not minimizing the importance of malaria eradication, took the view that aid for malaria campaigns should not be the concern of UNICEF and that major emphasis should be placed on basic maternal and child health services; on the other hand, another representative expressed the hope that the aid would be closer to the \$10 million ceiling and expressed the view that the requirements established for UNICEF aid were too rigid. The hope was expressed that the new allocation procedure referred to in paragraph 71 would not become a disguised means of making unwarranted supplementary requests. The suggestion was made that Governments should be encouraged to look into the possibility of using their armed forces to carry out spraying operations; another suggestion made was that Governments should look forward to using the staff

available at the end of campaigns for other public health programmes. The members of the Board were, in general, impressed with the evidence of close co-operation which had developed between WHO and UNICEF and bilateral aid agencies in planning aid.

OTHER DISEASES

Tuberculosis

75. The Board approved allocations for aid designed to continue four BCG vaccination campaigns; to continue a pilot project in tuberculosis chemotherapy (in Tunisia), in which the scope of operations is being enlarged to study the efficacy of treatment with isoniazid in various degrees of infection, and the feasibility of self-administration; and to initiate one new project (in Peru) for a tuberculosis prevalence survey, which would serve as the basis on which the Government concerned would develop a project for BCG vaccination and treatment by chemotherapy. These projects illustrate the range of types of projects being aided by UNICEF in conformance with the criteria recommended by the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy. In 1959, UNICEF allocated \$1.3 million for tuberculosis control projects, including BCG campaigns. Between \$900,000 and \$1 million in allocation requests are expected annually in the period 1960-1962. Thirty-two projects in the field of tuberculosis control are currently being aided.

Yaws

76. The Board approved aid for the continuation and expansion of two mass campaigns in Africa. Twenty-five campaigns are currently being aided. In 1959, UNICEF allocated \$255,000 for aid to yaws and venereal disease projects. In the period 1960-1962 allocation request of \$500,000 a year are expected.

Trachoma and related eye diseases

77. The Board approved aid for the continuation of two campaigns (in China and Ethiopia) and for the extension of a pilot project into a control campaign (in Turkey). Ten projects in this field are currently receiving assistance from UNICEF. Large-scale cam-

paings cannot be developed as quickly as had been anticipated because preliminary research and pilot projects must be carried out before mass campaigns could be undertaken. The World Health Organization has recently strengthened its staff through the establishment of a special unit at WHO headquarters to assist Governments in these activities. The representative of WHO informed the Board that the recent isolation of the trachoma virus in widely separated geographical areas, and its successful cultivation, may prove to be a turning-point in developing effective immunization. In 1959, UNICEF allocated \$356,000 for trachoma and related eye-disease projects. In the period 1960-1962 it is expected that allocation requests will amount to an average of about \$800,000 a year.

Leprosy

78. The Board approved aid for the continuation of three leprosy control projects. Twenty-six campaigns are currently being aided. As in the case of trachoma, WHO has recently established a special unit in its headquarters staff to aid Governments which are showing an increasing interest in aid for leprosy control. In 1959 UNICEF allocated \$427,000 for leprosy control; allocation requests for the period 1960-1962 are expected to average about \$1 million a year.

Terms of reference of UNICEF/WHO Joint Policy Committee

79. At its last session, in October 1958, the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy (JCHP) had recommended that its terms of reference be re-examined, in the first instance jointly by the two secretariats. As a result of consultations between the Director-General of WHO and the Executive Director of UNICEF, proposed terms of reference were agreed upon for consideration at the next JCHP session, to be held in December 1959.⁵ The proposed terms had already been noted by the WHO Executive Board and they were submitted to the UNICEF Board for comment. The recommendations of the JCHP on the proposed terms of reference will be submitted next year to the Executive Boards of the two organizations for approval.

80. The Board considered that the proposed terms of reference reflected the present functions of the Committee, and there was general agreement that the terms of reference should be supported by the UNICEF representatives on the Committee. It was proposed that an addition be made to the proposed terms of reference, namely, that when considering matters of joint interest to WHO and UNICEF which the Executive Boards or secretariats of the organizations might refer to it, the JCHP should feel free "when appropriate to recommend subsequent action to the two Boards". One representative was unable to support this addition since in his view the Committee had been formed to advise UNICEF on technical matters and it was not its function to make recommendations to WHO.

⁵ The draft terms of reference are reproduced in E/ICEF/R.761, para. 4.

Nutrition

GENERAL

81. The Board devoted considerable attention to the questions of policy regarding aid for skim milk distribution and milk conservation, progress in the development of new high protein foods, and financial relations with FAO; these are discussed elsewhere in this report.

82. At the session the Board allocated \$2.9 million for child feeding, nutrition education and related activities, and milk conservation projects, bringing the total allocated in this field for the year to \$7.4 million, or 31 per cent of all programme allocations. This compares with allocations in 1957 of \$4 million (20 per cent of all programme allocations) and 1958 of \$2.3 million (12 per cent of all programme allocations). For the period 1960-1962 it is expected that allocation requests will average somewhat more than \$7 million a year.

83. With UNICEF aid, 72 countries are receiving milk for distribution, mainly through schools and maternal and child health centres. In accordance with the policy of "expanded aid" to nutrition projects adopted by the Executive Board in 1957, 14 countries are now being aided (2 in Africa; 3 in Asia; 3 in the Eastern Mediterranean area; and 6 in the Americas).

84. At the session, the Board made an allocation for UNICEF participation jointly with FAO, WHO, the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation, and the World Federation of Mental Health, in an international conference on malnutrition and food habits (E/ICEF/R.768). This Conference, which will be held at Cuernavaca, Mexico, in September 1960, will deal with the problem of getting people to accept necessary changes in their food habits, including the acceptance of new high protein foods that are currently being developed (see paragraphs 139-152). The Board also made an allocation to enable UNICEF to join with FAO and WHO in sponsoring a regional nutrition education seminar at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1960. Nine South American countries receiving UNICEF aid for nutrition projects would send three participants each, representing the ministries of health, education and agriculture.

85. Twenty-three countries are currently being assisted through milk conservation projects. At the session, the Board approved an allocation to enable UNICEF, jointly with FAO and WHO, to sponsor a short training course in Finland in June 1960 on improved methods of milk production, milk hygiene control, and other methods of improving milk quality. The trainees will come from eight or ten European and Eastern Mediterranean countries which receive assistance from UNICEF with regard to milk conservation.

86. At the Board's session the representative of FAO reiterated the hope, expressed in the Board in March 1959, that UNICEF would play an important role in the "Freedom from Hunger" campaign, particularly in the phase relating to national action programmes. Plans for the campaign will be considered by the Tenth FAO Conference at its session in November 1959.

87. The close interrelation between child nutrition and child health has been referred to elsewhere in this report (see paragraph 40). The Board was glad to hear from the representative of WHO that his organization had strengthened its nutrition advisory services: there were now three medical officers in nutrition at WHO headquarters and three WHO regional nutrition advisers. In addition, the Pan American Health Organization had established three nutrition posts in the region of the Americas. In addition to the WHO study on diarrhoeal diseases of children (see paragraph 40), WHO was undertaking an investigation into anaemia which in a number of countries was responsible for many maternal deaths and was a major cause of sickness and death in children. The World Health Organization also hoped in the future to convene a meeting of a group of experts on the selection of techniques that could be used in field assessments of the nutrition status of populations. Also under study by WHO were nutritional diseases of the eye and beriberi.

REVIEW OF DRY SKIM MILK DISTRIBUTION

88. The Board reviewed a special report on UNICEF-assisted programmes of dry skim milk distribution prepared by FAO, WHO and UNICEF with the help of consultants (E/ICEF/385 and Corr.1) together with the part of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee's report relating to it (E/ICEF/R.720, section VI).

89. The Board expressed its appreciation to the consultants and others who had taken part in the preparation of the special report, and in general welcomed the scope and comprehensiveness of the report, which it considered would provide guidance for future activities of UNICEF and of beneficiary Governments. The Board hoped that there would be greater co-operation between FAO, WHO, UNICEF and voluntary agencies distributing dry skim milk, to ensure greater help to Governments in establishing well supervised programmes with high standards of operation.

90. The Board's discussion was concentrated primarily on the points set forth below.

Scope and possible extension of the schemes

91. Attention was drawn to the statistics given at the beginning of the special report showing the quantities of dry skim milk shipped by UNICEF in recent years (E/ICEF/385, para. 13). The shipments in 1958 were lower than in previous years owing to an accumulation of stocks; it was expected that in 1959, however, some 45 million kilogrammes (approximately 100 million pounds) would be shipped, representing an increase of 50 per cent over 1958. For 1960 and 1961 it was anticipated that the figure would be on substantially the same scale as in 1959. The ocean freight would cost UNICEF approximately \$2.5 million a year. It was considered that any major increase above this amount was unlikely in the foreseeable future since the total quantities of surplus dry skim milk powder produced were not expected to increase, whilst the demand for this milk from the many

distributing agencies was rising. Moreover, some Governments found the costs of internal transport, distribution and control a limiting factor in the expansion of their programmes.

92. The consultants pointed out that supplies of dry skim milk were still very considerably below the needs of the mothers and children in the under-developed countries and recommended that the current schemes should be extended, whenever possible, within the limits of the financial resources of UNICEF, the availability of surplus skim milk powder to UNICEF without cost at the port of exit, and the commitments which the Governments were able to enter into for the local control of distribution. In the Board's discussion it became clear that since a substantial increase in supplies could not be expected, emphasis must be on reorienting programmes so as to concentrate more of the available supplies on pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers. The Board was also concerned with encouraging countries to develop long-term policies to improve nutrition (see paragraphs 110-112).

93. The consultants had recommended that other agencies should not be asked to take over the supply of milk to distribution channels at present receiving aid from UNICEF, on the grounds that the UNICEF-aided milk feeding programmes provided a better opportunity for the development of nutrition education and the use of local foods, and a greater assurance of adequate supervision and control (E/ICEF/385, para. 105). The FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee was not in complete agreement with this recommendation. It felt that, particularly with reference to distribution to school children, UNICEF might ask voluntary agencies to take over the responsibility for the supply of milk, provided that the transfer was undertaken cautiously, and only after assurance had been given that there would be no relaxation in control, and that the programme would be along lines which were technically sound and associated with a broad nutrition programme for the benefiting country (E/ICEF/R.720, para. 47). This was a matter requiring not only agreement between UNICEF and the other distributing agencies, but also with the countries concerned.

94. The Board also endorsed the recommendation of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Committee that UNICEF and the other interested international agencies should co-operate with the various voluntary agencies in efforts to ensure that all distribution programmes should be carried out on a satisfactory basis and be associated with nutrition education and other activities to encourage lasting improvements in nutrition.

Results achieved

95. The Board noted the highly beneficial results which, according to the consultants' report, had been achieved as the result of the distribution of dried skim milk. Where records had been kept, children who had received the dry skim milk had shown notable increases in weight, and among school children better attendance at schools and more alertness had been observed. Attendance at maternal and child welfare centres had

increased; mothers brought their children to the centres more often, and also benefited themselves from the other services which the centres provided.

96. The Board noted with satisfaction that there was little wastage in the distribution undertaken in programmes aided by UNICEF and that practically all the supplies handled reached the mothers and children for whom they were intended.

Methods of overcoming certain shortcomings in distribution and handling

97. The distribution of dry skim milk has provided an opportunity for nutrition education amongst those engaged in handling the dried skim milk, and amongst the mothers and children who benefit from its distribution. However, broader programmes of nutrition education associated with milk distribution in maternal and child health centres and schools have not yet been initiated in most countries. There was a need for further training regarding nutrition, particularly among personnel who handled the milk at the final point of distribution, such as school teachers and auxiliary personnel at the maternal and child welfare centres. Training was also needed of supervisory personnel in school feeding programmes. Instruction should be provided in the normal training of these persons and supplemented by means of refresher courses. The necessary training should include practical demonstrations and be given by personnel who had themselves been properly trained in nutrition. Wherever the distribution of skim milk is carried out, simple education in nutrition should be given to the mothers and school children. This should be provided by the maternal and child health centre staff and the school teachers respectively.

98. Reports of poor hygienic conditions under which the milk is sometimes prepared for distribution were a cause for concern and one which required special attention in planning programmes in the future. It was pointed out that maximum care should be exercised, particularly in regard to the water used. It was recognized, however, that the whole question of water supplies was part of a wider issue in which UNICEF was interested, that of introducing improved environmental sanitation. One way suggested for avoiding reconstitution with water was to use dry skim milk powder in other forms wherever possible — e.g., in puddings, soups, bread, mashed bananas and potatoes.

99. Certain other shortcomings were noted by the consultants. They made recommendations for improvement, some of which were already being put into effect.

100. The consultants noted that while certain countries had established control services to supervise all processes of distribution, others had not done so. It was clear that proper administrative supervision of a milk distribution programme was necessary for its success.

Priority to be given to certain categories

101. Pre-school children are not benefiting to the same extent as school children in milk distribution pro-

grammes, largely because distribution through the schools is easier to arrange. The consultants emphasized the importance of increasing the distribution of dry skim milk to children in the age group from one to four years so that a much larger number might benefit. They also stressed the importance of providing dry skim milk for infants over six months of age to supplement breast feeding in appropriate circumstances, and called attention to the importance of providing milk to mothers, before and after the birth of their children. Efforts should be made to teach the lactating mother to use the skim milk as a supplement to her own milk at a time when the infant needs additional food, and not to regard it as a substitute.

102. The representative of WHO pointed out that as the number of maternal and child health centres was increased, milk could be provided for a larger number of pre-school children. He also suggested strengthening the services and personnel of existing centres; instituting more frequent home visits by personnel of maternal and child health centres; using kindergartens, women's associations, community development schemes, and other child care services to extend distribution; and intensifying educational work with mothers to persuade them to bring their children to the centres more frequently in order to take advantage of the milk powder provided.

103. It was pointed out by the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee that to the extent that the responsibility for school feeding programmes could be assumed by voluntary agencies (see paragraph 93 above), UNICEF resources would be freed for increased support to programmes for supplementary feeding of pre-school children and pregnant and lactating mothers.

104. The consultants pointed out that special attention should be given to the need for milk distribution schemes in urban areas where protein malnutrition was widespread among mothers and children.

Size and regularity of "ration"

105. The consultants endorsed the earlier recommendations of WHO and FAO for the guidance of UNICEF-assisted projects that the individual daily ration of dry skim milk should be at least 40 grammes (14 grammes protein). This was particularly important in the case of mothers, infants and pre-school children.

106. It was recognized that local factors sometimes influenced the decision of Governments to spread their supplies over so large a number of children as to provide them with less than 40 grammes per day. This should be discouraged, however, with the possible exception of a reduction to 25 grammes for school children who receive other protein-rich foodstuffs in their school meals.

107. The consultants felt that serious attention should be given to cases where the available supplies were so thinly spread that large numbers of children did not receive milk regularly enough to improve their nutritional condition.

Improving the food value of skim milk

108. The consultants called attention to the importance of supplementing dry skim milk with vitamins A and D, particularly for infants and children under four years of age. UNICEF has provided vitamins to a number of countries in the form of fish liver oil capsules. The consultants pointed out that it would facilitate the distribution of the milk if the milk powder itself or the reconstituted product could be directly enriched with the necessary vitamins (see also paragraph 152).

Effect on the local demand for milk

109. Both the report of the consultants and that of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee pointed out that the way in which milk was provided through UNICEF and other agencies had created a demand for locally produced milk, the consumption of which was steadily increasing. There was no clash, therefore, between the distribution of surplus dry skim milk and the activities of FAO and UNICEF to improve local milk production and develop milk conservation. This matter was also considered by the Board in its review and evaluation of the milk conservation programme (see paragraph 126).

Long-term policies for increasing local supplies of protein foods

110. Both the consultants and the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee emphasized a point which was elaborated upon in the Board discussions, namely, that beneficiary countries should regard the supplies of dry skim milk being provided by UNICEF and voluntary agencies as a temporary measure, and that they should concentrate on the development of their own resources to produce more milk or other suitable foods rich in protein for local consumption. The development of local production represented a long-term effort and its results could be substantially felt only after a number of years. The whole question of the stimulation of the local production of protein foods, such as soya bean mixtures, fish flour and groundnut flour, was discussed by the Board under a separate item of the agenda (see paragraphs 139 to 152).

111. The fear was expressed that countries might not be in a position to provide locally produced supplies of liquid milk or other protein foods when the supplies of dry skim milk from "surplus" stocks came to an end. It was pointed out, however, that surpluses on the present scale were likely to be available for at least the next few years (see paragraph 91) and therefore no immediate crisis was likely to arise. This would give beneficiary countries an opportunity in the meantime to increase their own milk supplies or develop other methods of producing or obtaining appropriate protein foods.

112. In the discussion of the consultants' recommendations regarding long-term policies, attention was called to the fact that some countries might not be suited to produce milk or protein foods of the type discussed;

it was suggested that it would be in the economic interests of such countries to concentrate on the production and export of products for which they were best suited, and that the supply of part of their protein needs by way of commercial imports of milk products should not be eschewed. It was noted that milk imported through commercial channels was already of considerable importance for child feeding.

Conclusions and recommendations

113. The essential conclusions and recommendations of the Board on the matters dealt with in the evaluation report may be summarized as follows:

(a) There is definite evidence of the substantial health and other benefits derived by mothers and children from the dry skim milk distribution schemes.

(b) The distribution of dry skim milk has been economically and efficiently administered and subject to relatively few abuses. More attention should, however, be given to nutrition education as an integral part of distribution schemes, and to improving all aspects of supervision of distribution. The size of the ration and the regularity of its distribution require serious attention in the planning of projects.

(c) The distribution of dry skim milk should be continued and extended so far as the resources of UNICEF, the availability of supplies, and the co-operation of Governments permit. In general, UNICEF-assisted programmes of dry skim milk distribution should be regarded as pioneer or demonstration programmes, setting the pattern for programmes ultimately to be continued by the Government, with or without assistance from other agencies.

(d) Distribution through schools absorbed larger quantities than distribution to mothers, infants and pre-school children through maternal and child welfare centres, notwithstanding the greater needs of the latter. Special attention should be given to the distribution of milk to children of pre-school age (and particularly members of the age from one to four years), as well as to infants over six months of age to supplement breast-feeding.

(e) Arrangements should be made for increased training in nutrition of school teachers and of assistants at maternal and child welfare centres so that adequate instruction could be given to children and mothers in connexion with the distribution of dry skim milk powder.

(f) UNICEF might ask other agencies to take over the supply of milk, particularly for schools, especially where voluntary agencies now providing dry skim milk to adults could transfer such aid to school children. Any such transfer should be undertaken only after careful analysis and after an assurance had been given that strict control would be maintained.

(g) In association with other interested international agencies, UNICEF should explore the possibility of making suitable arrangements with Governments and voluntary agencies for the adoption of measures to ensure that all distribution programmes should be

carried out on a satisfactory basis and should be associated with nutrition education and other activities to encourage lasting improvements in nutrition.

(h) Beneficiary countries should not rely indefinitely on imports of dry skim milk obtained from "surplus" supplies, but should develop local milk industries and other forms of protein foods. Where local production was difficult, supplies could be obtained through international commercial exchange in return for such commodities as the beneficiary countries were in a position to produce.

(i) The report of the consultants should be printed and widely circulated both to Governments and to agencies concerned with dry skim milk distribution in the hope that it would provide guidance in the future development of supplementary feeding.

REVIEW OF MILK CONSERVATION PROGRAMME

114. The Board reviewed a special report prepared by a team of FAO/UNICEF consultants entitled "Review and evaluation of the FAO/UNICEF-assisted milk conservation programme" (E/ICEF/384) together with the section of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee report relating to it (E/ICEF/R.720, section V). Members of the Board welcomed particularly the clarity with which these reports indicated the objectives and achievements of UNICEF and provided guidance for further FAO and UNICEF collaboration in this field. The Board expressed its appreciation to the consultants and others who had taken part in the preparation of the special report.

115. The Board's discussion was concentrated primarily on three major points:

(a) The development of national milk policies in the assisted countries;

(b) The predominant importance of increasing the quantities of milk available for urban consumption and various measures for ensuring the distribution of milk at low cost to vulnerable and needy groups;

(c) The need for increasing technical assistance and for training local staff, a matter which is of greater importance as UNICEF assistance is directed more and more to countries in which milk processing is less developed.

Development of national milk policies

116. A necessary corollary of long-range planning for the development of milk supplies in any country is the step-by-step evolution of a national milk policy backed by appropriate legislation.

117. The development of such a national policy and its implementation require a survey of the country's potential milk production resources. It is clearly necessary to ascertain such matters as the extent to which a country is physically and climatically in a position to produce milk; the measures to be taken to increase production through such activities as improved feeding of cattle, improvement of pastures, introducing better breeds,

and more modern and hygienic farm methods; the improvements needed as regards facilities for transporting milk to consumption centres (improved roads, provision of containers, vehicles etc.); and the system of processing and distribution needed to ensure that when the milk reaches the consumer it shall be in a safe and hygienic condition.

118. The implementation of such a policy will call for the assumption of responsibilities on the part of the Government, as well as on the part of the production and distribution elements of the industry. Appropriate legislation or executive directives issued by the Government will be needed, as will appropriate governmental administrative machinery to enforce the legislation and supervise the operation of milk plants. Governments would usually need the technical advice and assistance of FAO in this regard. UNICEF would also co-operate, particularly with respect to problems of milk collection, processing and distribution, in the organization of schemes to enable needy mothers and children to be provided with milk, either at subsidized prices or free.

119. In a country with limited or no industrial milk processing, the first step is to establish one dairy plant on a sound economic basis, under responsible ownership and management. The location of the plant should be selected with a view to long-term results. The first plant can serve as a demonstration for further dairy development in the country and for the training of personnel. Efforts should be directed to increasing milk supplies by applying modern techniques to the care and feeding of live-stock. Roads should be improved in the area of the plant and of the milk producing area, and transport strengthened to ensure prompt delivery of the fresh milk to the processing centre and thence to the consumer.

120. The control of the sanitary and nutritional quality of milk is necessary at all points on the way from producer to consumer if a safe, wholesome product is to be made available. Meanwhile, attention will be given to consumer education to acquaint the public with the specific nutritional value of milk. Through an appropriate legislation and pricing policy, emphasis should be given to the distribution of increased quantities of milk to children and pregnant and nursing women at prices sufficiently low to be afforded by families in the average-income group.

Major objective: larger quantities of milk at low cost

121. The Board re-affirmed that the major and long-range objective of UNICEF-assisted milk conservation projects was to improve the nutrition of children and of nursing and pregnant women particularly in low-income groups, by increasing the quantity and quality of milk in their diets. Predominant emphasis must be placed on securing larger quantities of milk, particularly for the urban population, and upon reducing the price of milk to consumers in countries with a low level of income while still maintaining a reasonable price to the milk producers. These objectives can be approached by the following means:

(i) Developing agricultural extension field services to help farmers produce more and better milk;

(ii) Ensuring that processing and distribution are as efficient and economical as possible so as to make milk available to the consumer at the lowest price possible (efficient plant operation being promoted by adequate technical support and training);

(iii) Providing low-cost or free milk for the especially vulnerable groups, mainly mothers and children in the low-income groups, and making the available milk go further towards meeting the needs of all groups at less cost. These aims can be furthered by standardization of the butter-fat content of milk to lower milk cost while retaining the essential protein and mineral content of the milk; toning of whole fresh milk with dried skim milk to make it go further and to reduce its cost (see below); and bulk milk distribution schemes, under hygienic safeguards.

122. It is clear that, with appropriate publicity and education, larger quantities of milk could be sold if the price were reduced. Each of the measures suggested above, or a combination of several of them, would stimulate production and make larger quantities of milk available to those in need of it.

123. From the experience acquired to date it has been observed that the need for wholesome milk in large quantities is greatest in urban areas. The rural milk producing area tends to take care of its own milk needs. The fear that development of dairy processing would penalize the rural producing area by withdrawing all milk to the cities has proved unfounded. On the contrary, the establishment of a dairy plant tends to improve living standards in the community and milk becomes available wherever there is a good market for it. There is far less risk of contaminated milk in the milk-producing area than in the city. Milk to be consumed in the rural area can be used while it is still fresh, and it is not handled by so many persons as milk sent to the city. In any case, in many countries there is a practice of boiling the milk before use.

124. The help given by UNICEF therefore must be concentrated first on securing larger quantities of wholesome milk for urban areas. The necessity of collecting farm milk, transporting it into the city, heat-treating it, and distributing it to consumers, calls for the greatest care in the maintenance of milk hygiene. When the possibility exists, UNICEF will choose to give help first to large city dairies, and small dairies in milk producing areas will have a relatively lower priority.

125. It follows from the need for large quantities of cheaper milk that farmers have to be taught how to produce more, and they will at first need an assurance that there will be a market for the increased quantities they are urged to produce. Here the agricultural extension services (frequently provided with FAO assistance) have an important function. The farmer can be taught how to feed and care for his cattle to ensure higher year-round milk production. With regular cash income from an expanded market, he will be able to afford the improved and increased amounts of cattle feed. Thus, the assured market for milk which results from the

establishment of a successful milk plant will encourage the farmer to improve the feeding of his cattle in order to increase milk production to meet the market demand. The same processes will at once increase milk production, stimulate the demand for milk, improve the producer's income and lower the price to the consumer.

126. The toning of fresh milk, one of the measures proposed above for extending the quantities of milk and lowering the price, deserves further mention. Imported dry skim milk can be used to make local milk supplies go further; by "toning" or mixing whole fresh milk with skim milk reconstituted from powder it is possible to increase milk distribution. The large surpluses of dried skim milk available at present on the international market can serve as a valuable supplement to local milk supplies while the local milk production is being built up, or during the season of low milk production. Toning is a particularly suitable process for making good use of cheap powdered milk and at the same time stimulating local milk production. Using the cheap powdered milk to augment local milk supplies permits the sale at low cost of a high-quality product, and provides a market at normal prices for all locally produced milk of suitable quality.

Technical assistance and training of local staff

127. In its discussion, the Board emphasized that the training of local personnel and technical assistance were as vital to the success of milk conservation projects as they were in disease control and basic maternal and child welfare projects. Where UNICEF could help to strengthen milk conservation projects by assisting in training, it should do so, in full collaboration with FAO and WHO, in accordance with the respective technical competence of those agencies.

128. The need for technical advice and training of local staff is becoming more acute as larger proportions of UNICEF assistance are being given to countries in which milk processing is less developed. The Board gave considerable attention in this connexion to paragraphs 114 to 117 and 121 in the evaluation report on milk conservation (E/ICEF/384) and to paragraphs 68 to 71 of the report of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee (E/ICEF/R.720).

129. More UNICEF and FAO assistance is needed for the training of national personnel. There is a long-range need for more and better trained plant personnel, from the manager on down to the workers in the dairy. At the same time, officials in some departments of the governments need broader experience to enable them to develop national policies with respect to milk production and distribution and to administer national programmes. Technical assistance is required in feed-crop production, animal husbandry, nutrition, economics and marketing. In time, better trained personnel will reduce the cost of international technical assistance and will ensure effective use of the assisted plants at an earlier date.

130. Assistance for training and technical assistance would fall into three categories, as follows:

(i) *International advisory personnel*: Advisory personnel may be provided for short periods from the regular

staffs of FAO or UNICEF, or as "project personnel" assigned to particular projects for a year or more. The international personnel would help the senior national personnel give in-plant training.

(ii) *Fellowships for training key personnel abroad:* Such assistance has in the past been provided through FAO under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and supplemented by UNICEF fellowships chargeable to the respective country projects. This type of training must be of relatively short duration and would be limited to key personnel. The Government must give an assurance in advance that, upon their return, the trainees will be given appropriate assignments, to make use of the results of their training.

(iii) *Training centres and training courses:* In some of the larger countries receiving assistance it might be advantageous for FAO and UNICEF to help the Governments to set up national training centres in connexion with an appropriate educational institution and a modern operating dairy plant to train supervisors in the broader phases of milk production, processing and distribution. Such training might include the proper use of land for the production of feed-crops, the care and management of dairy animals, plant management and operation, the provision of milk for child feeding projects, and the marketing of the products of the plant.

UNICEF assistance in milk conservation schemes

131. The assistance provided by UNICEF to milk conservation projects will be in the form of imported equipment and assistance in the training of local personnel. The well tried and much used process of pasteurization should continue to receive first priority. Modifications, such as the ultra-high-temperature and sterilization processes, may be considered under certain conditions. Emphasis should be placed on the production and processing of liquid milk. Milk drying should be looked upon only as supplementary and incidental to other forms of processing. When necessary UNICEF should provide ancillary equipment (e.g., for the making of butter or ice-cream) to make the plant operation financially feasible.

132. The development of one milk plant, to serve as a demonstration and a source of locally trained personnel, has been the first step in UNICEF assistance to milk conservation projects in a number of countries in which there had previously been no industrial milk processing. To any Government which has in the meantime developed a plan and policy for the supply of safe milk to other principal cities in the country, UNICEF and FAO are prepared to give assistance, as far as possible.

133. In some countries, the international aid needed beyond this first stage will be in the form of technical assistance from FAO, and of limited financial aid from UNICEF for engineering services and assistance in the training of local personnel, and of very specialized imported equipment. In many countries, however, particularly the large countries with large urban populations and with a shortage of foreign exchange, the usual

range of imported equipment will continue to be requested for plants in different regions of the country.

Appraisal of existing FAO/UNICEF assisted projects

134. The Board noted the findings of the consultants that in most of the countries visited where assisted plants had been in operation for some time, there had been a notable stimulus to milk production and use. Aid for milk conservation had, in some countries, brought about the awakening of what had been no more than a latent interest in child nutrition in the past. It had accelerated the rate at which some members of vulnerable groups (and in certain countries a substantial number at all income levels) had been provided with cheap and wholesome milk. Where assisted plants had been established, a steady additional source of income for some farmers had resulted. This had led to an increasing appreciation of animal husbandry and a rise in the standards of living of the agricultural community.

135. In introducing the report, the consultant pointed out that in countries where plants were under construction, it was the view of the team that projects already embarked upon should show progress before others were initiated. In reply to a question, he stated that the team considered that once a project was started it should be pushed to completion more rapidly than had been done in some cases; this was necessary in order to bring the investment of the country and of UNICEF into use as early as possible, and also to make it possible for lessons to be learned from the operation of the plant.

136. While the consultants had found it difficult to ascertain the number of children and pregnant mothers benefiting as a result of the establishment of the assisted plants, it had been estimated that some 65 to 80 per cent of all processed milk went to children.

137. The Board noted the recommendations of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee to the effect that in any further study emphasis should be given to:

- (a) The extent to which mothers and children benefited from FAO/UNICEF milk conservation projects;
- (b) The activities of the plants and the nature of distribution schemes after the joint aid ceased;
- (c) The effectiveness of FAO/UNICEF co-ordination in the field of operations.

Conclusions and recommendations

138. The Board adopted the following conclusions and recommendations arising from the evaluation report and the report of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee:

- (a) The basic interest of UNICEF in milk conservation lies in the contribution it can make to better nutrition for children and mothers. Continued attention should be given to the welfare aspects of the programme.
- (b) Projects should be carefully integrated within the over-all objectives of a national milk policy, in the formulation and development of which the help and

advice of FAO and UNICEF should be used where appropriate.

(c) Adequate preliminary surveys are necessary for the development of sound projects. They should be made by well balanced teams composed of representatives of the Government, FAO and UNICEF. Such surveys require careful planning by the agencies and advance preparation by the Government of the available background information.

(d) Assistance by FAO and UNICEF to a milk conservation plant should have as one of its objects the provision of a plant which will serve as a demonstration and training centre for the country, to stimulate further dairy development in an orderly fashion. Priority of assistance should be given to plants according to the long-term results expected along these lines. However, it is recognized that, within the over-all objective of improving the nutrition of children and mothers, further assistance may be required because of the shortage of foreign exchange and other special difficulties that international assistance might help to resolve.

(e) In the preparation of projects for consideration by the UNICEF Executive Board full consideration must be given to the ability of the country to meet its administrative and financial obligations.

(f) Special attention should be given to methods of reducing the price of milk to consumers in countries with a low level of income, while still maintaining a reasonable return to producers.

(g) Milk drying should be looked upon as supplementary and incidental to other forms of processing.

(h) Adequate provision for technical experts, fellowships, and training for plant managers and other essential personnel is required if plants are to be run efficiently and on a financially sound basis after a period of development.

(i) The training of local personnel and technical assistance are as vital to the success of milk conservation projects as they are in the disease control and basic maternal and child welfare programmes. Where UNICEF can help to strengthen milk conservation projects by assisting in technical direction and training, it should do so in full collaboration with FAO and WHO, in the technical fields involved. International aid would be required for short courses and for refresher courses and to help in launching permanent training schemes where needs are expected to expand in future years. Aid to national or regional training centres and training courses might require the provision of:

- (i) International staff on a temporary basis;
- (ii) Fellowships for national teaching personnel;
- (iii) Interim support for local salaries sufficient to attract competent local teaching staff;
- (iv) Stipends for basic training of staff for these milk conservation projects; and
- (v) Training equipment and supplies.

Requests under items (i) and (ii) would be directed in the first place to the specialized agencies. Where their

available resources are insufficient, some help might be requested of UNICEF. Requests under items (iii), (iv) and (v) would be directed to UNICEF. Assistance under (iii) and (iv) might be given on a five-year declining basis, with the Governments increasing their support proportionally year by year.

PROGRESS IN DEVELOPMENT OF PROTEIN-RICH FOODS

139. In response to a request of the Executive Board at its session in March 1959, the Executive Director presented a report on the technical results so far achieved in the FAO/WHO/UNICEF programme for the development of new protein-rich foods useful in the promotion of child nutrition (E/ICEF/389). The Board also had the opportunity of hearing statements on this subject by the Chairman of the WHO Protein Advisory Group, the Chairman of the Committee on Protein Malnutrition of the National Research Council (United States of America), and a special consultant who had recently studied the wider use of soya products by mothers and children in two countries in Asia.

140. The report pointed out that the major and still largely unsolved nutritional problem in most economically under-developed countries was protein malnutrition, which particularly affected children in the age group one to four years, where the mortality rate was very high. Although milk is an effective preventive and therapeutic agent, in many countries there is little hope of producing it in sufficient quantities in the immediate future. The UNICEF milk distribution programmes are dependent on supplies of surplus dried milk from the United States of America and Canada; these supplies cannot be expected to be available indefinitely.

141. Consequently, efforts had been directed into two additional channels. One — "expanded aid" to nutrition adopted by the Board in principle in September 1957 — provided aid for the home production and consumption of valuable foods, including protein-rich foods, and for associated nutrition education and training activities. The second — the subject of the progress report to the Board — was directed to finding additional resources of high protein foods which were: (a) locally available or capable of local production; (b) within the economic means of the population groups most in need of protein; (c) within the economic means of the population groups most in need of protein; (d) easily transportable and having a long storage life without refrigeration under conditions of heat and humidity; (e) free of toxic or other deleterious influence; (f) acceptable as food products; (g) effective as a protein supplement; and (g) products not already used to the maximum as human food.

142. As was the case whenever new foods were developed for widespread use, there were many technical problems which needed to be overcome to avoid health hazards and economic waste. The chemical composition of the foods needed to be determined, and biological tests needed to be made with animals to establish the nutritional value of the food and its freedom from toxic elements. The tolerance of the human body to the foods

needed to be established under strict medical supervision, and the acceptability of the foods to the population of a given region needed to be determined through field tests.

143. Seven foods were selected for study. In the probable order of potential usefulness, these were: fish flour, soy products, peanut flour, cottonseed flour, sesame flour, sunflower seed flour, and coco-nut protein. Peanuts, sesame, cottonseed, and coco-nut were of particular interest since ordinarily they were processed for their oil; although the press-cake by-products were rich in protein, some containing 50 per cent or more protein, they were at present used mainly for animal feed or for fertilizer. Of special interest was the fact that the production of these oil seeds was often concentrated in countries which badly needed the additional protein.

144. In order to develop new protein-rich foods for human consumption, the Rockefeller Foundation had approved grants in April 1956 and December 1958 totalling \$550,000 to finance the laboratory and clinical research phases of the programme, particularly to establish the safety and nutritional value of a given product. These grants are administered by the Committee on Protein Malnutrition of the National Research Council (United States of America). Through allocations in April 1956 and March 1959, the UNICEF Board allocated a total of \$300,000 for technological and industrial studies required to produce the food products needed for research, for analysis of the food products, and for purchasing and shipping required amounts to the research groups. Early in 1956 WHO created a Protein Advisory Group to advise on the programme. This group and the Committee on Protein Malnutrition had a substantial common membership and worked closely together and with the staffs of FAO, WHO and UNICEF.

145. In carrying out the studies an attempt had been made to secure a wide geographical distribution of the various tests. Each research project financed by the Committee on Protein Malnutrition was part of a systematic total plan so designed that, when all the results were obtained, a comprehensive body of information would be available which could be applied to the specific nutritional problems of a country or region without repetition of the fundamental research work. In the total programme supported by FAO/WHO/UNICEF and the Rockefeller grant, provision was made not only for co-ordination but also for support at every stage: laboratory, clinic, field acceptance trials and, eventually, practical action projects.

146. The report to the Board gave a brief summary of each of the research projects that was being carried on. The present achievements represented only a fraction of the results which were ultimately to be expected, since many of the studies will not be completed for another two years. The suggestion was made in the Board discussion that it would be useful to have another report at that time. It was clear from the evidence already available, however, that the high protein food programme had been soundly conceived and would open up substantial

resources for the improvement of human diets in areas where such improvement was greatly needed. The statement below describes in broad terms the accomplishments so far apparent from the research:

(a) It has been clearly shown for the first time that mixtures of locally available vegetable protein foods can be made which are capable of curing and preventing kwashiorkor (protein malnutrition) in young children. Some of these mixtures have a biological value which rivals that of milk and seem to cure kwashiorkor as effectively as milk.

(b) These vegetable protein mixtures can be prepared from a rather large variety of materials without impairing their nutritional value. This makes it possible to adopt mixtures of foods that are locally available and conform to local tastes and dietary patterns.

(c) The mixtures can be prepared at a cost which seems to be within the reach of the needy groups in under-developed countries.

(d) Young children, even infants desperately ill with kwashiorkor, have shown a remarkable tolerance to the vegetable protein foods and accept them well.

(e) Some protein materials previously regarded as unsuitable for human consumption, particularly for young children — for, example cotton-seed flour — have been shown to have unexpectedly good biological values and to contribute essential protein values to mixtures capable of curing kwashiorkor, and all evidence to date indicates that they have no ill effects of any sort.

(f) These findings open the way for the local production of supplementary infant foods in many countries. Lack of suitable supplementary foods for infant feeding is the major cause of kwashiorkor all over the world.

(g) The fact that these "processed" vegetable protein foods are capable of preventing and curing kwashiorkor means almost certainly that there are a variety of foods that can be grown and prepared at home and consumed without industrial processing. These foods can also be fed to young infants and children to prevent protein malnutrition. This opens up practical possibilities of teaching mothers how to feed their children better, using foods they can grow in their own gardens or fields, or which they already have available but have fed only to older members of the family.

(h) The studies have produced evidence in children of a basis truth long known in animal nutrition, that foodstuffs inadequate in themselves may become adequate when mixed with other foodstuffs through the complementary action of their proteins.

(i) The studies have shown that, within certain limits, a vegetable protein which is inadequate at a low level of protein intake will become adequate if the intake is raised sufficiently. This has many implications in practical nutrition problems.

147. In the Board's discussion several delegations emphasized the importance of finding high-protein foods which could be home grown (see paragraph 146(g))

above). The Board was informed that the Committee on Protein Malnutrition had recently become interested in research which would establish the safety and general suitability for diets of infants and young children of protein-rich foods which required no processing, such as various types of pulses and legumes.

148. One section of the report was concerned with the practical application of the studies. It appeared that as a result there was now a good possibility of adding to the industrial growth and development of some countries through private investment or bilateral aid for large-scale production of the new products. In many countries, the risk of such ventures was still great, however, owing to low purchasing power, and problems of transport and marketing. UNICEF, which is already supporting two projects in this field, would be in a good position to help countries launch practical action in appropriate circumstances.

149. Of the two projects currently helped by UNICEF one was a "saridele" (soya-sesame mixture) plant in Indonesia, which has been in operation for two years; during this time tests have been made to find the best formulation and processing conditions to obtain optimum nutritional value. The other project is a fish flour plant in Chile, which was scheduled to begin operation in the late autumn of 1959. In addition, UNICEF was helping to finance a small pilot fish flour plant next to an existing industrial fish meal plant in Woburn, Massachusetts, where a series of tests were being run under the direction of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an FAO fellowship holder to evaluate different methods of producing fish flour for human consumption.

150. As a further step UNICEF had already begun financing several limited production and acceptability tests in various countries. Additional requests were being considered for various high-protein mixtures, including peanut or cotton-seed flour as well as soy products and fish flour.

151. The next step in translating the research and laboratory studies into practical and commercial action was the development of national programmes to promote the consumption of the products. In two countries, FAO marketing experts were undertaking preliminary studies, and FAO and UNICEF were discussing with interested Governments ways in which they could help in the promotion of such campaigns.

152. The importance of enriching skim milk powder is referred to elsewhere (see paragraph 108). As part of the general programme of developing protein-rich foods, tests have been under way for more than a year to determine the practicability of enriching skim milk with vitamins A and D and the stability of the resulting product under normal usage (transport, storage, distribution and reconstitution). The WHO Protein Advisory group has set standards for the enrichment, and negotiations are under way for a large-scale trial production of enriched powder which would be distributed in selected countries as a pilot project to determine the practical problems involved.

FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee

REPORT OF SECOND SESSION

153. The recommendations of the second session of the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee (E/ICEF/R.720) with regard to dry skim milk distribution and milk conservation, and with regard to the financial relations between FAO and UNICEF are dealt with in other sections of this report.

154. The Committee also discussed matters arising out of two regional school feeding seminars jointly sponsored and financed by the two organizations in 1958: one for countries in South America and the other for countries in Asia and the Far East. The discussions at both seminars indicated an increasing awareness of the contribution which the primary school should make to raising the levels of nutrition of school children. Special importance had been attached to associating food distribution in schools with programmes of education in nutrition, and to the appropriate training in nutrition of the various categories of workers who are, or should be, associated with the programmes. At the same time it had been emphasized that school feeding could not be successfully developed as an isolated service for school children, but should be integrated into a broad programme to improve the nutrition of the population generally.

155. The seminar reports contained recommendations concerning steps that should be taken by Governments to promote the satisfactory development of their programmes in order to obtain lasting improvements in nutrition. The Committee expressed the view that FAO and UNICEF should give high priority, in their joint programme of assistance, to helping Governments to put into effect those recommendations which fell within the broad areas of joint interest.

156. Specific proposals for more seminars, and study tours associated with them, were made in the reports. The Joint Committee endorsed in principle further joint FAO/UNICEF assistance to regional projects of this type; however, the question of the feasibility of particular projects was referred to FAO, WHO and UNICEF for further study. (For aid to a regional nutrition seminar in the Americas approved by the Board at the session, see paragraph 84.)

157. The Committee also discussed preliminary studies which had been undertaken by the secretariats of FAO, WHO, and UNICEF with regard to the expansion of facilities for the training of personnel in nutrition. For leaders in the field of nutrition who could influence food policy and the organization of programmes on a national scale, including those assisted by FAO and UNICEF, it would be necessary to combine training at a high scientific level with practical field training and experience. In some cases, this might be provided by the co-operation of two geographically separate centres.

158. In the immediate future, FAO, WHO and UNICEF will provide assistance in developing training along these lines in a few selected institutes and centres in different geographical areas. This would provide

experience for further action. Assistance might include the provision of training staff with direct practical experience of nutrition problems in under-developed countries, and in the establishment of field units. The interchange of staff working in the institutions providing basic scientific training and in the field centres would be helpful for this purpose and might appropriately be considered.

159. Although FAO and WHO could provide fellowships for the training of leading nutrition workers to some extent, assistance from UNICEF for this purpose would be useful and might be necessary for the satisfactory development of the nutrition programmes supported by UNICEF in individual countries.

160. Consideration was also given to the need for training workers in various categories who could contribute to practical nutrition programmes in their own countries. Such workers include public health workers of various grades, school teachers, social workers, home economists and agricultural extension workers. Courses lasting from three to six months could be arranged for personnel of this nature, suitable assistance being provided by FAO, WHO and UNICEF. With reference to this type of training, a number of problems relating to instructors, subject-matter, and course organization require further study.

METHOD OF SELECTING UNICEF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE COMMITTEE

161. The Board had before it a recommendation by the Executive Director, prepared at the request of the Board, concerning the method of selecting UNICEF representatives on the FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee (E/ICEF/R.745). Under the system in effect the Board elected Governments, which nominated persons, whose names were then submitted to the Board for confirmation. In the nomination of representatives for the first two sessions of the Committee, some Governments nominated persons who had been on delegations to the UNICEF Board, and others nominated persons with no Board experience but with technical competence in the field of nutrition. The Executive Director recommended that in the future the method of selection should be similar to that used for the UNICEF/WHO Joint Committee on Health Policy: the UNICEF representatives would be the Chairman of the Board, the Chairman of the Programme Committee, and three other members of delegations to the Board elected by name.

162. In the Board's discussion of this question two main points of view were advanced by delegations. One group held that the system in effect should be retained since it was important for the UNICEF members of the Committee to represent their Governments; moreover, it conformed with the method used by FAO. Another group believed that the Executive Director's proposal would be more advantageous since it would ensure that UNICEF representation should include members familiar with the policy of the Board and with the financial and administrative implications to UNICEF of any proposals being considered by the Committee. Some members

of both groups indicated, however, that they would be willing to support a compromise solution.

163. A compromise proposal was introduced designed to ensure that the UNICEF membership should include both representatives of Governments and persons familiar with Board policy. The text, as adopted by the Board, read as follows:

"The Executive Board of UNICEF shall elect three Governments from its membership to represent UNICEF on the Joint Committee; the individuals to be selected by the Governments to be persons, in so far as possible, who are, or have been, members of their Governments' delegation to UNICEF. The fourth and fifth members of the UNICEF representation shall be the Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Programme Committee.

"The Executive Board shall also elect five Governments from its membership as alternates, with the individuals to be selected by the member Governments in the same manner as recommended above for the representatives."

164. It was pointed out in the discussion that under this method both UNICEF and FAO might elect the same Governments because of the automatic selection of the Chairman of the Executive Board and the Chairman of the Programme Committee. The Food and Agriculture Organization might wish to consider the following ways of avoiding this: (a) in selecting its representation FAO would bear in mind the Governments whose representatives were serving as Chairman of the Executive Board of UNICEF and Chairman of the Programme Committee; (b) if a Government was represented on both the FAO and the UNICEF sides because of the automatic representation of the UNICEF Chairmen, the FAO representation might be adjusted through the use of alternates.

Reimbursement to FAO for project personnel and fellowships

165. The Executive Board had before it a recommendation from the Executive Director to allocate \$238,000 for the amount estimated as needed to reimburse FAO to the end of 1960 for international project personnel and fellowships required to service projects jointly assisted by FAO and UNICEF in excess of the amounts that could be provided through funds made available under the Programme of Expanded Technical Assistance (E/ICEF/R.774; E/ICEF/59-B/CRP/3; E/ICEF/59-B/CRP/8).

166. Two factors had caused the financial difficulty. In the first place, the funds provided under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance had declined by about 5 per cent in 1959; secondly, some beneficiary Governments experienced certain difficulties in requesting assistance under the Expanded Programme for project personnel and fellowships on the scale required. The technical support available for jointly assisted projects was therefore not expected to meet the need in 1960.

The position had been made more difficult by the expansion in joint programmes for milk conservation, nutrition education and feeding projects, and protein promotion.

167. Unlike the budgets of some other specialized agencies, the FAO regular budget contained no provision for "project personnel". For some years FAO had made provision in its regular budget for technical support, but only for the planning and supervisory activities in connexion with jointly aided nutrition projects. Funds for project personnel and fellowships had been supplied under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance or bilateral aid programmes. It was hoped that like WHO, FAO would be able to supply certain project personnel and fellowships for nutrition programmes from its regular budgets in the future.

168. The allocation was therefore recommended as an interim measure which would not be taken as prejudicing decisions concerning future financial relations, the long-term aspects of which would be the subject of discussions in 1960 between the Executive Director of UNICEF and the Director-General of FAO. The UNICEF allocation would be made on an inter-regional basis to be used as required; the costs would be charged to country allocations after expenditure. A further request would also be forthcoming in 1961 if technical assistance funds were insufficient for that year.

169. The Joint Policy Committee had concluded that in so far as the long-term problem of financial relations was concerned, this required consideration by Governments represented on the governing bodies of both organizations, in which there was a substantial common membership (E/ICEF/R.720, para. 88).

170. The Executive Director pointed out that the discussions he would undertake with the Director-General of FAO on long-term financial relationships would be held prior to the preparation of the FAO budget for the period 1962-1963. It was his hope that by that time it would be possible for FAO to foresee the expansion of its resources for advisory services in the nutrition field, including milk conservation. It was for that reason that he recommended interim action only on immediate requirements for reimbursement. Such action was needed to ensure that projects which UNICEF would be assisting in milk conservation, in nutrition education and related practical activities including feeding, and in protein food promotion, should be on a sound technical basis.

171. In the debate a number of representatives reiterated the position consistently taken by the UNICEF Board in the past on similar questions of reimbursement, namely, that the financial responsibilities of the agencies should correspond to the functional tasks which each organization assumed; that contributions of Governments to one international organization should not become an indirect subsidy to another international organization also depending on government contributions; and that because UNICEF did not exercise functional supervision of international project personnel its assumption of financial responsibility for them was open to objection in principle.

172. As a consequence they concluded that UNICEF should provide term basis the costs of international required for the technical support members emphasized that although had referred to "UNICEF project question should be regarded, as hit projects jointly aided by both UNICEF and FAO. The fact that FAO has assumed financial responsibility in the past for project personnel through the use of funds provided under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance established a precedent for a continuing obligation in the future. One believed that the current situation indicated full prior consultations between the two organizations, followed by consideration governing bodies of the two organizations, commitments were assumed in the future; that while UNICEF in its activities showed far ahead of the technical support which provided by its collaborating agencies, on it seemed that so far as FAO was concerned considerable scope for greater emphasis on food and nutrition problems in its regular budget. One delegation could not support the recommendation for reimbursement because it believed that the international project personnel required should be directly employed by UNICEF (see paragraph 194).

173. The question was also raised whether requests for UNICEF aid if they did not sufficiently high priority in category I to technical support for the projects; on the it was pointed out that because of the total technical assistance funds it was not possible Government to put in category I every request which it placed importance (see paragraph 170).

174. The Board approved the recommendation of the Executive Director. It did so, and only because funds for and possibly also for 1961, through funds provided under the of Technical Assistance or the As indicated in paragraphs 16 was regarded as an interim action to judge decisions regarding future relations, which would, in the first instance, be the subject of consultations between the Executive Director-General of FAO. The result of these consultations developed of the functions and responsibilities of the two organizations with jointly-aided projects, such as that which already existed between UNICEF and FAO.

175. In connexion with its technical assistance required for projects, the Board noted that combining technical and capital assistance increasingly realized. With respect projects it was clear that full value from the investment of UNICEF

technical assistance was available at the right time. The Board observed that technical advice was often required for milk treatment plants to overcome the problems encountered in the preliminary period and in the initial stage of operations.

176. To re-emphasize this link between technical and capital assistance, and again to place on record the view that the provision of technical assistance should remain the responsibility of FAO, WHO and other specialized agencies, the Board took the following decision:

"The Executive Board requests the Executive Director to use his strongest endeavours to secure the inclusion in plans of operations of undertakings from beneficiary Governments that they will request the appropriate technical assistance from the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, such requests to be placed in their category I application."

177. The Board agreed with an interpretation of "appropriate" technical assistance which assumed that beneficiary countries would continue to take advantage of technical assistance available from several bilateral aid programmes.

178. The Board requested the Chairman to represent the Board at the Tenth FAO Conference, to be held in Rome in November 1959, particularly in connexion with the agenda item "Relations with UNICEF".

Emergency aid

179. At the session the Board approved three allocations for emergency aid: two for the provision of blankets for mothers and children who were refugees in Morocco and Tunisia (E/ICEF/R.751; E/ICEF/R.752) and one for the provision of ocean freight on powdered skim milk for emergency feeding for mothers and children made homeless as a result of severe floods in Taiwan (E/ICEF/R.804). In 1959 UNICEF allocated \$982,000 for emergency aid projects, or 4 per cent of the total programme allocations.

General views

180. The following paragraphs summarize general views of Board members which are not referred to elsewhere in this report.

181. The view was expressed that owing to the difficult financial position of UNICEF, it would be wise for UNICEF to concentrate on its classic activities and not disperse its efforts over new fields; another view put forward was that in meeting new needs it was important for UNICEF to retain the flexibility which had hitherto characterized its approach. One delegation suggested that, in addition to its present methods of policy determination, the Board should consider re-examining and re-appraising its general policy at periodic intervals. Such a review would enable the Fund to undertake new tasks in behalf of children and to assume the leadership in new initiatives for the benefit of children.

In this connexion attention was called to the fact that at the session the Board had suggested initiative along these lines in connexion with skim milk distribution programmes (see paragraph 113 (e)).

182. The interdependence of measures for the health, nutrition and welfare of children was referred to several times in the course of the Board's discussions. The hope was expressed that recommendations would soon be forthcoming for projects providing aid to certain aspects of primary education as approved in principle by the Board at its session in March 1959 (see paragraph 200 for an offer of help in this respect by a non-governmental organization). Reference was made to the difficulties of determining priorities and maintaining a proper balance among various programmes since the need was vital for each type of aid. Concern was expressed by some regarding the large proportion of UNICEF aid required for malaria control (see paragraph 74).

183. A number of representatives welcomed the tendency to give more aid to training programmes, nutrition, basic maternal and child welfare services, including social services for children, and community development programmes. The view was expressed that aid in these fields was as important as aid for health programmes in helping countries achieve a balanced economic and social development. One delegation took the position that the Fund should concentrate on the essential task of helping to create permanent basic maternal and child welfare services. However, it was pointed out that in view of the requirements for training facilities, staff and an organizational structure, expansion in this field would necessarily be slower than was desired. It was also suggested by some representatives that UNICEF should increase its aid in other fields, such as that of trachoma and environmental sanitation. On the other hand, the point was made that such suggestions for increased aid, all desirable in themselves, drew attention to the major continuing problem confronting the Board, namely, that of how, with its present limited funds, UNICEF could best divide its resources to help meet the various needs of children, which often in different countries had different degrees of urgency and presented different possibilities of effective action.

184. In connexion with the Programme Committee's discussion of certain project recommendations, the question of the payment of training stipends in local currency was raised in a general way. A summary of the points raised is contained in the report of the Programme Committee (E/ICEF/L.1234/Rev.1, paras. 12-17). One representative held that since UNICEF had traditionally met only costs which assisted Governments could not themselves meet, caution should be exercised in incorporating such costs in requests for UNICEF aid; other representatives emphasized the value of the existing Board policy which allowed the use of stipends as an essential element in training personnel. The Executive Director assured the Board that in the case of stipends (as in the case of all other forms of aid) the practicability of every other source of financing was explored; for many projects the inclusion of stipends

Table 8
PROJECTS CURRENTLY ASSISTED

<i>Area</i>	<i>Basic maternal and child welfare services</i>	<i>Disease control</i>	<i>Nutrition</i>	<i>Emergency</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Africa</i>					
31 countries and territories ...	21	50	16	2	89
<i>Asia</i>					
20 countries and territories ...	30	43	17	1	91
<i>Eastern Mediterranean</i>					
13 countries and territories ...	17	27	17	2	63
<i>Europe</i>					
6 countries and territories	10	2	3	—	15
<i>The Americas</i>					
34 countries and territories ...	36	31	42	—	109
<i>Interregional</i>	2	—	3	—	5
TOTAL, ALL AREAS	116	153	98	5	372

for training was often a necessary element in the plan, for without such stipends the provision of other aid by UNICEF would be of little use.

Currently assisted countries and programmes

185. As a result of allocations approved by the Board at the session, UNICEF is currently providing aid to

367 projects in 104 countries and territories and to 5 inter-regional projects. Table 8 shows the distribution of these projects.

186. In addition, a total of 22 and territories were previously. A complete list of currently countries and projects is given i

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

Report of the Committee on Administrative Budget

187. The Executive Board noted the report of the Committee on Administrative Budget (E/ICEF/L.1230) and approved its recommendations.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES BUDGET FOR 1960

188. The Executive Board approved the administrative and operational services budget for 1960 as submitted by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/R.706). The budget contained estimates of \$1,845,170 for administrative costs and \$2,294,940 for operational services. The estimates are shown in table 9.

189. The net budget estimates total \$3,740,880, after deduction of the net revenue from staff assessment of \$324,230 and reimbursement from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) of \$75,000 for procurement activities undertaken on its behalf. The estimates constitute an increase of \$291,630 (gross) and \$277,070

Table 9
ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL SERVICES BUDGET FOR 1960
(In US dollars)

<i>New York headquarters</i>		
Salaries, wages and common staff costs	1,552,790	
Permanent equipment and other expenses	176,500	1,729,290
<i>UNICEF field offices</i>		
Salaries, wages and common staff costs	2,006,800	
Permanent equipment and other expenses	354,020	2,360,820
	4,090,110	
Contingency fund	50,000	
TOTAL		4,140,110

(net) over 1959. This is an increase of 7.6 per cent gross, or 8 per cent net. Increases in the cost-of-living and field allowances, and automatic within-grade increments account for \$132,000 of the gross increase. Approximately three-fourths of the increase is for operational services and one-fourth for administration.

190. The budget provides for a total of 175 professional and 251 general service posts. This constitutes a net increase over 1959 of 26 posts, 9 professional and 17 general service posts. The new professional posts consist of 8 posts to provide increased field service to assisted countries: 2 posts for food conservation representatives; 2 posts for regional transport officers; 4 posts for supply control and programming work; and 1 post for a chief liaison officer to non-governmental organizations and national committees in fulfilment of the Executive Board's request in September 1958 to strengthen work in this field. Of the 17 new general-service posts, 9 are to handle the increased workload of financial and procurement services in New York and Paris, 4 are for other administrative, clerical and secretarial work at Headquarters and in regional offices, and 4 are for area and country offices.

191. The Board noted that the Committee on Administrative Budget had examined the Executive Director's estimates in considerable detail. The report of the Committee contains a summary of various views expressed by Committee members and the justifications provided by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/L.1230, paras. 16-31). Some members of the Committee had been concerned at the staff increases, particularly because of the possibility that a plateau had been reached in the annual income of the Fund. It was pointed out for example that while the Board would allocate approximately \$28 million in 1959, income was estimated to amount to only \$22.5 million. Accordingly, these members felt that it would be unadvisable to create new posts associated with a workload which might have to be reduced in the future. After examining each request for a new post the Committee found it possible to recommend to the Board as acceptable the new posts proposed.

192. In examining the budget estimates the Committee on Administrative Budget raised the question whether, since UNICEF was an integral part of the United Nations, some of the technical work of the UNICEF Public Information Division could not be assumed by the public information services of the United Nations. The Executive Director was requested to seek increased public information services from the United Nations and report to the Committee on the results at the next session.

193. The Committee had been mainly concerned with proposed staff increases for 1960 and had not been able to examine in detail the total administrative structure of UNICEF and the use of staff. While it did not appear that any special problem existed, and indeed a number of Committee members were impressed with the efficiency of the UNICEF secretariat, the Committee wished to have the benefit of an independent administrative review of UNICEF when it reviewed the next budget

proposal. Consequently the Committee recommended that the Executive Director request the Secretary-General to make available a senior member of his staff to undertake a survey, designed to provide advice to the Committee and the Executive Director. It was assumed that the survey would be carried out by an experienced person already on the United Nations staff without additional salary costs to the United Nations or to UNICEF. It was also assumed that the study would, as a minimum, cover the New York staff and the Paris regional office, taking into account also their relationship with field offices. The report would in the first instance be considered as a restricted working document for the use of Committee members. The Executive Board adopted this recommendation of the Committee.

194. Among the points made in the Board discussion not referred to above was the importance of making every effort to use present staff most effectively and keep administrative expenses as low as possible. In connexion with the administrative review one delegation suggested that the review should be enlarged both in regard to its scope, and in regard to the number and qualifications of the participants. The purpose of the study would be to establish a definition of the functional tasks which should be the responsibility of UNICEF and to review the administrative and operational structure of UNICEF in the light of those tasks. In addition to a budget expert from the United Nations staff the survey team might include a paediatrician and an expert on social policy, especially maternal and child welfare. This delegation's suggestion arose from its conviction that UNICEF should be capable, by itself, of dealing in a concerted manner with physical and mental health problems of children, and that UNICEF should therefore have the authority to employ various types of experts on its own staff. This proposal was supported by another delegation, which suggested the possibility of adding a technical assistance specialist to the survey team. A number of other delegations, however, were unable to support the suggestion either on the ground that its implications were far-reaching and required careful consideration by their Governments, or because they did not agree with its intention of changing the terms of reference of UNICEF, which provide for reliance upon the specialized agencies for technical advice to the maximum extent feasible.

195. A change in the allocation procedure for the administrative and operational services budget for 1960 and in subsequent years is set forth in paragraph 27.

REETING CARD BUDGET FOR 1960

196. The Board noted that the Committee on Administrative Budget had approved the budget estimates of the Greeting Card Fund for the 1960 season (1 February 1960 to 31 January 1961) of \$552,300 (gross) as set forth in detail in the estimates submitted by the Executive Director (E/ICEF/R.709). This compares with \$468,000 (gross) authorized for 1959. The Committee also authorized the Executive Director to spend an additional amount of up to 10 per cent of the gross budget, if necessary, to meet unpredictable costs in the production

and sale of greeting cards. The sales target for 1960 ranges from 14 million to 16 million cards.

197. In the past the size of the working capital had been authorized directly by the Board at its March session. Because working capital funds are needed earlier, the Board, in accordance with the Committee's recommendation, authorized the Executive Director to finance the greeting card budget from the net income of the 1959 campaign. A surplus of income from the 1959 campaign over and above the 1960 budgetary authorization would be transferred, as in the past, to the general resources of UNICEF. The Board also authorized the Executive Director to follow this procedure in subsequent years.

SPECIAL FUND FOR CERTAIN UNICEF PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

198. The Board noted that the Committee had reviewed the report of the Executive Director on the transactions of the Special Fund for certain UNICEF public information activities in 1958, and the plans for 1959 (E/ICEF/R.710). The Special Fund had originally been set at \$25,000. In 1957 expenditures totalled \$21,202, and income \$30,066, with a surplus of \$8,864 credited to the general resources of UNICEF. In 1958 income totalled \$11,201 and expenditures \$18,689. Thus, at the end of the year, the cash balance was \$17,512. In view of the cash requirements estimated for 1959 (totalling \$39,700, with an estimated income during the year of \$30,800), the Committee authorized the Executive Director to make a transfer of \$7,500 from the "miscellaneous income" of UNICEF so as to augment the cash balance available to approximately \$25,000. The size of the Special Fund was thereby increased to \$32,500. The Committee recognized that the Special Fund had been helpful in giving to public information activities a flexibility that would otherwise not be possible.

FINANCIAL REPORTS FOR 1958

199. The Board noted that the Committee had reviewed and approved the following financial reports:

Financial report for the year ended 31 December 1958 (E/ICEF/R.704);

UNICEF greeting card fund, financial report for the year ended 31 January 1959 (E/ICEF/R.704/Add.1);

Report of the Executive Director on administrative and operational services expenditures for 1958 (E/ICEF/R.705).

The Committee had also noted the report of the Board of Auditors (E/ICEF/R.704/Add.2).

Relations with non-governmental organizations

200. Among the project recommendations approved by the Board were a considerable number in which voluntary agencies played an important role in co-operating with Governments. Among such voluntary

agencies were Red Cross Societies, trade-union organizations, co-operatives, anti-tuberculosis associations, medical missions, and societies for handicapped children. The activities of the voluntary agencies ranged from training services and technical co-operation to simple milk distribution activities. Reference has already been made to the joint sponsorship of an international conference on malnutrition by FAO, WHO, UNICEF, and the World Federation for Mental Health (see paragraph 84). At the session the Board heard a statement by the representative of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession (WCOTP) on its annual assembly of delegates in July-August 1959. "Child health and the school" will be the organization's 1960 theme. In that regard the WCOTP wished to co-operate actively with UNICEF and with other appropriate agencies such as WHO and FAO. Discussions on possible areas of collaboration had begun and it was hoped that specific proposals would develop which would provide opportunities for action by national teachers' associations affiliated with the WCOTP. In the meantime, the WCOTP was discussing with the UNICEF secretariat the question of making available through national teachers' organizations information relating to the work of UNICEF and the role which teachers could play in national programmes of health and nutrition education.

201. The Board heard a statement from the Chairman of the NGO Committee on UNICEF who pointed out that among its other activities the Committee had appointed a sub-committee to consider the question how the preparation of public information materials might be made more readily adaptable to the specific needs and uses of the highly varied national affiliates of the fifty-nine international organizations which were members of the Committee. The Chairman also pointed out that the Committee had among its members a reservoir of professional competence, practical experience, information and active goodwill, and it hoped that their value would be increasingly recognized in specific application. In this connexion the Board had before it resolutions recently passed by governing bodies of four member organizations offering various forms of co-operation. The organizations were: the World Union for Progressive Judaism (E/ICEF/NGO/61); the International Federation of Business and Professional Women (E/ICEF/NGO/62); the Associated Country Women of the World (E/ICEF/NGO/63); and the World Veterans Federation (E/ICEF/NGO/64). The Board also heard a statement from the representative of the International Social Service (see paragraph 50).

202. The Board also had the opportunity of hearing statements from representatives of three UNICEF National Committees—for Canada, the Netherlands, and Japan—regarding their activities in behalf of UNICEF.

203. The Board expressed its appreciation of the interest and support of the above-mentioned organizations and expressed the hope that collaboration of that type would increase. It noted that there would be considerable opportunities in the future for collaboration in the fields of social services for children and nutrition

education and that a series of meetings had already been held on these and other possibilities between the UNICEF secretariat and specifically interested non-governmental organizations. The Board was interested to hear from the Executive Director that there was increasing evidence of the value of closer contacts with business, commercial and industrial organizations and with labour groups; the Executive Director hoped to develop such sources of interest more fully in the future.

Organization of Executive Board and Programme Committee work

204. At its session in March 1959, the Executive Board decided that at its session in September 1959 it would examine the organization of Executive Board and Programme Committee work on the basis of a study and recommendations by the Executive Director. The basic proposal made in the course of the Board's discussion was that the Executive Board should hold one main session a year instead of two as it did at present. In order not to delay approval of assistance to projects, the Programme Committee would continue to meet twice a year. This would make it easier for a number of Governments to include in their delegations outstanding persons with experience in the substantive work of the Fund (e.g., in the fields of public health, paediatrics, nutrition, child welfare and economics), as well as diplomats, key officials in the foreign office and other ministries, and members of parliament since it would take less of their time. The Executive Director recommended adoption of this proposal (E/ICEF/390 and Add.1) and suggested ways in which it could be carried out.

205. After an extensive exchange of views, the Board took the following decisions:

(a) The Executive Board would hold one main session a year instead of two as it did at present. At that session the Board would receive progress and special reports and determine the policies of UNICEF.

(b) The Programme Committee would continue to meet twice a year, with one of its sessions immediately preceding the main Board session. The Board would also hold a brief second session following the other Programme Committee session in order to receive the Committee's recommendations for project allocations. Board members not on the Programme Committee may be invited to participate, without vote, in the Programme Committee sessions.

(c) The Board would, in addition, continue to hold an annual half-day meeting to elect officers and committee members.

(d) If the Board wished to refer any questions to the Programme Committee for recommendation to the Board at the same session, the Programme Committee would meet during the Board's session for that purpose.

206. Concerning meeting dates the Board had to weigh a number of different factors and preferences of individual delegations. A number of delegations found a main

session in September inconvenient because of the General Assembly session. Several proposals were made, and in order to expedite a solution the Board established a sub-committee. The sub-committee found that the greatest measure of agreement would be achieved by a June/December cycle (the main session of the Board in June being preceded by the Programme Committee's session, and the second session of the Programme Committee in December being followed by a short session of the Board), providing, however, that the report of the UNICEF Board could be placed on the agenda of the summer session of the Economic and Social Council (July) instead of the spring session (April), as it was at present. Unless this were done, the report of the Board's June session would not be on the Council's agenda until some ten months later and the General Assembly would not be in a position to consider the Council's report on UNICEF for at least another five months.

207. On the basis of the sub-committee's report, the Board agreed to request the Council at its resumed twenty-eighth session in December 1959 to transfer consideration of the report of the UNICEF Board from its spring to its summer session, beginning in 1961. If the Council agreed to that request, the following schedule of meetings would be held:

1960

Programme Committee: early March (3 to 5 days);

Executive Board—main session: March, following Programme Committee (5 days, or longer if necessary);

Committee on Administrative Budget: first half of June (3 days);

Programme Committee: December, after General Assembly Committee work is ended (3 to 5 days);

Executive Board—short session: December, following Programme Committee's session to receive reports of Committee on Administrative Budget and Programme Committee and elect officers and committees (1 to 2 days).

1961 and subsequently

Committee on Administrative Budget: mid-May (3 days);

Programme Committee: first week of June (3 to 5 days);

Executive Board—main session: June following Programme Committee (5 days, or longer if necessary);

Programme Committee: December, after General Assembly Committee work is ended (3 to 5 days);

Executive Board—short session: December, following Programme Committee, to receive report of Programme Committee and elect officers and committees (1 to 2 days).

208. In the event that the Economic and Social Council decided to retain consideration of the UNICEF report on the agenda of its spring session, the Board decided to hold the following schedule of meetings for 1960 and subsequently:

Programme Committee: early March (3 to 5 days);
Executive Board — main session: March, following Programme Committee (5 days, or longer if necessary);
Committee on Administrative Budget: first half of June (3 days);
Programme Committee: late August/early September (3 to 5 days);

Executive Board — short session: September following Programme Committee to receive reports of Committee on Administrative Budget and Programme Committee (1 to 2 days);

Executive Board — election meeting: December, after General Assembly Committee work is ended, to elect officers and committees (½ day).

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

Description of projects approved, September 1959

AFRICA — \$1,342,400

Cameroons under French administration

Malaria control \$261,000 (E/ICEF/R.792)
for insecticides, transport, sprayers and drugs to continue the mass malaria control campaigns in the North and South Cameroons and the pilot campaign in the area around Yaounde in the South. The proposed allocation is for the period January 1960 to June 1961 during which protection will be afforded to approximately 1,320,000 persons.

The Community

Dahomey Republic

Malaria control \$128,000 (E/ICEF/R.794)
for insecticides, sprayers, drugs and transport to continue the existing mass malaria control campaign for the period January 1960 until June 1961 to protect a population estimated at 621,500, of whom 519,000 will be protected by house-spraying alone, 77,000 by combined house spraying and drugs, and the remainder by drugs only.

Gabon Republic

Basic MCW services (first allocation)* \$40,500 (E/ICEF/R.802)
to expand basic maternal and child welfare services in urban and rural areas, and to increase facilities for training personnel for those services during the two-year period 1960 and 1961. UNICEF will provide:

(a) Teaching and training equipment for a school in Libreville for auxiliary nurses and assistant midwives;

(b) Equipment for two Regional Training Centres at Libreville and Mouila, for auxiliary nurses, assistant midwives and assistant social workers;

(c) Basic equipment, drug supplements, skim milk and vitamin capsules for seven regional and seven district health centres;

(d) Clinical and ward equipment for three maternity homes;

(e) Midwifery kits for traditional birth attendants after training and nurse kits for demonstration use;

(f) Three vehicles for training and supervision;

(g) Stipends for training of 40 auxiliaries for a period of two years.

Malagasy Republic

Leprosy control (first allocation) \$84,000 (E/ICEF/R.803)
to provide sulfone drugs, 15 vehicles, 100 bicycles, 20 motorized bicycles and sterilization and injection material to strengthen and expand this project throughout the Republic over the two-year period 1960 and 1961. The plan is to treat 30,000 patients in 1960

* UNICEF aid for leprosy control and yaws control was previously approved for the territory of Gabon as part of French Equatorial Africa.

and increase coverage in 1961 to bring all known cases under treatment (an estimated 35,000). About 60 per cent of the patients will receive drugs in the form of injections and the remainder in tablet form. Treatment will be carried out by twelve new motorized teams attached to the existing Mobile Health Service, plus 20 motorized bicycle circuits and 100 bicycle circuits, in co-operation with the existing 380 fixed treatment centres. Case-finding will continue as in the past through medical centres and the mobile health service teams but will be intensified by the creation of the new circuits. Increased propaganda and health education measures are also expected to help bring about the detection of most, if not all, unregistered cases during the course of the campaign.

Senegal Republic

Malaria control \$18,500 (E/ICEF/R.793)
for insecticides, sprayers and transport to continue the existing mass malaria control campaign for the period January 1960 until June 1961, during which a population of about 325,000 will be protected — 24,000 by residual spraying alone, 115,000 by residual spraying and anti-malaria drugs, and 186,000 by drugs alone.

Voltaic Republic

Malaria control (pilot project) \$25,000 (E/ICEF/R.795)
for insecticides, sprayers, drugs and transport to continue the pilot malaria control project for the period January 1960 until June 1961 to protect an estimated 54,000 persons of whom 44,000 would be protected by spraying, 6,000 by spraying and anti-malaria drugs, and 4,000 by anti-malaria drugs alone.

Ghana

Yaws control \$64,000 (E/ICEF/R.797)
to provide vehicles, penicillin and injection equipment for the expansion of the mass campaign for yaws control into the Eastern Region of Southern Ghana, while continuing the present campaign in the Northern Regions, Togoland and Ashanti. From the beginning of the campaign in September 1955 up to March 1959 a total of 3,907,000 examinations were made and 1,559,420 treatments given. The present allocation is for two years (1960-61) and, with the extension envisaged in the present recommendation, it is anticipated that approximately 3,221,000 persons will be brought under protection.

Guinea, Republic of

Leprosy control \$45,000 (E/ICEF/R.748)
to provide four vehicles, 110 bicycles, sulfone drugs in tablet and injectable form to continue and expand the campaign and ensure regular treatment circuits. (Guinea previously received help in leprosy control through allocations made to French West Africa.) There are an estimated 80,000 of leprosy in Guinea of which as of April 1959 51,624 cases were known, 23,433 had been treated and of these about 15,000 brought under regular treatment. By the end of 1959 it is expected that 63,000 cases will be known and

45,000 will be under regular treatment. The plan is to increase the regularity of treatment by a stricter supervision of the treatment agents and improvements in the circuits to make the treatment more available to the patients.

Kenya

Basic MCW services and environmental sanitation (first aid for environmental sanitation)..... \$60,000 (E/ICEF/R.790)

to assist a pilot demonstration project in environmental sanitation to be carried out during 1960/61 in three areas of Kenya. The project will involve the digging of wells, the protection of spring, dam or river water sources, the adduction of water, construction of latrines, intensification of sanitary education and systematization of the preparation and use of compost. UNICEF will provide equipment for drilling and construction of wells, including pumps and casing; equipment for boring of latrines, concrete making and survey; two vehicles for supervision and two trucks for transportation of supplies. The environmental sanitation work will be integrated into the general health centre system and will be related directly to the community development movement to which UNICEF assistance has gone under previous allocations. Health and sanitation education will be important features of the plan and for this purpose posters, propaganda and display materials will be made in the central workshop of the Health Education Unit.

Morocco

Basic MCW services and training ... \$94,000 (E/ICEF/R.741)

to continue for a third year (1960) the project for training public health nurses and auxiliaries by providing: teaching and demonstration equipment for three new nursing schools and for special centres which will give four accelerated training courses for auxiliaries; monthly stipends for 300 auxiliaries in training and honoraria for 30 instructors; equipment for 50 public health centres; three small buses for the new nursing schools; and kits for graduate auxiliaries. Subject to availability of funds WHO will provide under the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme: a nurse instructor for four months in 1959 and 12 months in 1960, and a sanitarian for 12 months in 1960. The new health centres will provide services at the centres themselves and through domiciliary visits and will undertake health education and improvement of nutrition and sanitation.

Nigeria, Federation of

Malaria control \$107,000 (E/ICEF/R.796)

UNICEF will supply insecticides, sprayers, drugs and transport to continue the existing mass malaria control campaign in Sokoto province, Northern Nigeria, for the period March 1960 until September 1961 to protect a population estimated at 535,000 within the existing project area of 6,000 square miles and to obtain data on the basis of which mass eradication campaigns could be carried out.

Yaws control \$140,000 (E/ICEF/R.801)

to provide vehicles, penicillin and injection equipment for the continuation and expansion of a mass campaign for yaws control for the two-year period 1960-1961. It is estimated that during this campaign 9.6 million persons will be examined, 2.6 million in initial treatment surveys and 7 million in re-surveys. The campaign will continue to extend throughout the three regions of Nigeria and the Southern Cameroons, which have a combined population of 35 million.

Tanganyika

Basic MCW services \$74,000 (E/ICEF/R.784 & Corr.1)

to extend the basic MCW services project for a further two-year phase within the Government's over-all programme for development of health services in the Territory. UNICEF will provide:

(a) Basic equipment for 20 rural health centres and 40 sub-centres;

(b) Drugs and diet supplements for the 60 new centres and for 115 centres established earlier with UNICEF help;

(c) 444,000 pounds of dried skim milk to continue distribution under medical supervision to about 6,000 mothers and children; and

(d) Transport for supervisory staff: 9 station wagons, 20 motorcycles and 60 bicycles.

The Government expects to request further UNICEF aid for later stages of expansion.

Togoland under French administration

Malaria control \$56,000 (E/ICEF/R.791)

for insecticides, sprayers, drugs and transport to continue the existing mass malaria control campaign. The proposed allocation is for the period January 1960 to June 1961 during which protection will be given to about 290,000 persons of whom 209,000 will be protected by spraying of insecticides, while 81,000 persons will be protected by anti-malaria drugs alone.

Tunisia

Tuberculosis chemotherapy (pilot project)

\$5,400 (E/ICEF/R.726 & Corr.1)

to provide x-ray films, laboratory supplies and other supplies required to complete this pilot project in chemoprophylaxis and chemotherapy. Field activities will come to an end in 1960. By June 1959 close to 25,000 people in the project area had been registered. Under a plan agreed by WHO with the Government early in 1959 certain modifications have been made in administration, technical and statistical procedures of the project. The diagnostic classification of tuberculosis infection in the total population is almost completed, using x-ray examination, tuberculin testing and bacteriological examination. The scope of the operations is now being enlarged to study the efficacy of treatment with isoniazid in the various degrees of infection, and the feasibility of self administration of drugs.

Feeding: pre-school and school \$140,000 (E/ECEF/R.777)

to cover the cost of ocean freight on 2,000,000 pounds of dried skim milk and to provide 290,400 pounds of dry whole milk for the third and fourth years of the UNICEF-assisted pre-school and school feeding project (October 1959 to September 1961). During the next two school years, a total of 81,500 school children will receive skim milk through 900 schools. Through MCH centres 9,000 pregnant women, nursing mothers and pre-school children will receive skim milk in 1960 and 13,000 in 1961. Whole milk from UNICEF will go to 4,700 infants in 1960 and to 7,000 in 1961. The Government will provide whole milk for 2,300 infants in 1960 and 3,000 in 1961.

ASIA — \$4,346,500

Burma

BCG vaccination campaign \$30,000 (E/ICEF/R.729)

to provide vehicles, field equipment, vaccine and other supplies to carry this BCG vaccination project to the end of 1960. The target for 1960 is to complete 800,000 tests and about 300,000 vaccinations to bring the cumulative total at the end of 1960 to 7.57 million tests and 2.59 million vaccinations. BCG work is now being integrated into the permanent health services of the country. Five of the ten BCG teams are assigned to training personnel of rural health centres in BCG work.

Leprosy control \$48,000 (E/ICEF/R.750)

to provide drugs, transport and equipment to continue this project in 27 districts in Burma proper, and in the three pilot areas established in 1957-58 and to extend similar intensive control work to three new areas in 1960. It is now estimated that there are 200,000 cases, or one per cent of the population of 20 million. The disease is common among children. The national leprosy campaign was launched by the Government in 1952 with technical advice from WHO. UNICEF assistance began in 1956. The campaign has developed rapidly. The number of cases under treatment has steadily increased from the 4,600 cases under treatment in 1952. The campaign is to be extended to three new areas in 1960. WHO will provide in 1960 the services of a public health officer with knowledge of leprosy and a leprosy control officer. Particular attention will be paid in all areas to intensive case-finding, to tracing and surveillance of contacts and to ensuring regularity of treatment. By the end of 1959, an estimated 54,000 cases will have been brought under treatment and this number is expected to increase to at least 60,000 cases in 1960 (as against 68,000 cases registered).

China (for Taiwan)

Trachoma control \$145,000 (E/ICEF/R.715)

to continue assistance to the trachoma control project until the end of August 1960. UNICEF will provide antibiotic ointment to treat an estimated 472,000 cases in the schools of Taiwan in 1959/60 and 300,000 persons under self-treatment in 1960. UNICEF funds previously approved will meet the needs of the project until approximately October 1959. Following an appraisal to be made by WHO toward the end of 1959, a plan will be prepared for the school year 1960/61 and it is expected that a further request for funds will be presented to the Board in 1960. The average incidence of trachoma found among the school children was 55 per cent, varying from 20 per cent in the more well-to-do neighbourhoods to 80 per cent in poor areas. By the end of 1958 a total of 2.2 million school children had been examined, 2.4 million re-examinations had been performed, and treatment administered to 1.1 million trachoma cases and 400,000 cases of conjunctivitis. The examination and diagnosis of school children made by doctors and nurses from 368 health stations of the island and treatment is given by 29,000 school teachers. Several senior ophthalmologists give training to the staff of the health stations and assist in supervision.

BCG vaccination campaign \$24,000 (E/ICEF/R.722)

to supplement the allocation approved in September 1958 for assistance during 1959-61, UNICEF will provide sixteen vehicles for field work and supervision. BCG work, based on the 22 health centres of the island, is now completely integrated into the island-wide tuberculosis control project. During the three-year period 1959-1961, approximately 2.1 million of the 3.4 million children under fifteen will be tested. Most of the work, about 60 per cent will be among pre-school groups not previously tested, the rest among six-year-olds just entering school and twelve-year-olds leaving primary school.

India

Basic MCW services (Community development)

\$1,264,000 (E/ICEF/R.771)

This is the fifth allocation to India for development of health services within the national community development scheme. Provision will be made for an additional 126 primary health centres to be established by March 1961 in seven of the eighteen states and territories participating in the programme. By mid-1959 these seven had implemented the undertakings previously made and were ready for expansion. It is anticipated that a total of 1,384 primary health centres will have been developed by March 1961. UNICEF will provide equipment and drugs and Vitamin A and D capsules for 126 primary health centres; public health nurses' kits and dais' kits; vehicles for primary health centres and district health organiza-

tions; equipment for hospitals and public health laboratories; equipment and vehicles for three State Health Education Bureaux, and \$75,000 for training, including some stipends for refresher training.

Milk conservation — Bangalore City Dairy

\$590,000 (E/ICEF/R.780)

to provide milk collecting centres, processing, bottling and cold storage equipment for a dairy to be established for the city of Bangalore in Mysore State to process 50,000 litres of milk daily. This will be the first phase of development; the dairy will eventually have a capacity to process 150,000 litres daily. Distribution of milk from the new plant is foreseen to begin early in 1962. When the dairy is in operation the Government intends to start school milk distribution and to subsidize the distribution of low-fat milk to selected poor families to provide a litre of milk daily to an estimated 13,000 families. In addition, a large proportion of the milk sold by the plant at non-subsidized prices is expected to go to children. Priority in milk purchases will be given to hospitals, MCH centres, welfare institutions and schools. This is the fifth milk plant to be assisted by UNICEF in India and forms part of the national plan for dairy development under which the Government of India seeks generally to stimulate rural milk production and to ensure improved and enlarged supplies for its major cities. The establishment of a milk plant in Bangalore will stimulate milk production in the rural areas and progressively enable the removal of cattle from city stables.

Milk conservation — Ahmedabad \$167,000 (E/ICEF/R.754)

to provide additional equipment for the milk conservation project in the City of Ahmedabad, Bombay State. In September 1957 the Executive Board allocated \$330,000 for this project. A plan of operations was concluded in 1958 with the Government of India, a site for the plant has been purchased, and UNICEF has ordered equipment to the value of \$300,000. The supplemental allocation now approved is to provide imported electrical and steam services equipment which it had previously been supposed could be obtained in India; and expansion by 25 per cent in the plant's capacity; also to cover price increases since 1957. The plant will have the capacity to receive and process 70,000 litres of milk daily and will be planned for eventual expansion to a capacity of 110,000 litres daily. During the current phase at least one half of the milk will be distributed as low-fat milk in bulk. From this plant the Municipality has also undertaken to distribute, free or by subsidy, milk worth \$745,000 to mothers and children over a period of not more than ten years. In addition, a large proportion of the milk sold by the plant is expected to go to children. The plant should begin operations late in 1960.

Nutrition education and related activities (Andhra Pradesh)

\$217,000 (E/ICEF/R.787)

for development over a three-year period of a project aimed at stimulating the indigenous production and consumption of protective foods in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The project includes the following related elements:

(a) Increased production of poultry and eggs, fish, fruit, and vegetables through village co-operative effort with government assistance;

(b) Distribution of part of the supplies thus produced in a supplementary feeding project for needy groups of children and mothers;

(c) An intensive nutrition education programme;

(d) Training of various categories of personnel required to conduct the activities outlined above.

The project will start in the first year with 40 villages in four community development blocks and be expanded by the addition of another 80 villages each year in the second and third years. By the third year it will involve about 100,000 people in 200 villages

in twenty community development blocks. UNICEF will provide imported equipment for poultry development, fish culture, school gardens and nutrition education, and stipends for training. FAO has helped to plan the project and will participate by providing, under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, three part-time extension experts in poultry management, horticulture and nutrition.

Japan

Basic MCW services: Handicapped children

\$15,000 (E/ICEF/R.717)

to provide technical equipment and reference books for an additional nine prefectural hospitals for the treatment and rehabilitation of crippled children. Previous allocations for this project were made in 1953 for the national training hospital and in 1956 and 1958 for 39 prefectural hospitals for handicapped children. The new allocation brings the number of prefectural hospitals assisted to 48, and the number of beds in these hospitals available for handicapped children to 2,754.

Feeding: pre-school and school \$160,000 (E/ICEF/R.718)

to cover costs of ocean freight on 6,393,000 pounds of skim milk powder to continue two supplementary feeding projects:

(a) To continue through March 1962 a feeding scheme for 69,000 pre-school and school children on the Amami-Oshima Islands (total child population 80,000);

(b) To continue through August 1961 milk distribution to 143,000 mothers and pre-school children throughout Japan, conducted through 791 voluntary maternal and child welfare organizations (Aiku-Sons) with the assistance of health centres.

Netherlands New Guinea^b

Malaria control (pilot project) \$11,000 (E/ICEF/R.723)

to provide insecticides, anti-malaria drugs, transport and sprayers and spare parts for continuation to the end of 1960 of a pilot project in malaria control. The population of malarious areas is approximately 200,000. This pilot project started in 1955 when 85,000 people were protected by spraying with DDT. Operations were expanded in 1957 and 1958 to include spraying and treatment with anti-malaria drugs of 120,000 people. On the basis of encouraging results the project was increased to cover 170,000 people in 1959. Since complete interruption of transmission has not been achieved, protection in 1960 will be limited to the 1959 level, protecting about 170,000 persons.

Basic MCW services, environmental sanitation and child feeding (first aid for environmental sanitation)

\$42,500 (E/ICEF/R.721 & Corr.1)

to provide equipment for training infant welfare nurses; transport for training and supervision of the project; and drugs, vitamins and dried skim milk for distribution to needy mothers and children during 1960 and 1961. The 265,000 pounds of milk powder on which UNICEF will pay ocean freight costs will go to 8,500 mothers, school and pre-school children during this period. UNICEF will also provide supplies and equipment for a one-year pilot project (1960) for the improvement of environmental sanitation in selected villages with particular attention to health education. The allocation is apportioned as follows:

	\$
Basic MCW services	19,375
Child feeding.....	6,625
Environmental sanitation	16,500

^b There is a dispute about the territory as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

North Borneo

Malaria control (pilot project) \$57,000 (E/ICEF/R.724)

to provide insecticides, drugs and spare parts for sprayers for the continuation of this pilot project in 1960. Residual spraying and administration of anti-malaria drugs will continue at the 1959 level, to protect 134,400 persons. (About 200,000 live in malarious areas of North Borneo; this is roughly one-half of the population.) Spraying has been intensified in 1959 to cover farm huts as well as village houses; both inner and outer surfaces of houses are being sprayed. WHO has provided the services of an entomologist, a malariologist and a sanitarian.

Feeding: pre-school and school \$25,000 (E/ICEF/R.713)

to cover freight costs on 540,000 pounds of dried skim milk and to provide 1,250,000 vitamin A and D capsules and 75,000 pounds of scep for expansion of the child feeding project from 4,500 to 11,000 mothers and children during the period July 1959 to the end of 1961. This feeding project was started in 1954 as an adjunct to the maternal and child welfare project which UNICEF has been assisting since 1950. The feeding project is at present benefiting about 1,000 mothers and pre-school children through MCW centres and about 3,500 school children. The additional 6,500 children to whom UNICEF rations will be given in the next period include 500 school children; 3,000 pre-school children and mothers under the general care of the North Borneo Anti-Tuberculosis Association (NOBATA); and 2,000 mothers and children under a Red Cross health education scheme.

Pakistan

Typhus control \$13,000 (E/ICEF/R.716)

to provide five vehicles and 150 dust guns to expand in 1960 the UNICEF-aided typhus control project in West Pakistan to protect about 280,000 nomads crossing the borders into Pakistan and about one million static population with whom they come in contact. The Board has previously made two allocations for this project, for vehicles, DDT dust guns and equipment for diagnostic laboratories to control typhus along the border of the North West Frontier Province. The present proposal is to extend the work to the areas bordering Afghanistan and Iran. At present approximately 120,000 nomads coming into Pakistan and about 500,000 static population with whom they come in contact are dusted with DDT. The expanded campaign will protect another 160,000 nomads entering Pakistan from the west and another 500,000 static population in that area.

Basic MCW services \$286,000 (E/ICEF/R.719)

to assist, through mid-1961, in the further development of the UNICEF-assisted maternal and child welfare project by providing: drugs and diet supplements for 500 centres; teaching equipment and kits to strengthen the training of midwives and traditional birth attendants; and stipends for the training of birth attendants and for refresher courses for lady health visitors. The number of MCH centres assisted by UNICEF has grown from 133 in 1950 to 474 by the end of 1958, and is expected to exceed 500 by mid-1960. About 30,000 to 40,000 mothers and children a day are now being served at UNICEF-assisted centres. A WHO nursing adviser is working with the Government and WHO has provided nursing and midwifery tutors for the training schools. The report and recommendations of the WHO Regional MCH consultant who visited Pakistan in October 1958 has served as a guide for further planning of the project.

Basic MCW services (Community development)

\$37,500 (E/ICEF/R.769)

for a community development project in the principal urban areas of Pakistan where severe social problems have been created by the rapid growth of the cities. The proposed assistance would go to 25 urban community development projects involving about one

million people in seven major urban areas. UNICEF would provide ten vehicles to facilitate the work of organizers and leaders and to help in supervision of clinics, schools, dispensaries and other institutions; simple training and educational equipment for the communities; sewing machines for mothers' clubs; carpentry tools for boys' clubs; and charts, visual aids and duplicating equipment for training and educational purposes. The Government is requesting the UN Technical Assistance Operation to continue the assignment of community development specialists in 1960.

Basic MCW services — Handicapped children (first aid for handicapped children) \$12,000 (E/ICEF/R.739)

to provide imported technical equipment for a prosthetics workshop at the Jinnah Central Hospital in Karachi which will work with the existing School of Physiotherapy. It is the Government's objective eventually to develop a comprehensive scheme for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped children. The brace shop will serve as a training centre for Pakistan brace makers and provide prosthetic appliances for crippled children. A building is to be erected for the brace shop and the project will begin about mid-1960 with the arrival of a WHO consultant to assist in establishing the shop and in training personnel.

Milk conservation — Karachi (first allocation) \$436,000 (E/ICEF/R.782)

to provide processing, distribution and cold storage equipment for a milk plant to be established in the city of Karachi. The plant will process 25,000 litres of low-fat (2%) high-protein milk daily. This will be the first phase of development of a dairy which will eventually have the capacity to process up to 300,000 litres daily. The plant will rely primarily on local supplies of milk but will supplement them in the dry summer months by toning with imported skim milk powder. The Karachi dairy will form part of the national plan for dairy development under which the Government seeks to stimulate rural milk production and to ensure more and better milk for its major cities. The establishment of the first phase of this dairy will enable the Government to start implementing its plans for the removal of animals from Karachi.

Philippines

Feeding: pre-school \$343,500 (E/ICEF/R.714)

to cover freight costs on 13,740,000 pounds of dried skim milk powder to expand the UNICEF-aided supplementary feeding project to reach 250,000 mothers and children in the period July 1960-June 1961, principally pre-school children and expectant or nursing mothers. Rations of 50 grammes daily will be distributed 360 days a year. Distribution will take place through about 3,000 outlets including rural health units and the barrio (village) health stations they serve. Starting as an emergency operation in 1949, this project quickly developed into a well-conducted supplementary feeding scheme. At first reaching 50,000 needy children and mothers, it has expanded each year, reaching 225,000 in early 1959. School children were included until, at the end of 1957, CARE took over UNICEF's school-feeding responsibilities. This skim milk distribution scheme is one of several efforts being made by the Government to improve nutrition, including: a rice-enrichment project; efforts to increase indigenous supplies of protein-rich foods; and a UNICEF-aided nutrition survey to help define the problem in the different areas and to study the education media which will best reach the people in combating bad food practices.

Basic MCW services \$239,000 (E/ICEF/R.725 & Corr.1) to assist in the further development and expansion of maternal and child welfare services and training. UNICEF will provide:

(a) *For public health education:* a printing press for expansion of the production unit of the Health Education Division; photographic equipment for production of filmstrips and other educational materials; and printing and photographic supplies;

(b) *For municipal and rural health services:* standard equipment to improve the services of 39 senior and 68 junior health centres adjacent to chartered cities; additional equipment for 3,300 barrio health stations which have previously received standard equipment; and standard equipment for 1,000 new barrio stations to be established by 1961;

(c) *Drugs and diet supplements:* for distribution through 1,300 rural health units, 4,300 barrio health stations, 600 puericulture centres and 200 city health centres for the period ending mid-1961;

(d) *Maternity and paediatric services:* technical equipment for maternity and paediatric services in 15 rural emergency hospitals.

Thailand

Basic MCW services \$156,000 (E/ICEF/R.727)

to provide: clinical equipment for 239 health centres; kits for 215 midwives; transport for supervisors; stipends for refresher training of 270 midwives; elementary training and kits for 2,000 traditional birth attendants; whole milk and soap to continue distribution through 1960 in some 1,300 health centres; and dried skim milk for distribution to the end of 1961. The objective is to provide basic MCW services throughout Thailand by expanding the number of health centres, improving services, training and refresher training of personnel necessary for such expansion and for supervision. UNICEF and WHO have assisted the project since 1950 and it has now grown to the point where simple MCW services are within reach of about one-third of Thailand's rural population.

Basic MCW services: rehabilitation of handicapped children (first aid for handicapped children) \$28,000 (E/ICEF/R.756)

UNICEF will provide physical therapy and diagnostic equipment for the Orthopaedic and Physical Medicine Department of Siriraj Hospital, one of the Government's main teaching hospitals, and for a new home for crippled children; equipment for a brace-making shop and supplies for the first year of its operation; and transport for bringing out-patients to the hospital for daily treatment. The UN/TAO will provide the services of a prosthetics expert for one year, 1959-60, and WHO will provide technical guidance as required. The Thai Foundation for the Welfare of the Crippled is providing funds to build the new brace-making shop and the crippled children's home and will pay operating expenses of the latter.

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN — \$2,649,200

British Somaliland

Basic MCW services (first allocation) \$17,000 (E/ICEF/R.742)

to provide, during 1960 and 1961, training aids, transport equipment and stipends to expand a health auxiliary training project to include the training of 24 young women as auxiliary midwives and auxiliary nurses in one- and two-year courses for services to mothers and children; also equipment, drugs and diet supplements to assist in the expansion of services in MCH centres; and dried skim milk for distribution to 1,500 mothers and children through MCH centres, dispensaries and schools.

Malaria control (pilot project) \$8,500 (E/ICEF/R.735)

to provide insecticides, sprayers and transport for 1960 operations, to complete pilot studies and a malariometric survey directed toward an eventual nationwide eradication project when boundary disputes have been resolved. The major problem — how to protect effectively 85 per cent of the population who are nomadic — has not yet been solved, but sufficient success has been achieved to merit continuation of the techniques now being used: larviciding of wells and water holes and the use of anti-malaria drugs.

Ethiopia

Trachoma control \$64,000 (E/ICEF/R.778)

to provide antibiotic drugs, transport and other supplies and equipment for continuation of the project for control of communicable eye diseases until the end of the 1960/61 school year. The Government will initiate a pilot school-treatment project in Ethiopia for which some funds were provided in 1957 to treat approximately 4,200 school children with two types of antibiotics. The plan for Ethiopia is based on the assumption that, once the facts of prevalence and successful treatment are determined, the control of trachoma and other eye diseases will be undertaken by the regular public health services where they exist. The project in Eritrea will be continued for the second and third years, examining an estimated 120,000 children and contacts and treating an estimated 80,000 each year, and a small trial mass campaign will be initiated covering five villages with a total population of 17,500. A WHO ophthalmologist arrived in the country in February 1959 to carry out the survey in Ethiopia proper and to provide WHO technical advice to the project.

Iran

Malaria eradication \$968,000 (E/ICEF/R.757)

to provide vehicles, insecticides, laboratory equipment and drugs for the year 1960 in a campaign designed to eradicate malaria. The Government will provide 50 per cent of the total diethylin requirement and meet all other local expenses. The year 1960 will be the first in which the entire country will be included in the campaign. Over 10.5 million persons will be protected, including: 3,938,000 to be protected by one spraying of DDT; 1,685,700 by two sprayings of diethylin, and 5,006,800 by surveillance measures alone.

BCG vaccination campaign \$14,000 (E/ICEF/R.711)

to provide basic equipment, vehicle spare parts, tyres and tubes to permit the continuation during 1959 and 1960 of the mass BCG vaccination campaign which by June 1959 had tuberculin-tested 4,400,000 persons and protected 2,600,000 by vaccination. The target for the eighty field teams for the two-year period is to make 4,400,000 tests and 2,600,000 vaccinations which will equal the total accomplishment in the six years since the inception of the project.

Iraq

Malaria eradication \$124,000 (E/ICEF/R.779)

to provide DDT requirements for the first half of 1960 for the protection of approximately 4,400,000 persons at risk. Since plans for 1960 cannot be finalized until completion of reports on 1959 operations, UNICEF will for the present restrict its assistance in 1960 to provision of the DDT required for the first spraying period of the year. The Government, in addition to supplying all local personnel and other needs, will provide the following imported items: diethylin, vehicles, tyres and tubes and anti-malaria drugs.

Milk conservation \$22,000 (E/ICEF/R.760)

to provide additional collecting and refrigerating equipment and other items for the milk sterilization plant for which the Board approved assistance in 1952 and 1956. The plant is now in the final stage of erection and the additional funds from UNICEF, together with further government funds, will make it possible to complete and put it into operation by late 1959. The long period of time (1952-1959) required to bring the project to its present stage has necessitated certain changes in planning to include more recently developed equipment. When the plant is operating at capacity (processing 20,000 litres a day) approximately 6,600 litres will be distributed free daily, making free rations available for 2,640 hospitalized children, 13,200 school children and 10,560 infants and young children, mothers and tuberculosis contacts. The Government has agreed to include in its budget a yearly subsidy to meet the cost of free distribution of milk to the 26,400 beneficiaries.

Israel

Milk conservation \$254,000 (E/ICEF/R.775)

to provide imported milk conservation equipment to enable the Government to replace the obsolete dairy in Jerusalem with a new one having five times the present capacity or approximately 65,000 litres daily; and to replace partially the refrigeration equipment for the Tel Aviv dairy which was provided by UNICEF but which was not satisfactory. UNICEF will also provide two fellowships, one for a senior official to study the administration of training courses for dairy employees, and one to train a senior official of the milk sterilizing plant of Kfar Shmaryahu in the techniques of sterilizing milk.

Sudan

Malaria eradication (pilot project) ... \$31,500 (E/ICEF/R.728)

for insecticides, sprayers, transport and anti-malaria drugs to continue during 1960 the pilot malaria eradication project in an area with a population of 538,000, including 39,000 nomads, 19,000 seasonal cotton pickers and 480,000 residents. During this period a special WHO team will be surveying the country after which a plan of operations will be established for a total eradication campaign to be based on the experience and results obtained in the pilot project.

Turkey

Malaria eradication \$756,000 (E/ICEF/R.800)

for insecticides, drugs, vehicles, workshop tools and spare parts for microscopes and sprayers, to continue through 1960 the malaria eradication campaign, protecting 6,260,000 inhabitants. Following a series of difficulties, the Government, with the assistance of WHO and UNICEF, undertook a full assessment of the situation and in April 1959 the three parties concluded a new plan of operations under which the campaign is to be completely reorganized as of 30 September 1959. The new agreement provides that the Government will promulgate regulations governing the whole programme, and will take all measures necessary to secure the execution of the new plan. The agreement also provides for greater decentralization in operation of the campaign. WHO will provide technical advice on an increased scale, providing a consultative team of five members for the period 1959-60; an administrative consultant for four months each year from 1959 to 1962; a statistician for three months in 1959; two consultant malariologists for three months each in 1959; a fellowship in 1959 for a Turkish sanitary engineer; and an insectarium and two binocular microscopes for the Malaria Institute.

Trachoma control \$73,200 (E/ICEF/R.799)

to provide antibiotic ointment, transport, soap and diagnostic and laboratory equipment to help extend the pilot project (1957-1959) into a full-scale control project in seven adjacent provinces of south-eastern Turkey. During the two-year period, 1960 to 1961, an estimated 308,000 persons will be examined individually at school, in health stations and at home and approximately 170,000 will be treated; about half of these will be children. A new feature of the project will be the "total treatment" of the entire population of villages where there is a high incidence of active trachoma.

BCG vaccination campaign \$90,000 (E/ICEF/R.789)

to provide vehicles, campaign equipment and tuberculin for the continuation through 1961 of the existing BCG anti-tuberculosis mass vaccination campaign. Approximately 9.6 million children and young adults will be tested and 2.6 million vaccinated over the period of this plan. The general lines of the campaign remain unchanged except that work is now concentrated in the western part of the country where vaccinations were first carried out when the mass campaign began.

United Arab Republic (Syria)

Malaria eradication \$227,000 (E/ICEF/R.765)

to provide insecticides, transport, sprayer spare parts, microscopes and drugs to continue this malaria eradication campaign during 1960. Approximately 1,255,000 persons will be protected by spraying and the surveillance system will be expanded from the present coverage of 420,000 persons to cover the entire 1,675,000 persons at risk.

EUROPE — \$252,500

Greece

Basic MCW services \$75,000 (E/ICEF/R.798)

to provide in 1960 basic MCW equipment, laboratory equipment, equipment for teaching and training and health education of the public, vehicles and stipends to aid in the first phase of a national plan for the reorganization of the rural health services, with particular emphasis on maternal and child health. One-month courses will be given in public health for 200 staff members; UNICEF will provide training stipends for 100 of these. UNICEF and WHO have participated in the preparation of the Government's long-term plan which in the first phase comprises the reorganization of the health services; the co-ordination of existing services; the creation of new services as necessary; the practical training of different types of personnel; and the realization of a general programme of public health in the fields of curative and preventive medicine and health education.

Italy

Basic MCW services — Care of premature infants
\$23,000 (E/ICEF/R.767)

UNICEF will provide 35 incubators and auxiliary equipment for the establishment of four new demonstration and training centres for the care of premature infants in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia. The new centres will complete the national network of teaching and demonstration centres. This allocation completes UNICEF assistance for the project. UNICEF has previously provided equipment for fourteen demonstration and training centres in northern and central Italy. The first step in the expanded project will be the training of senior personnel for the new centres by sending them to existing centres on the mainland. A WHO consultant will be assigned to the project in 1960 and will give particular attention to the development of domiciliary services in order to avoid congestion in the centres.

Poland

Basic MCW services: Rehabilitation of handicapped children
\$51,500 (E/ICEF/R.783)

to equip and provide supplies for two central training and demonstration centres at Konstancin (near Warsaw) and Poznan (western Poland) to further the development of the new national programme for the rehabilitation of orthopaedically handicapped children. UNICEF will provide equipment for physiotherapy, hydrotherapy, occupational therapy and an orthopaedic workshop. A National Rehabilitation Committee will be established with authority to promote and co-ordinate a national programme and a permanent Rehabilitation Section will be established in the Ministry of Health to deal exclusively with rehabilitation matters, in co-operation with similar existing sections in the Ministries of Labour and Education. A National Rehabilitation Institute for teaching and research will be created and will function in the two demonstration centres. The centres at Konstancin and Poznan (which already provide medical rehabilitation services) will be reorganized to house the National Rehabilitation Institute and to serve as demonstration and training centres.

Yugoslavia

Milk conservation \$103,000 (E/ICEF/R.770)

UNICEF will provide additional equipment for plants previously assisted; capping equipment for dairies at Sarajevo, Split and Novi Sad; supplies and equipment for the Central Laboratory of the Milk Institute at Zemun; facilities for milk collection and transportation in connexion with dairies at Split and Zajecar; and fluid milk processing facilities for local consumption at Zajecar. The Government is requesting FAO to provide a fellowship for the study of milk sterilization (for a dairy engineer from Split) and a fellowship in milk marketing for the Economics Officer of the Milk Industry Institute. A recent report shows that free rations of milk powder from UNICEF-equipped milk drying plants are reaching 130,570 children through 413 distribution points, while pasteurized milk from UNICEF-aided dairies is being distributed free to 82,840 children.

THE AMERICAS — \$3,424,100

Bolivia

Malaria eradication \$137,000 (E/ICEF/R.736)

to provide insecticides, spare parts and laboratory supplies for the third year of total coverage spraying (September 1960 through August 1961). During the third year of spraying, 150,300 houses will be sprayed directly protecting 751,400 persons and indirectly protecting 241,000 persons. Funds for operations in 1959 have been put at the disposal of the Government resulting from bilateral aid operations of the U.S. International Cooperation Administration and similar arrangements will be made to help in meeting local expenses in 1960. WHO will continue the service of one consultant malariologist, one sanitary engineer and four sanitary inspectors and PASB/WHO will continue to provide drugs for treatment of all malaria cases.

Milk conservation \$9,500 (E/ICEF/R.786)

to cover a deficit of \$4,000 due to necessary modifications in the drying equipment, replacement of damaged parts and underestimates of costs; \$1,500 for additional erector's costs; and \$4,000 as a contingency for unforeseen items.

British Honduras

Malaria eradication \$35,000 (E/ICEF/R.730)

to help meet additional requirements in 1959 arising from resistance of the malaria vector to dieldrin and the consequent shift to the use of DDT as recommended by WHO, and to provide supplies for the fourth year of total coverage spraying in 1960. Spraying with DDT was initiated this year and will be continued in 1960, protecting 84,000 people, the entire population at risk. A WHO malariologist consultant will be stationed in British Honduras from July 1959. Anti-malaria drugs are being provided by PASB.

British Virgin Islands

Feeding: pre-school and school \$2,200 (E/ICEF/R.758)

to cover costs of freight on 85,400 pounds of dry skim milk powder for continuation of the feeding project during 1961-1962. During 1958 milk distribution reached 1,900 school children in the thirteen schools of the Presidency, and 300 pregnant and nursing mothers and 800 pre-school children received rations through seven health centres. In the light of recent experience the number of beneficiaries has been adjusted downward: 1,750 children including pre-school children referred from the centres to receive 40 grammes per day through schools and 200 mothers and pre-school children to receive 60 grammes per day through centres.

Colombia

Malaria eradication \$686,000 (E/ICEF/R.762)

to provide DDT and spare parts for sprayers and transport for the third year (September 1960-61) of total coverage spraying. Some 2,714,000 house sprayings will be required during the third year. The entire population of the malarious areas, about 9,500,000, is being protected by spraying. The campaign has also received supplies from the U.S. International Cooperation Administration (ICA). The Government of Colombia has requested further ICA assistance in 1960. Work of the evaluation service will be continued and intensified. WHO will continue to provide the services of consultants and experts and to supply anti-malaria drugs.

Ecuador

Malaria eradication \$218,000 (E/ICEF/R.753 & Corr.1)

to provide insecticides and supplies for the fourth year (1960/61) of total-coverage spraying. The entire population of the malarious area, 2,166,000 persons, will be protected, 1,986,000 of these directly protected through house sprayings. During the first two years of total coverage spraying a higher number of houses had to be sprayed than anticipated because of mosquito breeding within the localities planned for indirect protection by peripheral spraying, and cause of heavy population movements from non-malarious areas to areas previously malarious and reconstruction of houses. Complete reorganization has now increased the efficiency of the campaign. It is planned to spray 357,300 houses during 1960/61, involving 429,000 sprayings, using dieldrin for 284,800. Evaluation services are being strengthened. WHO will continue to provide the advisory services of a malariologist, a sanitary engineer, and two sanitarians resident in Ecuador and will supply anti-malaria drugs as required.

Nutrition education and related activities (first allocation) \$7,000 (E/ICEF/R.712)

to provide equipment and supplies for school gardens in 30 nuclear schools, a vehicle, and 58,000 pounds of dry skim milk for distribution to 900 school children in the Indian communities of the central mountain area. This project will be the first step towards a broader nutrition programme for 30 nuclear schools within a long-range programme being carried out with the advice and assistance of the Andean Mission of the United Nations to help integrate Indian communities in the Andean highlands into the national life and economy of the country. The broad programme involves education at primary, adult and artisan levels, improvement in health and welfare facilities, improved housing, environmental sanitation and nutritional standards. Nutritional aspects include school gardens, land sub-division, agricultural extension work and nutritional education. No assistance is requested from UNICEF at this stage with respect to training and public health aspects of the programme. In each of the ten provinces of the central mountain area of Ecuador three nuclear schools are operated by the United Nations Andean Mission providing six years of primary studies with stress in the final years on problems related to nutrition and health. UNICEF will provide basic tools and seeds for school gardens to afford practical demonstration of production and consumption of foods of special value for the locality. An FAO nutritionist will continue to assist in the development of the project and WHO will participate in the future planning of the health and welfare aspects.

El Salvador

Feeding: pre-school and school \$21,500 (E/ICEF/R.759)

to cover freight costs on approximately 859,000 pounds of dried skim milk to continue the current feeding project for an additional year (1960) reaching 25,000 school children, 15,000 pre-school children, infants and pregnant and nursing mothers and to supplement the 489,000 pounds expected to be available from the

UNICEF-assisted milk plant at San Miguel during its first year of operation in 1960. By 1961, production at San Miguel is expected to be adequate to provide all the milk for this project. The Nutrition Division of the Department of Public Health will continue to administer the project. (A project plan for nutrition education and school gardens is in an advanced planning stage.)

Malaria eradication \$291,000 (E/ICEF/R.763)

This campaign is approaching the end of the period covered by UNICEF's original formal commitments for assistance to total-coverage spraying operations. On the basis of the policy for continuing aid to such campaigns agreed by the Board at this session (see paragraphs 70-72 of this report) the Board approved this allocation for insecticides, transport, replacement sprayers and spares and laboratory supplies for continuation of total-coverage spraying in 1960. Approximately 350,000 houses will be sprayed in 1960 to protect some 1,400,000 persons throughout the malarious areas. A WHO malariologist, engineer and two sanitary inspectors are stationed in the country. WHO/PASB is continuing to supply anti-malaria drugs.

Guatemala

Malaria eradication \$215,000 (E/ICEF/R.732)

to provide insecticides, equipment, laboratory supplies and spare parts for the fourth year of total-coverage spraying, from October 1959 to September 1960. An estimated 352,864 houses will be sprayed, affording protection to approximately 1.5 million persons. US/ICA is expected to continue providing assistance in meeting local costs. By an agreement signed in 1958, the SCISP took over the administrative responsibilities of this campaign. Resistance of the malaria vector to dieldrin resulted in a change-over to the use of DDT in October 1958. The reorganization of the campaign has brought about an improvement in the evaluation services. WHO will continue the services of a team of consultants and provision of anti-malaria drugs.

Honduras

Basic MCW services, including environmental sanitation (first aid for environmental sanitation) \$97,000 (E/ICEF/R.747)

to provide equipment and drugs for MCH centres; well-drilling equipment for environmental sanitation work; transport and stipends to strengthen and expand basic maternal and child welfare services and training in the first two years (1959-1961) of the Government's National Public Health Plan. The assistance requested will be directed particularly to:

(a) Consolidation of the demonstration and training area of Las Crucitas for which the Board approved an allocation of \$20,000 in September 1956;

(b) Further training for auxiliary nurses and sanitary inspectors (UNICEF will provide stipends for 6½ months for 75 auxiliaries and 75 sanitary inspectors);

(c) Development of the first three health districts (Tegucigalpa, Comayagua and San Pedro Sula) by providing basic equipment and drugs for a district health centre, five main centres and six sub-centres;

(d) Strengthening supervision, facilitating training and helping in the improvement of environmental sanitation in the Las Crucitas area by the provision of four utility vehicles and one pick-up truck; and

(e) Improvement of environmental sanitation in the demonstration area. UNICEF will provide a well-drilling rig, piping, pumps and transport.

Malaria eradication \$195,000 (E/ICEF/R.733)

to provide DDT, spare parts for vehicles and sprayers, and laboratory supplies for the third year of a malaria eradication campaign,

July 1960-June 1961, Assistance from US/ICA through SCISP was received in 1958 and in 1959. Resistance of the malaria vector to dieldrin was reported to the Board in March 1959 and the change to the use of DDT was implemented in July 1959. WHO will continue the services of consultants and provision of anti-malaria drugs.

Mexico

Malaria eradication \$955,000 (E/ICEF/R.740)

to provide insecticides and spare parts for the fourth year (1960) of total-coverage spraying. This allocation will not cover the cost of imported supply requirements as estimated on the basis of the present campaign strategy. This allocation brings UNICEF aid so far to \$8,400,000, which is the amount of UNICEF's original commitment for the project. In view of the massive increase in commitments accepted by the Mexican Government for this campaign and the encouraging results already achieved, it is the intention of the Executive Director to propose a supplementary allocation at the next session of the Board when adequate epidemiological data will be available to determine areas where spraying may be discontinued and the national budget for 1960 has been prepared. The entire population in the malarious areas of Mexico, estimated at 16,561,000, has been protected by spraying since 1957, the first year of full coverage. Operations of the evaluation services have been intensified in 1959 and include special investigation of causes of persistence in transmission and susceptibility of the malaria vectors to insecticides. In addition to extensive training activities for national personnel, the Malaria Commission has co-operated with WHO/PASB in the organization of five international courses for malariologists, engineers and other professional staff. WHO/PASB is providing the services of a team of expert advisers and supplying anti-malaria drugs.

Feeding: pre-school and school (first allocation)

\$75,000 (E/ICEF/R.746)

to cover costs of freight on 3,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk for one year's distribution to 140,000 needy mothers and children pending the availability of sufficient supplies of milk from the UNICEF-assisted milk drying plant at Jiquilpan. Distribution is expected to start early in 1960. The amount of milk requested for the first year is calculated on the basis of 40-gramme daily rations for 100,000 school children for 200 school days, and for 40,000 pre-school children and mothers for 365 days of the year. A detailed plan of distribution is now being drawn up. Distribution to 10,000 mothers and pre-school children will be made through health centres while 30,000 pre-school children will receive rations through child care and assistance centres. The Government may request UNICEF at a later time to provide additional quantities of dried milk on a diminishing scale to maintain the proposed milk distribution scheme as domestic production of milk increases at the drying plant. The Board in September 1958 approved an allocation for nutrition and dietary surveys to be undertaken with the assistance of UNICEF, FAO and WHO, and the Government has recently organized the Institute of Nutrition on an independent basis. The Children's Hospital is also undertaking studies with respect to the application of cottonseed flour and peanut flour in the diets of children.

Milk conservation \$24,000 (E/ICEF/R.786)

to cover a deficit of \$21,000 for increased cost of equipment provided and \$3,000 for further services of erectors during the start-up of the plant.

Paraguay

Nutrition education and related activities (first allocation)

\$134,000 (E/ICEF/R.738)

for a two-year (1960-1961) child nutrition project in the 34 main rural communities in the central area of the eastern part of Paraguay,

to be carried out by co-ordinated action of the Ministries of Health, Education and Agriculture UNICEF will:

(a) Provide dry skim milk for 60,000 school children, 7,900 pre-school children and 2,100 nursing and expectant mothers; and vitamin A and D capsules to 4,000 infants;

(b) Assist nutrition education through the provision to 60 schools of garden tools, insecticides, fertilizers and seeds, equipment for poultry raising, printing materials for production of educational aids, film projectors, sound systems and transport for supervision;

(c) Provide stipends for 240 teachers to take one-month courses in elements of nutrition and related matters.

International fellowships in the field of nutrition will be granted by FAO and WHO to doctors, agronomists, nurses, nutritionists and educators who will participate in this project.

Peru

Tuberculosis prevalence survey (first allocation)

\$35,000 (E/ICEF/R.772)

for a tuberculosis prevalence survey to be carried out in four provinces of the south of Peru from 1960 to 1962 as a basis for planning a tuberculosis control project. The area of the first stage of the proposed survey has a population of 1,180,000 including 480,000 children under fifteen years of age. UNICEF will provide transportable photofluoroscopic equipment with generator, vehicles, films, chemicals, laboratory equipment, tuberculin testing supplies and health education equipment. The survey will be carried out by a team of experts under the immediate direction of the director of Anti-Tuberculosis Services of the Ministry of Public Health. WHO will provide the services of a doctor team leader, a statistician and a nurse. This personnel will be placed at the disposal of the Government for the duration of the survey. The selection of population groups to be surveyed and the distribution of the survey in the country will be studied and determined by the survey team. Tuberculin tests will be made of each person in the selected groups (approximately 30,000) and x-ray examinations of all positive reactors followed by bacteriological analyses of sputum. WHO will provide fellowships for national personnel including the director of the project, the statistician and a nurse to be trained by the WHO tuberculosis survey team in Argentina. On the basis of the survey findings it is the Government's intention to develop a project for BCG vaccination and treatment by chemotherapy.

Surinam

Malaria eradication \$36,000 (E/ICEF/R.734)

to provide insecticides, sprayers and spare parts, transport and laboratory supplies for the third year of total-coverage spraying (mid-1960 to mid-1961). Approximately 175,000 persons will be protected in the second and third years of spraying. Revised estimates of numbers of houses to be sprayed are 11,000 in the interior and 40,400 in the coastal and savannah zones. WHO is providing the services of a malariologist and two sanitarians, as well as anti-malaria drugs.

Uruguay

Basic MCW services \$18,000 (E/ICEF/R.737)

to provide equipment for a training centre in Carrasco, near Montevideo, to strengthen training for nurses and auxiliary personnel to be appointed to the rural health services. Special courses will be given annually to ten graduates of the Montevideo Nursing School to train them for supervision of MCW work in rural areas. Nine-month courses will be given for 40 auxiliary nurses, as well as courses for sanitary inspectors. The project will be carried out by the Health and Social Welfare School of Uruguay. WHO will provide the services of a nursing-teacher consultant, and international fellowships for nurses and for a teaching consultant specialized in sanitary inspectors' training. The Government

expects later to install other training centres in the interior of the country patterned after the Carrasco centre in order to train personnel to staff the expanding health services.

West Indies Federation

Dominica

Feeding: pre-school and school \$11,400 (E/ICEF/R.731)

to cover freight costs on 457,000 pounds of dried skim milk for continuation for a further year (mid-1960 to mid-1961) of the present milk distribution scheme in Dominica, to reach 7,000 school children and 6,800 mothers and pre-school children. The Government will continue to provide supplementary foods through infant welfare clinics and maternal and child health centres. UNICEF-assisted milk distribution, beginning in mid-1954, has somewhat improved the nutritional condition of mothers and children, but up to the present no means has been found to continue these benefits without UNICEF aid. The Government has undertaken a pilot project in nutritional education and is making efforts to develop a broader nutrition programme.

Jamaica

Malaria eradication \$178,000 (E/ICEF/R.766)

to provide insecticides, additional transport, sprayers and spare parts and laboratory supplies for the third year (1960) of total-coverage spraying. The Government provides DDT emulsion required in addition to that provided by UNICEF. The total population at risk (1,068,500) is being protected by spraying in 1959. Resistance to dieldrin of the malaria vector in Jamaica has been established and it has been necessary to reorganize the campaign on the basis of DDT spraying. This change, involving two annual sprayings instead of one as formerly, necessitates considerable increases in personnel and consequent increases in requirements of vehicles, sprayers and other equipment. During the first six months of 1959, the necessary changes have been put into effect progressively and DDT is now being used. WHO/PASB is providing the services of a resident malariologist, an engineer and two sanitarians, also two vehicles and anti-malaria drugs. The WHO advisory team in the Caribbean area provides advisory services as required.

St. Lucia

Malaria eradication \$2,000 (E/ICEF/R.749)

This is the first malaria eradication campaign in the Americas which has completed the period of total-coverage spraying covered by UNICEF's original formal commitments and for which WHO has recommended that the campaign proceed immediately, as originally planned, with the consolidation phase. On the basis of the policy adopted at this session of the Board for continuing aid to such campaigns (see paragraphs 70-72 of this report), this additional allocation was approved to provide motor-cycles and initial quantity of spare parts and laboratory supplies for the consolidation phase. Three years of total coverage spraying were completed by the end of June 1959. All malarious areas have been protected, giving direct protection to 63,000 persons. This is the only assistance which the Executive Director intends to recommend for the consolidation phase of this campaign. WHO will continue the services of a consultant sanitarian and visits by the malaria team and PASB will continue to provide anti-malaria drugs.

Trinidad and Tobago

Malaria eradication \$31,000 (E/ICEF/R.764)

to provide insecticides and supplies for the continuation of the campaign in 1960. The experience gained in the past two years through application of various methods aimed at eradication has now led to the formulation of a firm plan for malaria eradication. In Trinidad spraying with DDT will be carried out twice yearly

in the areas where the vector is *A. aquasalis* while in areas of *A. bellator* infestation a system of mass chemotherapy will be applied. This will involve the spraying twice annually of approximately 118,000 houses, and the provision of chemotherapeutic drugs for 68,000 persons. Approximately 600,000 persons will be directly protected. In the island of Tobago surveillance will continue. The evaluation and case-finding system will be greatly strengthened. WHO will continue to provide the services of members of its malaria eradication advisory team in the Caribbean area and to supply anti-malaria drugs.

The American Region

Participation of UNICEF in a Seminar on Nutrition Education

\$10,500 (E/ICEF/R.776)

to enable UNICEF to join with FAO and WHO in sponsoring a regional nutrition education seminar to be held in 1960 in Rio de Janeiro at the invitation of the Government of Brazil. UNICEF will defray travel and subsistence costs for three participants each, representing the ministries of health, education and agriculture which are responsible for programmes assisted by UNICEF, from nine South American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay. The list of participants in the Seminar will be drawn up in agreement between all the sponsors. The FAO/UNICEF Joint Policy Committee endorsed in principle FAO/UNICEF assistance to regional projects of these types. FAO will provide the services of a consultant who will be responsible for preparing background material necessary and will assist in the organization of the seminar and preparation of the final report. Advisers from FAO and WHO will participate in the seminar. It is hoped that UNESCO will make available a consultant on education and visual aids; and an expert in the social anthropology of Latin American culture will also be invited to participate. The host Government, Brazil, will make available the necessary facilities for the Seminar.

INTER-REGIONAL — \$553,000

International Children's Centre \$300,000 (E/ICEF/R.744 & Add.1)

to provide UNICEF's share of the operating costs of the International Children's Centre for the financial year 1960. The proposed allocation is in accordance with a Board's decision accepting the principle that the financing of the budget of the Centre will be shared equally by the French Government and UNICEF for the five-year period 1957-1961. The 1960 work programme and budget of the Centre are also submitted to the Board in an accompanying document (E/ICEF/R.744/Add.1). The budget totals 3,050,000 "new" francs, to which UNICEF and the French Government will each contribute 1,470,000 francs. The balance of 110,000 francs is to come from miscellaneous income of the Centre. The 1960 budget of the Centre represents an increase of 243,000 francs over the revised 1959 budget, which totalled 2,807,000 francs.

Nutrition: Participation of UNICEF in International Conference on Malnutrition and Food Habits \$5,000 (E/ICEF/R.768)

for UNICEF's contribution in joint sponsorship with FAO, WHO, the Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation and the World Federation for Mental Health toward the costs of an international conference on "Malnutrition and Food Habits" to be held in Cuernavaca, Mexico, 8-15 September 1960. This conference is required to clarify the next stage of work begun in conferences in 1953 and 1955 on the clinical aspects of protein malnutrition, and the practical fulfilment of protein requirements. It will deal with the problem of getting people to accept necessary changes in food habits for better nutrition, including the acceptance of high protein foods currently being developed. It will bring together about 30 people dealing with these problems in their countries and about ten participants from international agencies. The UNICEF allocation will make possible the attendance of some of the participants from coun-

tries where UNICEF is assisting the development of protein foods. The conference is estimated to cost about \$25,000 to \$30,000 not counting the provision of participating staff by FAO, WHO, UNICEF and the Nutrition Foundation, New York. The Josiah Macy Jr. Foundation will give a grant of \$15,000; the World Federation for Mental Health will provide the administration for the conference; and FAO will undertake publishing the proceedings at an estimated cost of \$4,000. The list of all the participants in the conference will be drawn up in agreement between all the sponsors.

Reimbursement to FAO for project personnel and fellowships
\$238,000 (E/ICEF/R.774)

to reimburse FAO up to the end of 1960 for international project personnel and fellowships required to service projects jointly assisted by FAO and UNICEF in excess of what can be provided through EPTA funds. A similar question will have to be considered in relation to 1961, in the light of Technical Assistance Funds available for that year. The allocation was approved as an interim measure only and would not prejudice decisions concerning future financial relations, the long-term aspects of which will be the subject of discussions in 1960 between the Executive Director and the Director-General of FAO.

Training course on quality control of milk production
\$10,000 (E/ICEF/R.785)

for UNICEF's contribution to an Inter-Regional Training Course on Quality Control of Milk Production in June 1960 to be sponsored and financed jointly with the Finnish Government, FAO, and WHO. The training course will bring together for a three-week period public health officials and agricultural leaders to study improved methods of milk production, milk hygiene control regulations and other ways of improving the quality of the milk production and handling. UNICEF's contribution will be used to pay part of the travel and subsistence costs of an average of two trainees from some eight to ten Eastern Mediterranean and European countries which UNICEF is currently assisting or has assisted with milk conservation, and also to cover part of the cost of the lecturers. FAO will finance costs for participants from an additional four to six countries in Europe. FAO will also take the major responsibility for organizing and administering the training course. The Finnish Government has offered to be host to a training course in this field and to contribute to the local costs of holding it. The subject matter for the training course will be developed jointly by FAO, WHO and UNICEF and the list of participants will be drawn up in agreement between the sponsoring organizations and the governments.

EMERGENCY AID — \$643,000

AFRICA

Morocco

Emergency aid to refugees \$111,000 (E/ICEF/R.751)
UNICEF will provide 40,000 blankets for distribution to mothers and children who are refugees in Morocco. Out of an estimated 100,000 persons in Morocco who are registered as refugees, about 50,000 are children and 25,000 mothers. The planning and co-

ordination of international assistance to the refugees living in Morocco is in the hands of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who is co-operating closely with the Moroccan authorities and the League of Red Cross Societies. A detailed distribution schedule is to be worked out jointly by the Government and the Red Crescent Society of Morocco, which will also carry out the distribution. Field inspectors of the League of Red Cross Societies will participate in supervision of the distribution.

Tunisia

Emergency aid to refugees \$137,000 (E/ICEF/R.752)
UNICEF will provide 50,000 blankets for mothers and children who are refugees in Tunisia for distribution during the winter 1959/60. Out of an estimated 120,000 registered refugees, 75,000 are children and 32,000 women. The distribution of blankets will be carried out by the Red Crescent Society of Tunisia in co-operation with the Field Inspectors of the League of Red Cross Societies in accordance with a detailed distribution plan worked out with the government departments concerned. The Board allocated \$83,000 for the distribution of blankets last winter.

ASIA

China (Taiwan)

Emergency feeding \$25,000 (E/ICEF/R.804)
to cover ocean freight costs on 1,000,000 pounds of skim milk powder for emergency feeding of 80,000 children and mothers for a six-month period, September 1959 to the end of February 1960. UNICEF will also provide vitamins. The emergency need arises from severe floods in recent weeks which have made 250,000 persons homeless, of whom one-third are children and mothers. The Government's request for help was submitted by cable and the Executive Director authorized immediate release of 200,000 pounds of dried milk held in stocks in Taiwan for the UNICEF-aided MCW and school feeding projects. Replacement of the milk can be made in time to maintain the supply lines for these projects. UNICEF aid will be co-ordinated with aid from the United States Government and from voluntary church agencies.

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Jordan

Emergency feeding \$370,000 (E/ICEF/R.743)
to cover freight costs on 938,000 pounds of dried skim milk powder and to provide rice, sugar, fats and soap to continue the emergency project for 50,000 children among the "economic refugees" along the Jordan/Israel border. The allocation requested includes \$8,000 for reimbursement of the salary and allowances of UNRWA staff seconded to the project. UNRWA will continue to administer the distribution in collaboration with voluntary agencies. About 8,000 hot meals are provided daily to children. The UNRWA staff nutritionist will assist in administering the project. The United States Government is expected to continue its provision of wheat flour and the Government is making arrangements to enlist the services of a US/ICA expert to help in the project.

ANNEX II

Government contributions to UNICEF for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959
(to 14 September)

(In US dollars)

Country	1957	1958	1959 (to 14 September)
Afghanistan	7,200	8,000	10,000
Argentina	42,857	123,810	
Australia	501,760	501,760	
Austria	38,462	38,462	38,462
Belgium	135,000	135,000	
Brazil	505,415	982,364	1,009,564 ^a
British Honduras	—	—	
Brunei	1,624	1,633	1,633 ^a
Bulgaria	—	2,650	
Burma	56,000	56,000	56,000
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	—	37,500	37,500
Cambodia	2,495	2,500	
Canada	668,615	669,063	679,073
Ceylon	14,726	14,726	14,726
Chile	65,000	80,000	80,000
China	10,000	10,000	
Colombia	256,446	255,587	252,917 ^b
Costa Rica	30,000	30,000	30,000
Czechoslovakia	34,722	34,722	34,722
Denmark	72,400	72,400	72,400
Dominican Republic	20,000	20,000	20,000
Ecuador	1,000	9,478	
El Salvador	40,000	—	20,000
Ethiopia	8,000	12,000	12,000
Finland	21,739	15,625	19,687
France	785,714	738,095	306,122 ^b
Germany, Federal Republic of	380,952	476,190	523,810
Ghana	—	28,000	
Greece	27,057	51,737	10,000
Guatemala	40,000	40,000	
Haiti	10,000	10,000	
Honduras	20,000	20,000	— ^a
Hong Kong	3,500	3,500	3,500
Hungary	—	—	12,876
Iceland	10,682	10,683	16,560
India	335,781	377,708	483,000
Indonesia	110,000	110,000	100,000
Iran	200,000	200,000	240,000
Iraq	56,000	56,000	56,000
Ireland	5,110	10,220	7,000
Israel	27,778	27,778	25,000
Italy	96,000	96,000	— ^a
Japan	99,791	130,000	130,000
Jordan	1,395	2,240	
Korea	2,000	2,000	2,000
Lebanon	4,819	6,319	
Liberia	—	5,000	5,000
Libya	3,000	3,500	
Liechtenstein	468	468	702
Luxembourg	5,000	5,000	5,000
Malaya, Federation of	24,500	24,500	24,500
Mexico	300,000	300,000	300,000 ^{a b}
Monaco	1,143	952	2,041
Morocco	2,429	17,760	
Netherlands	105,263	78,947	78,947
New Zealand	182,000	210,000	210,000
Nicaragua	10,000	10,000	10,000
North Borneo	325	327	327

<i>Country</i>	<i>1957</i>	<i>1958</i>	<i>1959 (to 14 September)</i>
Norway	67,200	67,200	
Pakistan	75,534	75,600	75,600
Panama	10,000	10,000	
Paraguay	5,000	10,000	10,000
Peru	105,263	90,909	96,000
Philippines	90,000	95,500	102,462
Poland	40,100	50,000	50,000
Romania	—	25,000	25,000
Sarawak	8,167	8,167	3,267
Sierra Leone	—	280	
Singapore	6,533	6,533	6,533
Spain	23,810	23,810	23,810
Sudan	10,110	9,989	
Sweden	212,355	312,355	260,618
Switzerland	234,000	269,100	269,100
Thailand	124,000	154,500	150,000
Tunisia	1,720	4,000	8,160
Turkey	107,143	160,714	161,071
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic ...	—	75,000	75,000
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ...	500,000	500,000	500,000
United Arab Republic — Egypt	55,247	55,248	106,907
United Arab Republic — Syria	7,222	7,222	
United Kingdom	616,000	658,000	658,000
United States of America	10,000,000	11,000,000	9,500,000 ^b
Vatican State	1,000	1,000	1,000
Venezuela	—	25,000	
Viet-Nam	2,000	2,000	5,000
West Indies Federation:			
Antigua	116	117	117
Grenada	583	583	583
Jamaica	5,540	5,610	5,621
Trinidad and Tobago	7,000	7,000	7,000
Yugoslavia	200,000	200,000	200,000
GRAND TOTAL	17,899,811	19,966,641	17,241,918

* In addition, the following 1959 contributions were pledged, but had not yet been entered into UNICEF accounts pending legislative approval: Belgium \$200,000; British Honduras \$350; Honduras \$20,000; Italy \$288,000; Mexico \$200,000; Total: \$708,350.

^b Part of the annual contribution.

ANNEX III

Forecast of allocations for malaria campaigns, 1960-1964

(In US dollars)

Region	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	Low estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	High estimate	Low estimate	High estimate
The Americas ^a	4,755	4,852	3,777	4,787	2,128	5,303	607	4,182	170	1,826
Eastern Mediterranean ^b	1,425	1,691	1,067	1,568	681	1,180	530	966	63	217
Asia ^c	761	860	613	744	537	650	332	488	190	332
Africa ^d	830	895	830	886	809	824	810	816	809	813
Pacific ^e	94	94	103	103	97	97	69	69	77	77
New campaigns ^f	1,200	1,300	1,000	1,120	680	840	630	780	40	700
GRAND TOTAL	9,065	9,692	7,390	9,208	4,932	8,894	2,978	7,301	1,349	3,965

^a *Malaria eradication campaigns.* Countries assisted in this region are: Mexico, Panama, Guatemala, Honduras, British Honduras, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Grenada, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Surinam.

^b *Malaria eradication campaigns.* Countries assisted in this region are: Iran, Iraq, U.A.R. (Syria), Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey.

^c *Campaigns aimed at eradication.* Countries assisted in this region are: Afghanistan and Burma.

^d *Malaria control campaigns.* Two regions of Africa are assisted: Africa south of the Sahara and East Africa. Countries and territories assisted in these two regions are: Dahomey, Senegal, Voltaic

Republic, Togoland and Cameroons under French Administration, Liberia, Nigeria and Sudan, Ethiopia, British Somaliland, Somaliland under Italian Administration, Zanzibar.

^e *Malaria control campaigns.* Countries assisted in this region are North Borneo and Netherlands New Guinea. (See also footnote (g).)

^f *Malaria eradication campaigns* for which it was considered that UNICEF assistance could be granted in the course of the coming years: British Guiana, U.A.R. (Egypt), and Tunisia.

^g There is a dispute about the territory as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

ANNEX IV

UNICEF allocations approved by the Executive Board in September 1959

(In US dollars)

	Action taken by Board		
	Allocations to cover		Allocations returned ^a
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	
I. AFRICA	1,342,400	248,000	577,898
II. ASIA	4,364,500	25,000	21,255
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	2,649,200	370,000	60,832
IV. EUROPE	252,500	—	112,447
V. THE AMERICAS	3,424,100	—	176,325
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION	535,000	—	—
TOTAL (I-VI)	12,567,700	643,000	948,757
VII. OTHER ASSISTANCE:			
Operational services		2,294,940	—
VIII. ADMINISTRATION		1,845,170	—
TOTAL (VII-VIII)		4,140,110	—
GRAND TOTAL		17,350,810	948,757
I. AFRICA			
Bechuanaland	—	—	1,821
Cameroons under French administration	261,000	—	2,500
Central African Federation:			
Southern Rhodesia	—	—	5,502

UNICEF allocations approved by the Executive Board in September 1959 (continued)

(In US dollars)

	Action taken by Board		
	Allocations to cover		Allocations returned ^a
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	
I. AFRICA (continued)			
The Community:			
Central African Republic	—	—	2,000
Chad, Republic of	—	—	1,800
Dahomey, Republic of	128,000	—	—
Gabon Republic	40,500	—	—
Malagasy Republic	84,000	—	—
Senegal, Republic of	18,500	—	—
Voltaic Republic	25,000	—	—
French Equatorial Africa ^b	—	—	12,541
French West Africa ^b	—	—	97,857
French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland ^b	—	—	46,948
Gambia	—	—	2,878
Ghana	64,000	—	6,799
Guinea, Republic of	45,000	—	—
Kenya	60,000	—	24,717
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	—	—	2,283
Liberia	—	—	39,226
Morocco	94,000	111,000	75,865
Nigeria, Federation of	247,000	—	210,298
St. Helena	—	—	491
Sierra Leone	—	—	8,719
Tanganyika under British administration	74,000	—	—
Togoland under French administration	56,000	—	7,795
Tunisia	145,400	137,000	8,600
Uganda	—	—	9,200
Zanzibar	—	—	4,000
East and West Africa TB Survey	—	—	6,058
AREA TOTAL	1,342,400	248,000	577,898
II. ASIA			
Burma	78,000	—	—
China: Province of Taiwan	169,000	25,000	—
Fiji	—	—	8,449
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	—	—	2,668
India	2,256,000	—	8,818
Japan	175,000	—	—
Korea	—	—	108
Netherlands New Guinea ^c	53,500	—	—
North Borneo	82,000	—	—
Pakistan	784,500	—	—
Philippines	582,500	—	—
Thailand	184,000	—	34
Western Samoa under New Zealand administration	—	—	1,178
AREA TOTAL	4,364,500	25,000	21,255
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN			
British Somaliland	25,500	—	—
Ethiopia	64,000	—	—
Iran	982,000	—	—
Iraq	146,000	—	—
Israel	254,000	—	—
Jordan	—	370,000	—
Sudan	31,500	—	—
Turkey	919,200	—	60,832
United Arab Republic — Syria	227,000	—	—
AREA TOTAL	2,649,200	370,000	60,832

UNICEF allocations approved by the Executive Board in September 1959 (continued)

(In US dollars)

	Action taken by Board		
	Allocations to cover		Allocations returned ^a
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	
IV. EUROPE			
Austria	—	—	1,440
Finland	—	—	20,927
Greece	75,000	—	—
Italy	23,000	—	—
Poland	51,500	—	19,000
Spain	—	—	5,401
Yugoslavia	103,000	—	65,679
AREA TOTAL	252,500	—	112,447
V. THE AMERICAS			
Bolivia	146,500	—	—
Brazil	—	—	176,325
British Honduras	35,000	—	—
British Virgin Islands	2,200	—	—
Colombia	686,000	—	—
Ecuador	225,000	—	—
El Salvador	312,500	—	—
Guatemala	215,000	—	—
Honduras	292,000	—	—
Mexico	1,054,000	—	—
Paraguay	134,000	—	—
Peru	35,000	—	—
Surinam	36,000	—	—
Uruguay	18,000	—	—
West Indies Federation:			
Dominica	11,400	—	—
Jamaica	178,000	—	—
St. Lucia	2,000	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	31,000	—	—
Regional Nutrition Seminar	10,500	—	—
AREA TOTAL	3,424,100	—	176,325
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION			
International Children's Centre, Paris	300,000	—	—
FAO Project Personnel and Fellowships	220,000	—	—
International Conference on Malnutrition	5,000	—	—
Milk Production Training Course	10,000	—	—
INTER-REGIONAL TOTAL	535,000	—	—

^a Consists of returns from previous allocations (E/ICEF/R.786):

Unspent balances from previously approved allocations	939,939
WHO fellowships	8,818
	948,757

^b Adjustment of allocation made prior to the establishment of the Community.

^c There is a dispute about the territory as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

ANNEX V

UNICEF allocations ^a approved for long-range programmes in September 1959 by type of programme
(In US dollars)

	Disease control						Nutrition				Freight (13)	Grand total (14)		
	Basic MCW services (1) ^b	Malaria campaigns (2)	BCG vac- cine and other TB control (3)	Control of yaws/VD (4)	Trachoma control (5)	Leprosy control (6)	Other (7) ^c	Sub-total (8)	Milk and food processing (9)	Child feeding (10)			Nutrition, education and activities (11)	Sub-total (12)
I. AFRICA														
Cameroons under French administration	—	237,100	—	—	—	—	—	237,100	—	—	—	—	23,900	261,000
The Community:														
Dahomey, Republic of	—	116,000	—	—	—	—	—	116,000	—	—	—	—	12,000	128,000
Gabon Republic	34,200 ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,300	40,500
Malagasy Republic	—	—	—	—	—	76,300	—	76,300	—	—	—	—	7,700	84,000
Senegal, Republic of	—	16,800	—	—	—	—	—	16,800	—	—	—	—	1,700	18,500
Voltaic Republic	—	22,500	—	—	—	—	—	22,500	—	—	—	—	2,500	25,000
Ghana	—	—	—	58,100	—	—	—	58,100	—	—	—	—	5,900	64,000
Guinea, Republic of ..	—	—	—	—	—	41,000	—	41,000	—	—	—	—	4,000	45,000
Kenya	54,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,500	60,000
Morocco	91,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,600	94,000
Nigeria, Federation of ..	—	97,000	—	127,700	—	—	—	224,700	—	—	—	—	22,300	247,000
Tanganyika under British administration	57,200 ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,800	74,000
Togoland under French administration	—	50,700	—	—	—	—	—	50,700	—	—	—	—	5,300	56,000
Tunisia	—	—	4,900	—	—	—	—	4,900	—	81,312 ^d	—	81,312	59,188	145,400
AREA TOTAL	237,300	540,100	4,900	185,000	—	117,300	—	848,100	—	81,312	—	81,312	175,688	1,342,400
II. ASIA														
Burma	—	—	28,000	—	—	43,600	—	71,600	—	—	—	—	6,400	78,000
China: Province of Tai- wan	—	—	22,000	—	132,000	—	—	154,000	—	—	—	—	15,000	169,000
India	1,149,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	689,000	—	220,000	909,000	198,000	2,256,000
Japan	13,500 ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	d	—	—	161,500	175,000
Netherlands New Gui- nea ^e	32,575	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	d	—	—	10,925	53,500
North Borneo	10,500 ^d	52,000	—	—	—	—	—	52,000	—	—	—	—	19,500	82,000
Pakistan	264,000	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	12,000	397,000	—	—	397,000	111,500	784,500
Philippines	217,000 ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	d	—	—	365,500	582,500
Thailand	148,500 ^d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,500	184,000
AREA TOTAL	1,835,075	62,000	50,000	—	132,000	43,600	12,000	299,600	1,086,000	—	220,000	1,306,000	923,825	4,364,500

III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

British Somaliland	14,380 ^a	7,730	—	—	—	7,730	—	—	3,300	25,500
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	—	58,200	—	—	5,800	64,000
Iran	—	872,130	12,727	—	—	884,857	—	—	97,143	982,000
Iraq	—	112,400	—	—	—	112,400	20,000	—	13,600	146,000
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	—	231,000	—	23,000	254,000
Sudan	—	28,700	—	—	—	28,700	—	—	2,800	31,500
Turkey	—	657,500	81,800	—	—	835,800	—	—	83,400	919,200
United Arab Republic —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syria	—	206,400	—	—	—	206,400	—	—	20,600	227,000
AREA TOTAL	14,380	1,914,860	94,527	—	—	2,134,087	251,000	251,000	249,733	2,649,200

IV. EUROPE

Greece	68,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,000
Italy	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000	23,000
Poland	46,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	51,500
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	93,600	—	9,400	103,000
AREA TOTAL	135,500	—	—	—	—	—	93,600	—	23,400	252,500

V. THE AMERICAS

Bolivia	—	125,000	—	—	—	125,000	9,500	—	9,500	146,500
British Honduras	—	32,000	—	—	—	32,000	—	—	3,000	35,000
British Virgin Islands ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	d	2,200	2,200
Colombia	—	624,000	—	—	—	624,000	—	—	62,000	686,000
Ecuador	—	198,200	—	—	—	198,200	—	—	21,800	225,000
El Salvador	—	264,500	—	—	—	264,500	—	d	48,000	312,500
Guatemala	—	196,000	—	—	—	196,000	—	—	19,000	215,000
Honduras	90,000	177,000	—	—	—	177,000	—	—	25,000	292,000
Mexico	—	868,000	—	—	—	868,000	24,000	d	162,000	1,054,000
Paraguay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73,900	134,000
Peru	—	—	31,800	—	—	31,800	—	—	3,200	35,000
Surinam	—	33,000	—	—	—	33,000	—	—	3,000	36,000
Uruguay	16,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,700	18,000
West Indies Federation:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	d	11,400	11,400
Jamaica	—	162,000	—	—	—	162,000	—	—	16,000	178,000
St. Lucia	—	1,800	—	—	—	1,800	—	—	200	2,000
Trinidad and Tobago ..	—	28,200	—	—	—	28,200	—	—	2,800	31,000
Regional Nutrition Seminar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AREA TOTAL	106,300	2,759,700	31,800	—	—	2,741,500	33,500	75,600	109,100	3,424,100

UNICEF allocations^a approved for long-range programmes in September 1959 by type of programme (continued)
(In US dollars)

	Disease control						Nutrition				Freight (13)	Grand total (14)		
	Basic MCH services (1) ^b	Malaria campaigns (2)	BCG vac- cine and other TB control (3)	Control of yaws/VD (4)	Trachoma control (5)	Leprosy control (6)	Other (7) ^c	Sub-total (8)	Milk and food processing (9)	Child feeding (10)			Nutrition, education and activities (11)	Sub-total (12)
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION														
International Children's Centre, Paris	300,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	300,000
FAO Project Personnel and Fellowships	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150,000	—	70,000	220,000	—	220,000
International Conference on Malnutrition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	5,000	—	5,000
Milk Production Train- ing Centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	10,000	—	10,000
INTER-REGIONAL TOTAL	300,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160,000	—	75,000	235,000	—	535,000
TOTAL PROJECT AID	2,628,555	5,226,660	181,227	185,800	256,700	160,900	12,000	6,023,287	1,624,100	81,312	370,600	2,076,012	1,839,846	12,567,700
FREIGHT DISTRIBUTION	424,820	530,840	17,173	18,200	25,500	16,100	1,000	608,813	141,400	573,913	90,900	806,213	(1,839,846)	—
GRAND TOTAL	3,053,375	5,757,500	198,400	204,000	282,200	177,000	13,000	6,632,100	1,765,500	655,225	461,500	2,882,225	—	12,567,700

^a All project allocations (columns 1-12 inclusive) exclude freight, which is shown in column 13.

^b Includes environmental sanitation: Kenya \$54,500, Netherlands New Guinea, \$15,000, Honduras \$46,600; Handicapped: Japan \$13,500, Pakistan \$11,000, Thailand

\$25,500, Poland \$46,500; Premature care: Italy \$21,000; Urban community development: Pakistan \$34,000.

^c Typhus control: Pakistan \$12,000.

^d Dried skim milk provided under this allocation is available without cost except for ocean freight, which is

charged to country allocations at the average cost of 2.5 cents per pound. These freight costs are included in columns 13 and 14.

^e There is a dispute about the territory as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

ANNEX VI

UNICEF allocations approved by the Executive Board in 1959 (March and September sessions and April mail poll)

(In US dollars)

	Allocations to cover		Allocations returned ^a
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	
I. AFRICA	2,360,000	248,000	577,898
II. ASIA	9,589,934	25,000	300,188
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN	3,390,188	709,000	78,070
IV. EUROPE	786,500	—	112,632
V. THE AMERICAS	5,971,257	—	188,167
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION	747,000	—	—
TOTAL (I-VI)	22,844,879	982,000	1,256,955
VII. OTHER ASSISTANCE:			
Operational services	2,294,940		101,968
VIII. ADMINISTRATION	1,845,170		41,479
TOTAL (VII-VIII)	4,140,110		143,447
GRAND TOTAL	27,966,989		1,400,402
I. AFRICA			
Bechuanaland	—	—	1,821
Cameroons under French administration	261,000	—	2,500
Central African Federation:			
Nyasaland	200	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	—	—	5,502
The Community:			
Central African Republic	63,200	—	2,000
Chad, Republic of	52,650	—	1,800
Congo, Republic of the	21,250	—	—
Dahomey, Republic of	128,000	—	—
Gabon Republic	58,400	—	—
Malagasy Republic	84,000	—	—
Senegal, Republic of	18,500	—	—
Voltaic Republic	25,000	—	—
French Equatorial Africa ^b	—	—	12,541
French West Africa ^b	2,000	—	97,857
French West Africa, Cameroons and Togoland ^b	—	—	46,948
Gambia	—	—	2,878
Ghana	304,000	—	6,799
Guinea, Republic of	131,000	—	—
Kenya	151,900	—	24,717
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	—	—	2,283
Liberia	75,000	—	39,226
Morocco	94,000	111,000	75,865
Nigeria, Federation of	334,000	—	210,298
St. Helena	400	—	491
Sierra Leone	—	—	8,719
Tanganyika under British administration	—	—	—
Togoland under French administration	56,000	—	7,795
Tunisia	331,100	137,000	8,600
Uganda	92,200	—	9,200
Zanzibar	—	—	4,000
Africa survey	—	—	6,058
AREA TOTAL	2,360,000	248,000	577,898

UNICEF allocations approved by the Executive Board in 1959 (March and September sessions and April mail poll)
(continued)

(In US dollars)

	Allocations to cover		Allocations returned ^a
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	
II. ASIA			
Afghanistan	275,500	—	—
Burma	826,000	—	—
Cambodia	69,852	—	—
China: Province of Taiwan	189,000	25,000	—
Fiji	—	—	8,449
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	—	—	2,668
Hong Kong	8,600	—	—
India	5,236,700	—	57,464
Indonesia	551,000	—	—
Japan	204,300	—	—
Korea	—	—	4,503
Netherlands New Guinea ^a	53,900	—	—
North Borneo	96,000	—	7,000
Pakistan	877,000	—	135,589
Philippines	812,500	—	60
Sarawak	10,000	—	—
Singapore	900	—	—
Solomon Islands	5,000	—	—
Thailand	323,300	—	34
Viet-Nam	50,382	—	—
Western Samoa under New Zealand administration	—	—	1,178
Indo-China (unapportioned)	—	—	83,243
AREA TOTAL	9,589,934	25,000	300,188
III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN			
Aden	1,100	—	—
British Somaliland	25,500	—	—
Ethiopia	196,600	—	—
Iran	992,100	—	—
Iraq	210,900	—	—
Israel	285,000	—	1,147
Jordan	37,388	370,000	—
Libya	57,700	—	5,442
Somaliland under Italian administration	1,400	339,000	—
Sudan	31,500	—	—
Turkey	1,250,000	—	60,832
United Arab Republic — Egypt	74,000	—	572
United Arab Republic — Syria	227,000	—	10,077
AREA TOTAL	3,390,188	709,000	78,070
IV. EUROPE			
Austria	—	—	1,440
Finland	—	—	20,927
Greece	75,000	—	—
Hungarian Children and Mothers in Hungary and Austria	—	—	185
Italy	47,000	—	—
Poland	561,500	—	19,000
Spain	—	—	5,401
Yugoslavia	103,000	—	65,679
AREA TOTAL	786,500	—	112,632

UNICEF allocations approved by the Executive Board in 1959 (March and September sessions and April mail poll)
(continued)

(In US dollars)

	Allocations to cover		Allocations returned ^a
	Long-range aid	Emergencies	
V. THE AMERICAS			
Argentina	267,500	—	—
Bolivia	146,500	—	—
Brazil	342,000	—	180,832
British Guiana	88,300	—	—
British Honduras	37,000	—	—
British Virgin Islands	3,220	—	—
Chile	16,000	—	6,226
Colombia	691,600	—	—
Costa Rica	42,000	—	—
Dominican Republic	103,000	—	—
Ecuador	225,000	—	—
El Salvador	394,500	—	—
French Guiana (Dept. of France)	800	—	—
Guatemala	377,000	—	—
Haiti	5,469	—	—
Honduras	390,000	—	—
Mexico	1,061,000	—	—
Nicaragua	247,000	—	—
Panama	147,200	—	—
Paraguay	289,400	—	—
Peru	448,000	—	—
Surinam	36,000	—	—
Uruguay	38,000	—	—
West Indies Federation:			
Antigua	2,403	—	—
Dominica	15,400	—	784
Grenada	1,400	—	—
Jamaica	490,400	—	—
Montserrat	6,100	—	—
St. Kitts	5,300	—	—
St. Lucia	6,100	—	325
St. Vincent	1,300	—	—
Trinidad and Tobago	32,665	—	—
Turks and Caicos Islands	3,200	—	—
Regional Nutrition Seminar	10,500	—	—
AREA TOTAL	5,971,257	—	188,167
VI. ASSISTANCE BENEFITING MORE THAN ONE REGION			
Calcutta Training Centre (Fellowships)	12,000	—	—
Development of protein-rich foods for children	200,000	—	—
International Children's Centre, Paris	300,000	—	—
FAO Project Personnel and Fellowships	220,000	—	—
International Conference on Malnutrition	5,000	—	—
Milk Production Training Course	10,000	—	—
INTER-REGIONAL TOTAL	747,000	—	—

^a Consists of returns from previous allocations (E/ICEF/R.698, R.786):

Unspent balances from previously approved allocations	\$ 1,164,894
WHO fellowships	8,818
From block allocation to Associated States of Indo-China for programmes in Cambodia and Viet-Nam (this figure is included in the total allocations) E/ICEF/L.1228, Add.1	83,243
Operational services	101,968
Administration	41,479
	1,400,402

^b Adjustment of allocation made prior to the establishment of the Community.

^c There is a dispute about the territory as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

UNICEF allocations^a approved for long-range programmes in 1959 (March and September sessions) by type of programme
(In US dollars)

	Disease control					Nutrition					Grand total (14)			
	Basic MCW services (1) b	Malaria campaigns (2) c	BCG vac- cine and other TB control (3)	Control of yaws/VD (4)	Trachoma control (5)	Leprosy control (6)	Other (7) e	Sub-total (8)	Milk and food processing (9)	Child feeding (10)		Nutrition, education and activities (11)	Sub-total (12)	Freight (13)
I. AFRICA														
Cameroons under French adminis- tration	—	237,100	—	—	—	—	—	237,100	—	—	—	—	23,900	261,000
Central African Federation:														
Nyasaland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	200
The Community:														
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	—	57,400	—	57,400	—	—	—	—	5,800	63,200
Chad, Republic of Congo, Republic of the	—	—	—	—	—	47,850	—	47,850	—	—	—	—	4,800	52,650
Dahomey, Repub- lic of	—	—	—	—	—	19,250	—	19,250	—	—	—	—	2,000	21,250
Gabon Republic ..	34,200 ^f	116,000	—	—	—	—	—	116,000	—	—	—	—	12,000	128,000
Madagascar Repub- lic	—	—	—	—	—	16,200	—	16,200	—	—	—	—	8,000	58,400
Senegal, Repub. of Voltaic Republic ..	—	16,800	—	—	—	76,300	—	76,300	—	—	—	—	7,700	84,000
French West Africa ^a	—	22,500	—	—	—	—	—	22,500	—	—	—	—	2,500	25,000
Ghana	211,000 ^f	—	—	58,100	—	—	—	58,100	—	—	—	—	2,000	2,000
Guinea, Republic of	78,400	—	—	—	—	41,000	—	41,000	—	—	—	—	34,900	304,000
Kenya	139,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,600	131,000
Liberia	—	68,200	—	—	—	—	—	68,200	—	—	—	—	12,700	151,900
Morocco	91,400	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,800	75,000
Nigeria, Federation of	—	97,000	79,100	127,700	—	—	—	303,800	—	—	—	—	2,600	94,000
Saint Helena	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,200	334,000
Sierra Leone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	400
Tanganyika under British adminis- tration	57,200 ^f	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	400	400
Togoland under French adminis- tration	—	50,700	—	—	—	—	—	50,700	—	—	—	—	18,600	75,800
Tunisia	54,500	—	113,900	—	—	—	—	113,900	—	81,312 ^f	—	81,312	5,300	56,000
Uganda	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,300 ^f	61,300	81,388	331,100
AFRICA TOTAL	665,900	608,300	193,000	185,000	—	258,000	—	1,245,100	—	81,312	61,300	142,612	306,388	2,360,000

II. ASIA

Afghanistan	88,000 f	122,000	—	—	—	9,700	131,700	—	—	—	55,800	275,500
Burma	38,200 f	585,000	28,000	—	—	—	656,000	—	—	—	131,200	826,000
Cambodia	15,500	—	1,852	—	—	—	48,252	—	—	—	6,100	69,852
China: Province of												
Taiwan	—	—	22,000	—	132,000	—	154,000	—	—	—	35,000	189,000
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,600	8,600
India	1,147,000	66,000	554,000	—	—	—	620,000	1,735,000	374,100	2,107,100	1,358,600	5,236,700
Indonesia	273,000 f	—	—	—	—	7,200	7,200	—	19,100	19,100	251,700	551,000
Japan	13,500 f	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190,800	204,300
Netherlands												
Guinea	32,575	10,000	—	—	—	—	10,000	—	—	—	11,325	53,900
North Borneo	10,500 f	64,500	—	—	—	—	64,500	—	—	—	21,000	96,000
Pakistan	264,000 f	—	88,700	—	—	12,000	100,700	397,000	—	397,000	115,300	877,000
Philippines	354,000	—	31,000	—	—	—	31,000	—	—	—	427,500	812,500
Sarawak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	10,000
Singapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	900	900
Solomon Islands	4,550	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	450	5,000
Thailand	148,500 f	—	22,500	—	—	79,000	101,500	22,500 ^b	—	22,500	50,800	323,300
Viet-Nam	41,000	—	5,382	—	—	—	5,382	—	—	—	4,000	50,382
AREA TOTAL	2,432,325	847,500	753,434	46,400	132,000	129,800	1,930,834	2,154,500	393,200	2,547,700	2,679,075	9,589,934

III. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Aden	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,100	1,100
British Somaliland	14,380 f	7,730	—	—	—	—	7,730	—	—	—	3,390	25,500
Ethiopia	—	—	13,400	—	58,200	—	71,600	—	—	57,200	67,800	196,600
Iran	—	872,130	12,727	—	—	—	884,857	—	—	—	107,243	992,100
Iraq	—	160,125	—	—	—	—	160,125	20,000	—	20,000	30,775	210,900
Israel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	231,000	28,900	259,900	25,100	285,000
Jordan	—	—	31,188	—	—	—	31,188	—	—	—	6,200	37,388
Libya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32,400 f	32,400	25,300	57,700
Somaliland under Italian administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	1,400
Sudan	—	28,700	—	—	—	—	28,700	—	—	—	2,800	31,500
Turkey	—	687,500	81,800	—	66,500	—	835,800	—	77,500 f	48,130	288,570	1,250,000
United Arab Rep.	—	—	—	—	67,245	—	67,245	—	—	—	6,755	74,000
Egypt	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United Arab Rep.	—	206,400	—	—	—	—	206,400	—	—	—	20,600	227,000
Syria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
AREA TOTAL	14,380	1,962,585	139,115	—	191,945	—	2,293,645	251,000	167,100	77,030	587,033	3,390,188

IV. EUROPE

Greece	68,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000	75,000
Italy	21,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,000	—	24,000	2,000	47,000
Poland	73,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	437,000	—	437,000	50,600	561,500
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93,600	—	93,600	9,400	103,000
AREA TOTAL	162,900	—	—	—	—	—	—	554,600	—	554,600	69,000	786,500

UNICEF allocations^a approved for long-range programmes in 1959 (March and September sessions) by type of programme (continued)
(In US dollars)

	Disease control					Nutrition					Grand total (14)			
	Basic M/CW services (1) b	Malaria campaigns (2) c	BCG vaccine and other TB control (3)	Control of yaws/VD (4)	Trachoma control (5)	Leprosy control (6)	Other (7) d	Sub-total (8)	Milk and food processing (9)	Child feeding (10)		Nutrition, education and activities (11)	Sub-total (12)	Freight (13)
V. THE AMERICAS														
Argentina	—	209,000	34,000	—	—	—	—	243,000	—	—	—	—	24,500	267,500
Bolivia	—	125,000	—	—	—	—	—	125,000	9,500	—	—	9,500	12,000	146,500
Brazil	165,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177,000	342,000
British Guiana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,500 f	—	17,500	70,800	88,300
British Honduras	—	32,000	—	—	—	—	—	32,000	—	—	—	—	5,000	37,000
British Virgin Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 f	—	20	3,220	3,220
Chile	13,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500	16,000
Colombia	—	624,000	—	—	—	—	—	624,000	—	—	—	—	67,600	691,600
Costa Rica	—	38,500	—	—	—	—	—	38,500	—	—	—	—	3,500	42,000
Dominican Republic	—	94,000	—	—	—	—	—	94,000	—	—	—	—	9,000	103,000
Ecuador	—	198,200	—	—	—	—	—	198,200	—	—	5,000 f	5,000	21,800	225,000
El Salvador	—	339,300	—	—	—	—	—	339,300	—	—	—	—	55,200	394,500
French Guiana	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	800
(Dept. of France)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemala	—	339,700	—	—	—	—	—	339,700	—	—	—	—	37,300	377,000
Haiti	2,269	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,200	5,469
Honduras	90,000	266,000	—	—	—	—	—	266,000	—	—	—	—	34,000	390,000
Mexico	—	868,000	—	—	—	—	—	868,000	30,300	—	—	30,300	162,700	1,061,000
Nicaragua	—	224,500	—	—	—	—	—	224,500	—	—	—	—	247,000	247,000
Panama	—	133,000	—	—	—	—	—	133,000	—	—	—	—	14,200	147,200
Paraguay	62,000	78,500	—	—	—	—	—	78,500	—	—	60,100 f	60,100	88,800	289,400
Peru	—	356,500	31,800	—	—	—	—	388,300	—	—	—	—	59,700	448,000
Surinam	—	33,000	—	—	—	—	—	33,000	—	—	—	—	3,000	36,000
Uruguay	16,300	—	18,200	—	—	—	—	18,200	—	—	—	—	3,500	38,000
West Indies Federation:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antigua	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	503	—	503	1,900	2,403
Dominica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,400	15,400
Grenada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	1,400
Jamaica	—	162,000	—	—	—	—	—	162,000	—	—	—	—	328,400	490,400
Montserrat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,100	6,100
St. Kitts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,300	5,300
St. Lucia	—	1,800	—	—	—	—	—	1,800	—	—	—	—	4,300	6,100
St. Vincent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,300	1,300
Trinidad and Tobago	—	28,200	65	—	—	—	—	28,265	—	—	—	—	4,400	32,665
Turks and Caicos Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,200	3,200
Regional nutrition seminar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,500	10,500	—	10,500
AREA TOTAL	349,869	4,151,200	84,065	—	—	—	—	4,235,265	39,800	18,023	75,600	133,423	1,252,700	5,971,257

Calcutta Training
Centre (Fellow-

^a All project allocations (columns 1-12 inclusive) exclude freight, which is shown in column 13.

^b Includes environmental sanitation: Kenya \$54,500, Netherlands New Guinea \$15,000, Brazil \$129,000, Chile \$13,500, Honduras \$46,600, Panama \$62,000; Handicapped: Japan \$13,500, Pakistan \$11,000, Thailand \$25,500, Poland \$46,500; Premature care: Italy \$21,000; Urban community development: Pakistan \$34,000.

^c Includes DDT production: India \$66,000.

^d Typhus control: Afghanistan \$9,700, Pakistan \$12,000.

^e Adjustment of allocation made prior to the establishment of the Community.

^f Dried skim milk provided under this allocation is available without cost except for ocean freight, which is charged to country allocations at the average cost of 2.5 cents per pound. These freight costs are included in columns 13 and 14.

^g There is a dispute about the territory as regards its political status between the Government of Indonesia and the Government of the Netherlands.

^h Shark-liver-oil encapsulation plant.

^b Shark-liver-oil encapsulation plant.

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